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GABELLI ETFs TRUST
Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF (the "Fund")

Supplement dated October 28, 2026, to the Fund's Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated April 30, 2026, as supplemented to date

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE IN INVESTMENT POLICY AND NAME

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Gabelli ETFs Trust has approved changes to the Fund's name, 80% Policy and principal investment strategies, as well as certain additional changes that are subject to shareholder approval.

Proposed Name, 80% Policy and Strategy Changes

The Board approved a proposal to change the name of the Fund from Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF to Gabelli Powering the Future ETF along with a related change to the Fund's policy to invest substantially all, and in any case no less than 80%, of its assets in U.S. exchange-listed common and preferred stocks of companies that meet the Fund's guidelines for sustainability at the time of investment (the "80% Policy"). Under the new 80% Policy, the Fund would, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities of companies operating in energy, power and related infrastructure industries. These changes will be accompanied by related changes to the Fund's principal investment strategies to more closely align them with the Fund's new name and 80% Policy.

It is currently anticipated that these changes would only take effect if shareholders approve the proposed changes described below.

Proposed Changes Subject to Shareholder Approval

In connection with the changes to the name, 80% Policy and principal investment strategies, the Board approved the following proposals, which are subject to shareholder approval:

(1) a proposal to change the Fund's fundamental policy regarding industry concentration to more closely align with the Fund's new name and 80% Policy;

(2) a proposal to change the Fund's sub-classification from diversified to non-diversified; and

(3) a proposal to reclassify the Fund's investment objective from a fundamental policy to a non-fundamental policy.

All of these proposals require the approval of shareholders and shareholders of the Fund will be asked to vote on these proposals at an upcoming shareholder meeting that is anticipated to be held on or about December 21, 2026 (the "Meeting"). Additional and important details about these changes will be described in a proxy statement, which is anticipated to be available in November 2026.

If the Fund's shareholders approve the proposals at the Meeting, these changes, including those to the name, 80% Policy and principal investment strategies, are expected to become effective soon after the Meeting.

Shareholders of the Fund are urged to read the proxy statement when it becomes available because it will contain more information about the proposed changes. The foregoing disclosure is not intended to solicit a proxy from any shareholder of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Gabelli ETFs Trust
Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF
Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF
Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF
(formerly, Gabelli Automation ETF)
Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF
Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF
Gabelli High Income ETF
Keeley Dividend ETF
Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2026

This Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), which is not a prospectus, describes:

FUND	TICKER SYMBOL
Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	**GGRW**
Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	**LOPP**
Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	**GGTL**
(formerly, Gabelli Automation ETF)	
Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	**GCAD**
Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	**GABF**
Gabelli High Income ETF	**GBHI**
Keeley Dividend ETF	**KDVD**
Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	**GOLS**

Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca

(each, a "Fund," and together, the "Funds") which are series of the Gabelli ETFs Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Trust"). This SAI should be read in conjunction with Funds' current prospectus (the "Prospectus") dated April 30, 2026, as amended or supplemented from time to time. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The Funds' financial statements, contained in the Funds' Form N-CSR, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. For a free copy of the Prospectus or a Fund's financial statements, please contact the Trust at the address, telephone number or Internet website printed below.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Trust is a registered investment company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 26, 2018. The Trust currently consists of 12 separate series referred to as the Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF (the "Sports Fund"), the Keeley Dividend ETF (the "Dividend Fund"), the Gabelli High Income ETF (the "High Income Fund"), the Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF (the "Financial Services Fund"), the Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF (the "Growth Innovators Fund"), the Gabelli Equity Income ETF (the "Equity Income Fund"), the Gabelli Small & Mid Cap ETF (the "Small & Mid Cap Fund"), the Gabelli Micro Cap ETF (the "Micro Cap Fund"), the Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF (the "Global Technology Leaders Fund"), the Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF (the "Love Our Planet Fund"), the Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF (the "Aerospace and Defense Fund"), and the Gabelli Green Energy ETF (the "Green Energy Fund"). This SAI relates only to the Growth Innovators Fund, Love Our Planet Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Aerospace and Defense Fund, Financial Services Fund, High Income Fund, Dividend Fund, and Sports Fund. The Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the High Income Fund, and the Dividend Fund are classified as diversified investment companies, and the Aerospace and Defense Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Financial Services Fund, and the Sports Fund are classified as non-diversified investment companies. The Trust's principal office is located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. Each series of the Trust is advised by Gabelli Funds, LLC (the "Adviser").

On December 15, 2025, the Global Technology Leaders Fund changed its name from "Gabelli Automation ETF" to "Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF."

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Prospectus discusses the investment objective of each Fund and the principal strategies to be employed to achieve these objectives. This SAI contains supplemental information concerning certain types of securities and other instruments in which a Fund may invest, additional strategies that a Fund may utilize in seeking to achieve its investment objective, and certain risks associated with such investments and strategies. Subject to the investment policies and restrictions contained in the Prospectus and this SAI, a Fund may invest in any of the securities described herein, unless stated otherwise.

Equity Securities *(All Funds)*

Common stocks represent the residual ownership interest in the issuer and holders of common stock are entitled to the income and increase in the value of the assets and business of the issuer after all of its debt obligations and obligations to preferred stockholders are satisfied. Common stocks generally have voting rights. Common stocks fluctuate in price in response to many factors including historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity.

Equity securities also include preferred stock (whether or not convertible into common stock). Preferred stock has a preference over common stock in liquidation (and generally dividends as well) but is subordinated to the liabilities of the issuer in all respects.

As a general rule, the market value of preferred stock with a fixed dividend rate and no conversion element varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, while the market price of convertible preferred stock generally also reflects some element of conversion value. Because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similarly stated yield characteristics. Debt securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for preferred or common stock are liabilities of the issuer but are generally subordinated to more senior elements of the issuer's balance sheet. Although such securities also generally reflect an element of conversion value, their market value also varies with interest rates and perceived credit risk. The market value of preferred stock will also generally reflect whether (and if so when) the issuer may force holders to sell their preferred shares back to the issuer and whether (and if so when) the holders may force the issuer to buy back their preferred shares. Generally, the right of the issuer to repurchase the preferred stock tends to reduce any premium that the preferred stock might otherwise trade at due to interest rate or credit factors, while the right of the holders to require the issuer to repurchase the preferred stock tend to reduce any discount that the preferred stock might otherwise trade at due to interest rate or credit factors.

The Adviser believes that opportunities for capital appreciation may be found in the preferred stock. This is particularly true in the case of companies that have performed below expectations at the time the preferred stock was issued. If the company's performance has been poor enough, its preferred stock will trade more like its common stock than like a fixed income security and may result in above average appreciation once it becomes apparent that performance is improving.

Foreign Securities *(All Funds)*

The Fund may invest directly in both sponsored and unsponsored U.S. dollar- or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities, certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances issued by foreign banks, and obligations of foreign governments or their subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities, international agencies and supranational entities. The Fund may invest directly in foreign equity securities and in securities represented by European depositary receipts ("EDRs") or American depositary receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are dollar-denominated receipts generally issued by domestic banks, which represent the deposit of a security of a foreign issuer with a bank, and which are publicly traded on exchanges or over-the-counter in the United States. EDRs are receipts similar to ADRs and are issued and traded in Europe.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks are intensified with respect to investments in emerging market countries. These include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, generally higher commission rates on foreign transactions, the possibility of expropriation, nationalization, or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, trade restrictions, political instability (which can affect U.S. investments in foreign countries), the impact of economic sanctions, and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. It may be more difficult to obtain and enforce judgments against foreign entities. If the United States imposes economic sanctions against a foreign government or issuers, the Fund's investments in issuers subject to such sanctions may be frozen, prohibiting the Fund from selling or otherwise transacting in these instruments, and the Fund may be prohibited from investing in such issuers. Additionally, income (including dividends and interest) and capital gains from foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes, and other foreign taxes may apply with respect to securities transactions. Transactions on foreign exchanges or over-the-counter markets may involve greater time from the trade date until settlement than for domestic securities transactions and, if the securities are held abroad, may involve the risk of possible losses through the holding of securities in custodians and depositories in foreign countries. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Investing in depositary receipts may involve many of the same special risks associated with investing in securities of foreign issuers.

There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies comparable to reports and ratings that are published about companies in the United States. Foreign companies are also generally not subject to uniform accounting and auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Notably, regulatory authorities in some of these markets currently do not provide the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") with the ability to inspect public accounting firms, including insufficient access to inspect audit work papers and practices, or otherwise do not cooperate with U.S. regulators.

With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of the Fund, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect United States investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States' economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position.

The dividends and interest payable on certain of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution.

Investment in foreign securities also involves the risk of possible losses through the holding of securities in custodian banks and securities depositories in foreign countries. No assurance can be given that expropriation, nationalization, freezes, or confiscation of assets, which would impact assets of the Fund, will not occur, and shareholders bear the risk of losses arising from these or other events. There are frequently additional expenses associated with maintaining the custody of foreign investments. Expenses of maintaining custody of Fund investments are paid by the Fund. This may lead to higher expenses for funds that have foreign investments.

There are certain risks associated with investments in unsponsored ADR programs. Because the non-U.S. company does not actively participate in the creation of the ADR program, the underlying agreement for service and payment will be between the depository and the shareholder. The company issuing the stock underlying the ADRs pays nothing to establish the unsponsored facility, as fees for ADR issuance and cancellation are paid by brokers. Investors directly bear the expenses associated with certificate transfer, custody, and dividend payment.

In an unsponsored ADR program, there also may be several depositories with no defined legal obligations to the non-U.S. company. The duplicate depositories may lead to marketplace confusion because there would be no central source of information to buyers, sellers, and intermediaries. The efficiency of centralization gained in a sponsored program can greatly reduce the delays in delivery of dividends and annual reports.

To the extent that all or a portion of a Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which a Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such security during a Fund's domestic trading day. In turn, this could lead to differences between the market price of a Fund's shares and the underlying value of its shares.

Large Shareholder Risk *(All Funds)*

Certain shareholders, including the Adviser and its affiliates, may own a substantial amount of each Fund's shares. The disposition of shares by large shareholders, resulting in redemptions through or by Authorized Participants, could have a significant negative impact on the Funds. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on NYSE Arca, Inc. and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Funds' shares. The form of a large shareholder's contribution and any redemption activity in the Funds can adversely affect the tax efficiency of the Funds.

Growth Stock Risk ***(Growth Innovators Fund only)***

Securities of growth companies may be more volatile since such companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, and they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market.

Issuer-Specific Risk ***(All Funds)***

Issuer-specific risk is the possibility that factors specific to an issuer to which a Fund is exposed will affect the market prices of the issuer's securities and therefore the NAV of a Fund. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The Funds could lose all of their investment in a company's securities.

Management Risk ***(All Funds)***

The Funds' portfolios are subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities selections fail to produce the intended results. If the portfolio manager is incorrect in his or her assessment of the growth prospects of the securities a Fund holds, then the value of a Fund's shares may decline. In addition, the portfolio manager's strategy may produce returns that are different from other mutual funds that invest in similar securities.

An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to the Funds' portfolios. In addition, many processes used in portfolio management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies. The Funds' portfolios may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for the Funds' portfolios.

Sector Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Love Our Planet Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund and Sports Fund only)***

Under normal circumstances, the Aerospace and Defense Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in aerospace and defense companies, and thus its investments will be focused in a particular sector. By investing a significant portion of its assets in a particular sector, the Aerospace and Defense Fund will be subject to the risk that companies in the same sector are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, or other factors affecting that market segment. In such cases, the Aerospace and Defense Fund would be exposed to an increased risk that the value of its overall portfolio will decrease because of events that disproportionately and negatively affect that sector. In addition, investments in a particular sector may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole, and the Aerospace and Defense Fund's investments in such a sector may be disproportionately susceptible to losses.

Although the Love Our Planet Fund does not employ a sector focus, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in a particular sector can increase from time to time based on the Adviser's perception of available investment opportunities. If the Love Our Planet Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular sector, the Fund will be subject to the risk that companies in the same sector are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, or other factors affecting that market segment. In such cases, the Love Our Planet Fund would be exposed to an increased risk that the value of its overall portfolio will decrease because of events that disproportionately and negatively affect that sector. In addition, investments in a particular sector may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole, and the Love Our Planet Fund's investments in such a sector may be disproportionately susceptible to losses.

Under normal circumstances, the Global Technology Leaders Fund invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in the group of industries comprising the technology sector. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources and personnel. These companies may face rapid product obsolescence as well as unexpected risks and costs related to new product introduction and technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. Technology companies may be adversely affected by disruptions to supply chains and distribution networks as well as issues at third-party partners. They are heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect their profitability. Technology companies may face increased government scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or legal action. These companies also may be adversely affected by, among other things, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities or other defects in their products and services, which may result in lawsuits, government enforcement actions and other remediation costs.

The Financial Services Fund concentrates its investments in securities issued by financial services companies. Financial services companies can be significantly affected by changing economic conditions, demand for consumer loans, refinancing activity and intense competition. Profitability can be largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and the rate of consumer debt defaults, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation, which can change frequently and may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain, or may affect them in other ways that are unforeseeable. In the past, financial services companies in general experienced considerable financial distress, which led to the implementation of government programs designed to ease that distress.

The Sports Fund concentrates its investments in securities issued by sports companies. Sports companies can be significantly affected by changing economic conditions and intense competition.

Because the Funds may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, each Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Funds. In addition, each Fund could underperform other funds investing in similar sectors or comparable benchmarks because of the investment manager's choice of securities within such sector.

Socially Responsible Investment Risk ***(Love Our Planet Fund only)***

The application of the Adviser's socially responsible criteria will affect the Fund's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors, regions, and countries and may impact the relative financial performance of the Fund – positively or negatively – depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. The Fund's investment strategy limits the types of investments the Fund can make. Consequently, the Fund may underperform the market as a whole or other funds that are not subject to the same limitations.

Preferred Stock Risk ***(All Funds)***

A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the receipt of dividends and in any residual assets after payment to creditors should the issuer be dissolved. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

Large Capitalization Company Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only)***

Companies with $10 billion or more in market capitalization are considered by the Adviser to be large capitalization companies. Large capitalization companies generally experience slower rates of growth in earnings per share than do mid and small capitalization companies.

Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund, and Sports Fund only)***

Mid-cap company risk is the risk that investing in securities of mid-cap companies could entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline more significantly or more rapidly than stocks of larger companies as market conditions change.

Small Capitalization Company Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund, and Sports Fund only)***

Investing in securities of small capitalization companies may involve greater risks than investing in larger, more established issuers. Smaller capitalization companies typically have relatively lower revenues, limited product lines and lack of management depth, and may have a smaller share of the market for their products or services, than larger capitalization companies. The stocks of smaller capitalization companies tend to have less trading volume than stocks of larger capitalization companies. Less trading volume may make it more difficult for the portfolio managers to sell securities of smaller capitalization companies at quoted market prices. Finally, there are periods when investing in smaller capitalization stocks fall out of favor with investors and the stocks of smaller capitalization companies underperform.

Non-Diversification Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, and Sports Fund only)***

Each Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" Fund. As a non-diversified Fund, more of a Fund's assets may be focused in the securities of a small number of issuers, which may make the value of each Fund's shares more sensitive to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry than shares of a diversified Fund. The ability to invest in a more limited number of securities may increase the volatility of each Fund's investment performance, as each Fund may be more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political, or regulatory event than a diversified Fund. If the securities in which each Fund invests perform poorly, each Fund could incur greater losses than it would have had if it had been invested in a greater number of securities.

Value Investing Risk ***(Aerospace and Defense Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund, and Sports Fund only)***

The Fund invests in "value" stocks. The portfolio manager may be wrong in the assessment of a company's value and the stocks the Fund holds may not reach what the portfolio manager believes are their full values. From time to time "value" investing falls out of favor with investors. During those periods, the Fund's relative performance may suffer.

Borrowing (*All Funds*)

A Fund may not borrow money except for (1) short-term credits from banks as may be necessary for the clearance of portfolio transactions and (2) borrowings from banks for temporary or emergency purposes, including the meeting of redemption requests, would otherwise require the untimely disposition of their portfolio securities. A Fund may mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate assets to secure such borrowings.

Borrowing may exaggerate the effect on NAV per share of any increase or decrease in the market value of securities purchased with borrowed funds. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of securities purchased.

Concentration Risk (*Aerospace and Defense Fund, Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund and Sports Fund only*)

The Aerospace and Defense Fund may concentrate its investments in securities issued by aerospace companies and defense companies which means that the Fund is less diversified than the Fund investing in a broader range of industries, and is particularly sensitive to general market conditions and other risks of the aerospace and defense industries, including that the aerospace industry and the defense industry can be significantly affected by government regulation and spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on government demand for their products and services. The financial condition of these companies is heavily influenced by government defense spending, which may be reduced in efforts to control government budgets. The aerospace industry in particular has recently been affected by adverse economic conditions and consolidation within the industry.

The Global Technology Leaders Fund will concentrate its investments in securities issued by technology companies which means that the Fund is less diversified than the Fund investing in a broader range of industries, and is particularly sensitive to general market conditions and other risks of the technology industry, including the risk that companies in the same sector are likely to react similarly to rapid product obsolescence, adverse market conditions, increased competition, or other factors affecting that market segment. In such cases, the Global Technology Leaders Fund would be exposed to an increased risk that the value of its overall portfolio will decrease because of events that disproportionately and negatively affect that sector. In addition, investments in a particular sector may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole, and the Global Technology Leaders Fund's investments in such a sector may be disproportionately susceptible to losses.

The Financial Services Fund will concentrate its investments in securities issued by financial services companies which means that the Fund is less diversified than the Fund investing in a broader range of industries, and is particularly sensitive to general market conditions and other risks of the financial services industry, including:

- Financial services companies can be significantly affected by changing economic conditions, demand for consumer loans, refinancing activity and intense competition, including price competition. Profitability can be largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and the rate of consumer debt defaults, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change; unstable and/or rising interest rates may have a disproportionate effect on companies in the financial services sector. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation, which can change frequently and may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain, or may affect them in other ways that are unforeseeable. In the past, financial services companies in general experienced considerable financial distress, which led to the implementation of government programs designed to ease that distress. Different areas of the overall financial services sector tend to be highly correlated and particularly vulnerable to certain factors.

- Additional risks of investing in the financial services sector include: (i) systemic risk: factors outside the control of a particular financial institution may adversely affect the ability of the financial institution to operate normally or may impair its financial condition; (ii) non-diversified loan portfolios: financial services companies may have concentrated portfolios that makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect an industry; (iii) credit: financial services companies may have exposure to investments or agreements that may lead to losses; (iv) governmental limitations on a company's loans, other financial commitments, product lines and other operations; (v) recent ongoing changes in the financial services industry (including consolidations, development of new products and changes to the industry's regulatory framework); and (vi) rapidly rising inflation. Some financial services companies have recently experienced significant losses in value and the possible recapitalization of such companies may present greater risks of loss.

- Insurance companies have additional risks, such as heavy price competition, claims activity and marketing competition, and can be particularly sensitive to specific events such as manmade and natural disasters, terrorism, mortality risks and morbidity rates. Individual insurance companies may be exposed to reserve inadequacies, problems in investment portfolios (for example, due to real estate or "junk" bond holdings) and failures of reinsurance carriers.

- Federal or state law and regulations require banks, bank holding companies, broker dealers and insurance companies to maintain minimum levels of capital and liquidity. Bank regulators have broad authority and can impose sanctions, including conservatorship or receivership, on non-complying banks even when these banks continue to be solvent, thereby possibly resulting in the elimination of stockholders' equity. Commercial banks (including "money center" regional and community banks), savings and loan associations and holding companies of the foregoing are especially subject to adverse effects of volatile interest rates, concentrations of loans in particular industries (such as real estate) and significant competition. The profitability of these businesses is to a significant degree dependent upon the availability and cost of capital funds. Economic conditions in the real estate market may have a particularly strong effect on certain banks and savings associations.

- The Fund may invest in financial services companies that invest in real estate, such as commercial banks, savings and loan associations (each discussed above) and Mortgage REITs. REITs are financial vehicles that pool investors' capital to purchase or finance real estate. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real property mortgages and generally derive income primarily from interest payments thereon. Like investment companies, REITs are typically dependent on management skills and subject to management fees and other expenses, and so the Fund that invests in REITs will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' operations. REITs may be highly leveraged and financial covenants may affect the ability of REITs to operate effectively. REITs are subject to a highly technical and complex set of provisions in the Code. No assurances can be given that a REIT will be able to continue to qualify as a REIT or that complying with the REIT requirements under the Code will not adversely affect such REIT's ability to execute its business plan. Issuers with exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets are particularly affected by volatility in both foreign and domestic equity markets. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are subject to the possibility of adverse changes in interest rates and in the credit markets and the possibility of borrowers paying off mortgages sooner than expected (which may lead to reinvestment of assets at lower prevailing interest rates). In addition to these market and financial risks, REITs are subject to risks associated with the ownership of real estate, including possible adverse changes in zoning laws, limitations on rents, the risk of casualty or condemnation losses and terrorist attacks, and war or other acts that destroy real property.

The Sports Fund will concentrate its investments in securities issued by sports companies, which means that the Fund is less diversified than the Fund investing in a broader range of industries, and is particularly sensitive to general market conditions and other risks of the sports industry.

Risk of Investing in Europe (*Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only*)

The Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests than are funds whose investments are more geographically diversified. Adverse economic and political events in Europe may cause the Fund's investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent**,** and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member states of the EU. The EU requires compliance by member states with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates and debt levels, as well as fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe, including those countries that are not members of the EU. Changes in imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of

certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member state on its sovereign debt, or an economic recession in an EU member state may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member states and their trading partners. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including, but not limited to, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ukraine. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect other European countries. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

Risk of Investing in Japan (*Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only*)

Japan may be subject to political, economic, nuclear, and labor risks, among others. Any of these risks, individually or in the aggregate, can impact an investment made in Japan.

- **Economic Risk** — The growth of Japan's economy has recently lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. Since 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has generally remained low relative to other advanced economies, and it may remain low in the future. Global health outbreaks may lead to significant disruptions in global economic activity and as a result, may have negative effects on Japan's economy.

- **Political Risk** — Historically, Japan has had unpredictable national politics and may experience frequent political turnover. Future political developments may lead to changes in policy that might adversely affect the Fund's investments. In addition, China has become an important trading partner with Japan. Japan's political relationship with China, however, is strained and delicate. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the Japanese economy and destabilize the region as a whole.

- **Large Government and Corporate Debt Risk** — The Japanese economy faces several concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. These issues may cause a slowdown of the Japanese economy.

- **Currency Risk** — The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times, and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the Japanese economy. The Japanese government has, in the past, intervened in the currency markets to attempt to maintain or reduce the value of the yen. Japanese intervention in the currency markets could cause the value of the yen to fluctuate sharply and unpredictably and could cause losses to investors.

- **Nuclear Energy Risk** — The nuclear power plant catastrophe in Japan in March 2011 may have long-term effects on the Japanese economy and its nuclear energy industry, the extent of which are currently unknown. Similar catastrophes in the future may have negative consequences in the companies in which the Fund invests.

- **Labor Risk** — Japan has an aging workforce and has experienced a significant population decline in recent years. Japan's labor market appears to be undergoing fundamental structural changes, as a labor market traditionally accustomed to lifetime employment adjusts to meet the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness.

- **Geographic Risk** — Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, could occur in Japan or surrounding areas and could negatively affect the Japanese economy, and, in turn, could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

- **Security Risk** — Japan's relations with its neighbors, particularly China, North Korea, South Korea and Russia, have at times been strained due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and defense concerns. Most recently, the Japanese government has shown concern over the increased nuclear and military activity by North Korea and China. Strained relations may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy, particularly in times of crisis.

Risk of Investing in the U.K. (*Global Technology Leaders Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only*)

- Investment in United Kingdom ("U.K.") companies may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the U.K. The U.K.'s economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the U.S. and other European countries. A prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the U.K.'s economy. In the past, the U.K. has been a target of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in the U.K. or against U.K. interests may cause uncertainty in the U.K.'s financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the companies in which the Fund invests. On January 31, 2020, the U.K. officially withdrew from the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit." Following a transition period, the U.K. and the EU signed a Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("U.K./EU Trade Agreement"), which came into full force on May 1, 2021, and set out the foundation of the economic and legal framework for trade between the U.K. and the EU. As the U.K./EU Trade Agreement is a new legal framework, the implementation of the U.K./EU Trade Agreement may result in uncertainty in its application and periods of volatility in both the U.K. and wider European markets. The economic effects of Brexit, including certain negative impacts on the ability of the U.K. to trade seamlessly with the EU, are becoming clearer, but some political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty in relation to the longer-term impacts nevertheless remains to be resolved. Accordingly, there remains a risk that the aftermath of Brexit, including its ongoing effect on the U.K.'s relationships with other countries, including the United States, and with the EU, may negatively impact the value of investments held by the Fund. Among other things, these developments have adversely affected the value and exchange rate of the Euro and British Pound Sterling. A depreciation of the British Pound Sterling and/or the Euro in relation to the U.S. Dollar could adversely affect the Fund's investments denominated in British Pound Sterling or Euros, regardless of the performance of the underlying issuer.

Loans of Portfolio Securities (*All Funds*)

To realize additional income, a Fund may lend its portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial institutions if (1) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including collateralization continuously at no less than 100% by marking to market daily, (2) the loan is subject to termination by that Fund at any time, (3) a Fund receives reasonable interest or fee payments on the loan, (4) a Fund is able to exercise all voting rights with respect to the loaned securities and (5) the loan will not cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed 33⅓% of the value of a Fund's assets, however, this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities in accordance with a Fund's investment objectives, policies and limitations or to repurchase agreements with respect to portfolio securities.

Temporary Defensive Investments (*All Funds*)

For temporary defensive purposes, a Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality money market instruments.

When a temporary defensive posture is believed by the Adviser to be warranted ("temporary defensive periods"), a Fund may without limitation hold cash or invest all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments and repurchase agreements in respect of those instruments. The money market instruments in which a Fund may invest are: short-term obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; government money market funds; and repurchase agreements. During temporary defensive periods, a Fund may also invest to the extent permitted by applicable law in shares of government money market mutual funds. Money market mutual funds are investment companies and the investments in those companies by a Fund are in some cases subject to certain fundamental investment restrictions and applicable law. As a shareholder in a mutual Fund, a Fund will bear its ratable share of its expenses, including management fees, and will remain subject to payment of the fees to the Adviser, with respect to assets so invested. A Fund may find it more difficult to achieve its investment objective during temporary defensive periods.

Regulation and Government Intervention Risk (*All Funds*)

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region may adversely affect companies in a different country or region. The global financial crisis has led governments and regulators around the world to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that the regulation of the issuers in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

In addition, the U.S. government has proposed and adopted multiple regulations that could have a long-lasting impact on the Funds and on the mutual fund industry in general. Such regulations could, among other things, restrict the Funds' ability to engage in transactions, impact flows into the Funds and/or increase overall expenses of the Funds.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act regulates the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk ("VaR") based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. Consequently, unless a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user" as defined in Rule 18f-4, the fund is required to establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, comply with a VaR based leverage limit, appoint a derivatives risk manager and provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions. If a fund qualifies as a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 requires the fund to have policies and procedures to manage its aggregate derivatives risk, which may require the fund to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives, short sales, and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies.

In response to the current economic environment, there may be increased popular, political and judicial focus on finance-related consumer protection. Financial institution practices are also subject to greater scrutiny and criticism generally. In the case of transactions between financial institutions and the general public, there may be a greater tendency toward strict interpretation of terms and legal rights in favor of the consuming public, particularly where there is a real or perceived disparity in risk allocation and/or where consumers are perceived as not having had an opportunity to exercise informed consent to the transaction. In the event of conflicting interests between retail investors holding shares of an open-end investment company such as the Fund and a large financial institution, a court may similarly seek to strictly interpret terms and legal rights in favor of retail investors.

Changes in federal policy, including tax policies, and at regulatory agencies occur over time through policy and personnel changes following elections, which lead to changes involving the level of oversight and focus on the financial services industry or the tax rates paid by corporate entities. The nature, timing and economic and political effects of potential changes to the current legal and regulatory framework affecting markets remain highly uncertain. Uncertainty surrounding future changes may adversely affect the Fund's operating environment and therefore its investment performance.

Certain of the Funds' investments may provide exposure to coupon rates that are based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate and other similar types of reference rates (each, a "Reference Rate"). These Reference Rates are generally intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings within certain financial markets. The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates could have an adverse impact on the market for or value of any securities or payments linked to those Reference Rates and other financial obligations held by a Fund or on its overall financial condition or results of operations. Any substitute Reference Rate and any pricing adjustments imposed by a regulator or by counterparties or otherwise may adversely affect each Fund's performance and/or NAV. At this time, it is not possible to completely identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted.

The Funds may be affected by governmental action in ways that are not foreseeable, and there is a possibility that such actions could have a significant adverse effect on the Funds and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Portfolio Turnover (*All Funds*)

Each Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when a Fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect a Fund's performance.

The following table shows the Funds' portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025.

Portfolio Turnover Rates

	2024	2025
Growth Innovators Fund	45%	6%
Love Our Planet Fund	20%	14%
Global Technology Leaders Fund	1%	37%
Aerospace and Defense Fund	6%	9%
Financial Services Fund	13%	31%
High Income Fund*		
Dividend Fund*		
Sports Fund*		

* The High Income Fund commenced investment operations on November 17, 2025; Dividend Fund commenced investment operations on December 8, 2025; Sports Fund commenced investment operations on December 31, 2025.

Corporate Reorganizations (*All Funds*)

A Fund may invest in securities for which a tender or exchange offer has been made or announced and in securities for which a merger, consolidation, liquidation, or reorganization proposal has been announced. The primary risk of this type of investing is that if the contemplated transaction is abandoned, revised, delayed, or becomes subject to unanticipated uncertainties, the market price of the securities may decline below the purchase price paid by a Fund.

In general, securities that have announced reorganization transactions sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of the tender offer or reorganization proposal. However, the increased market price of such securities may reflect a discount to what the stated or appraised value of the security would be if the contemplated transaction were approved or consummated. Such investments may be particularly advantageous when the discount significantly overstates the risk of the contingencies involved; significantly undervalues the securities, assets, or cash to be received by shareholders of the prospective acquiring portfolio company as a result of the contemplated transaction; or fails adequately to recognize the possibility that the offer or proposal may be replaced or superseded by an offer or proposal of greater value. The evaluation of such contingencies requires unusually broad knowledge and experience on the part of the Adviser which must appraise not only the value of the issuer and its component businesses as well as the assets or securities to be received as a result of the contemplated transaction, but also the financial resources and business motivation of the offeror as well as the dynamics of the business climate when the offer or proposal is in progress.

A Fund's investments in a single corporate reorganization transaction may be limited by its fundamental policies regarding diversification among issuers and industry concentration (see "Investment Restrictions" below), or otherwise by its investment policies. Because such investments are ordinarily short-term in nature, they may increase a Fund's portfolio turnover ratio, thereby increasing its brokerage and other transaction expenses. The Adviser intends to select investments of the type described which, in its view, have a reasonable prospect of significant capital appreciation in relation to both the risks involved and the potential of available alternate investments.

Options (*Global Technology Leaders Fund, High Income Fund, Financial Services Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only*)

The Fund may purchase or sell options on individual securities as well as on indices of securities as a means of achieving additional return or for hedging the value of its portfolio.

A call option is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right, in return for a premium paid, to buy from the seller the security underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option or, in some cases, only at the end of the term of the option. The seller of the call option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price. A put option is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right in return for a premium to sell to the seller the underlying security at a specified price. The seller of the put option, on the other hand, has the obligation to buy the underlying security upon exercise at the exercise price.

If the Fund has sold an option, it may terminate its obligation by effecting a closing purchase transaction. This is accomplished by purchasing an option of the same series as the option previously sold. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase transaction can be effected when the Fund so desires.

The purchaser of an option risks a total loss of the premium paid for the option if the price of the underlying security does not increase or decrease sufficiently to justify exercise. The seller of an option, on the other hand, will recognize the premium as income if the option expires unrecognized but forgoes any capital appreciation in excess of the exercise price in the case of a call option, and may be required to pay a price in excess of current market value in the case of a put option. Options purchased and sold other than on an exchange in private transactions also impose on the Fund the credit risk that the counterparty will fail to honor its obligations. The Fund will not purchase options if, as a result, the aggregate cost of all outstanding options exceeds 10% of the Fund's assets.

Other Investment Companies (*All Funds*)

Each of the Funds may invest only in other ETFs and exchange-traded notes, common stock, preferred stock, ADRs, real estate investment trusts, commodity pools, metals trusts, currency trusts, futures and government money market funds, provided that the investment is consistent with the investing Fund's investment policies and restrictions.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the management fee that each Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in the securities of closed-end investment companies, including small business investment companies (not more than 5% of its total assets may be invested in more than 3% of the voting securities of any investment company). To the extent that a Fund invests in the securities of other investment companies, shareholders in the investing Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Commodity Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Shares (*All Funds*)

A Fund may purchase shares of a commodity ETF. A commodity ETF is a publicly traded trust that acquires and holds underlying investments on a transparent basis. Because a commodity ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while the price of gold bullion does not, a commodity ETF will sell gold from time to time to pay expenses. This will reduce the amount of gold represented by each ETF share, irrespective of whether the trading price of the shares rises or falls in response to changes in the price of gold.

An investment in a commodity ETF is subject to all of the risks of investing in the assets held by the ETF. In addition, the market value of the ETF shares may differ from their NAV because the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying assets. Because of the ability of large market participants to arbitrage price differences, the difference between the market value and the NAV of ETF shares should, in most cases, be small. Under certain circumstances, an ETF could be terminated. Should termination occur, the ETF could have to liquidate its holdings at a time when the price of gold is falling.

Commodity ETFs are generally not registered as investment companies for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws, and are not subject to regulation by the SEC as investment companies. Consequently, the owners of a commodity ETF do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. For example, the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads do not apply to commodity ETFs. Commodity ETFs do not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts regulated by the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), as administered by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Furthermore, commodity ETFs are not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and their sponsors are not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser. Consequently, the owner of a commodity ETF does not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA regulated instruments or commodity pools, the sponsor is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator, and the owners of the commodity ETF do not receive a disclosure document or certified annual report required to be delivered by a commodity pool operator. To the extent that a Fund invests in a commodity ETF, shareholders in such Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Foreign Investments (*All Funds*)

A Fund's investment in securities of foreign companies may be in the form of ADRs or securities of foreign issuers that trade on an exchange in the United States.

American Depositary Receipts

ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. ADRs are securities that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a "depository" and may be sponsored or unsponsored. These certificates are issued by depository banks and trade on an established market in the United States. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions.

ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars. While the two types of depositary receipt facilities (unsponsored or sponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder's rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depository requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depository usually charges fees upon deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depositary receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Sponsored depositary receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored ADRs are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depository, and the depositary receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the ADRs (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although most sponsored ADRs agree to distribute notices of shareholders meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the ADRs holders at the underlying issuer's request. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through, to the holders of the receipts, voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. ADRs do not eliminate all of the risks associated with directly investing in the securities of foreign issuers.

Economic Events and Market Risk (*All Funds*)

Periods of market volatility remain, and may continue to occur in the future, in response to various political, social and economic events both within and outside of the United States. These conditions have resulted in, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. Such market conditions may adversely affect the Funds, including by making valuation of some of a Funds' securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in a Funds' holdings. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including the ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Iran, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Funds and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others.

Risks resulting from any future debt or other economic crisis could also have a detrimental impact on the global economy, the financial condition of financial institutions and a Fund's business, financial condition, and results of operation. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future effect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. To the extent uncertainty regarding the U.S. or global economy negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, a Fund's business, financial condition, and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected. Downgrades to the credit ratings of major banks could result in increased borrowing costs for such banks and negatively affect the broader economy. Moreover, Federal Reserve policy, including with respect to interest rates and quantitative easing, may also adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend- and interest-paying securities. Market volatility, tariffs, rising interest rates, and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions could impair the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Special Risks Related to Cybersecurity (*All Funds*)

The Funds and their service providers are susceptible to cybersecurity risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds' operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers. Cyberattacks are becoming increasingly common and more sophisticated, and may be perpetrated by computer hackers, cyberterrorists or others engaged in corporate espionage. Cyberattacks against or security breakdowns of the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions; inability to calculate each Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement, or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may incur additional costs for cybersecurity risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which may cause the Funds' investments in such issuers to lose value. There have been a number of recent highly publicized cases of companies reporting the unauthorized disclosure of client or customer information, as well as cyberattacks involving the dissemination, theft and destruction of corporate information or other assets, as a result of failure to follow procedures by employees or contractors or as a result of actions by third parties, including actions by the terrorist organizations and hostile foreign government. Although service providers typically have policies and procedures, business continuity plans and/or risk management systems intended to identify and mitigate cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cybersecurity policies, plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third party whose operations my affect the Funds or their shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Funds or their service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyberattacks or other information security breaches in the future. The development and increasingly widespread use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies could increase the effectiveness of cyberattacks and exacerbate the risks.

New Fund Risk *(High Income Fund, Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only)*

The Fund has limited operating history and may have higher expenses. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size. The Fund could cease operations, and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their assets at a loss. However, the fee waiver in place with respect to the Fund limits this risk for the period that such fee waiver is effective.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") (*Financial Services Fund and Dividend Fund only)*

REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the applicable requirements of the Code. Debt securities issued by REITs, for the most part, are general and unsecured obligations and are subject to risks associated with REITs. Like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees paid by certain REITs and, as a result, the Fund is indirectly subject to those fees if the Fund invests in REITs.

Investing in REITs involves certain risks, including declines in the value of the underlying real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values and in the appeal of properties to tenants. Equity REITs may also be subject to property and casualty risks as their insurance policies may not completely recover repair or replacement of assets damaged by fires, floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters. REITs whose underlying assets are concentrated in properties used by a particular industry, such as healthcare, are also subject to industry-related risks. Certain "special purpose" REITs may invest their assets in specific real estate sectors, such as hotels, nursing homes or warehouses, and are therefore subject to the risks associated with adverse developments in any such sectors.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed income obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to decline. If the REIT invests in adjustable rate debt instruments the interest rates on which are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates. This causes the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed-rate obligations. However, REIT shares can be more volatile than, and perform differently from, larger company securities since REITs tend to be small- to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

REITs are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are generally not diversified. REITs may be highly leveraged, and financial covenants may affect the ability of REITs to operate effectively. REITs are generally dependent upon maintaining cash flows to repay borrowings, to cover operating costs, and to make distributions to shareholders and are subject to the risk of default by lessees and borrowers. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. If REITs are net sellers of assets or do not reinvest principal, they are also subject to self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of net income and gains under the Code or to maintain their exemptions from registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. In the event of any such failure to qualify as a REIT under the Code, the company would be subject to corporate level taxation, significantly reducing the return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Corporate Debt Securities; Interest Rate Risk (*Dividend Fund and Sports Fund only)*

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in debt securities, including lower rated and unrated corporate debt securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"). Corporate debt securities which are either unrated or have a rating below investment grade may present opportunities for significant long-term capital appreciation if the ability of the issuer to repay principal and interest when due is underestimated by the market or the rating organizations. Because of its perceived credit weakness, the issuer is generally required to pay a higher interest rate and/or its debt securities may be selling at a significantly lower market price than the debt securities of issuers actually having similar strengths. When the inherent value of such securities is recognized, the market value of such securities may appreciate significantly. The Adviser believes that its research on the credit and balance sheet strength of certain issuers may enable it to select a limited number of corporate debt securities which, in certain markets, will better serve the objective of capital appreciation than alternative investments in common stocks. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful. In its evaluation, the Adviser will not rely exclusively on ratings and the receipt of income is only an incidental consideration.

The ratings of Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") generally represent the opinions of those organizations as to the quality of the securities that they rate. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality, and do not evaluate the market risk of the securities. Although the Adviser uses these ratings as a criterion for the selection of securities for the Fund, the Adviser also relies on its independent analysis to evaluate potential investments for the Fund. See Appendix A – "Description of Corporate Debt Ratings."

As in the case of the convertible debt securities discussed above, lower rated and unrated corporate debt securities are generally considered to be more likely to default and are therefore significantly more speculative than those having an investment grade rating. They also are more subjective to market price volatility based on increased sensitivity to changes in interest rates and economic conditions or the liquidity of their secondary trading market.

Investments in debt securities and income-producing equity securities involve interest rate risk. When interest rates decline, the value of such securities generally rises. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of such securities generally declines. The Fund may be subject to heightened interest rate risk as a result of changes in economic conditions, inflation and government monetary policy, such as changes in the federal funds rate. There is no way of predicting the frequency or quantum of potential interest rate changes. There is a risk that increases in interest rates or a prolonged period of rising interest rates may cause the economy to enter a recession. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower quality securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. An issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, its inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing.

Debt Investing (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund will invest in debt, or fixed income, instruments. Debt, or fixed income instruments, are used by issuers to borrow money and thus are debt obligations of the issuer. Holders of debt instruments are creditors of the issuer, normally ranking ahead of holders of both common and preferred stock as to dividends or upon liquidation. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at the instrument's maturity. Yields on debt instruments depend on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money, bond, and note markets, the size of a particular offering, the maturity date of the obligation, and the rating of the issue. Debt instruments with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to greater price fluctuations in response to changes in market conditions than obligations with shorter maturities. An increase in interest rates generally will reduce the market value of portfolio debt instruments. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such increases. Any such changes could be sudden and could expose debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for investments. The achievement of the Fund's investment objective depends in part on the continuing ability of the issuers of the debt instruments in which the Fund invests to meet their obligations for the payment of principal and interest when due. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt instruments may be materially affected.

Changing Interest Rates. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt securities may trade at, or be issued with, negative yields, which means the purchaser of the security may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. To the extent the Fund holds a negatively yielding debt security or has a bank deposit with a negative interest rate, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. Cash positions may also subject the Fund to increased counterparty risk to the Fund's bank. Debt market conditions are highly unpredictable and some parts of the market are subject to dislocations. In a low or negative interest rate environment, some investors may seek to reallocate assets to other income-producing assets. This may cause the price of such higher yielding instruments to rise, could further reduce the value of instruments with a negative yield, and may limit the Fund's ability to locate fixed income instruments containing the desired risk/return profile. Changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. In the past, the U.S. government and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to stabilize markets by, among other things, adjusting interest rates. To the extent rates increase or decrease substantially and/or rapidly, the Fund may be subject to significant losses. Changing interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility, increased redemptions, and potential illiquidity.

Fixed Income Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, and market liquidity. The value of the Fund's fixed income investments is likely to decline in times of rising market interest rates. Conversely, the value of the Fund's fixed income investments is likely to rise in times of declining market interest rates. Typically, the longer the time to maturity of a given security, the greater is the change in its value in response to a change in interest rates. Foreign debt securities are subject to risks similar to those of other foreign securities.

Lower-rated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than are more highly rated securities, which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Debt securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuer of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher-grade debt securities. An economic downturn affecting the issuer may result in an increased incidence of default. The market for lower-rated securities may be thinner and less active than for higher-rated securities. Pricing of thinly traded securities requires greater judgment than pricing of securities for which market transactions are regularly reported. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.

Lower-Rated Debt Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Lower-rated debt securities or "junk" or "junk bonds" are those rated below the fourth highest category (including those securities rated as low as D by S&P) or unrated securities of comparable quality. Securities rated below investment grade are often considered to be speculative. These securities have poor protection with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Lower-rated debt securities generally offer a higher current yield than that available for investment grade issues with similar maturities, but they may involve significant risk under adverse conditions. In particular, adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged and changes in the financial condition of the issuers are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuer to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher-grade debt securities. These securities are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to real or perceived adverse economic and business developments relating to the issuer, market interest rates and market liquidity. In addition, investing in lower-quality securities may incur additional expenses to the extent recovery is sought on defaulted securities. Because of the many risks involved in investing in lower-rated debt securities, the success of such investments is dependent on the credit analysis of the Adviser.

During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress, which could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default. In addition, such issuers may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them and may be unable to repay debt at maturity by refinancing. The risk of loss due to default by such issuers is significantly greater because such securities frequently are unsecured and subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness.

At certain times in the past, the market for lower-rated debt securities has expanded rapidly, and its growth generally paralleled a long economic expansion. In the past, the prices of many lower-rated debt securities declined substantially, reflecting an expectation that many issuers of such securities might experience financial difficulties. As a result, the yields on lower-rated debt securities rose dramatically. However, such higher yields did not reflect the value of the income stream that holders of such securities expected, but rather the risk that holders of such securities could lose a substantial portion of their value as a result of the issuers' financial restructuring or defaults. There can be no assurance that such declines will not recur.

The market for lower-rated debt issues generally is thinner or less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Judgment may play a greater role in pricing such securities than it does for more liquid securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of lower rated debt securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Corporate Debt Obligations (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund will invest its assets in corporate debt obligations rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or that are unrated but determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. Corporate debt obligations include securities such as bonds, debentures, notes, or other similar securities issued by corporations.

The Fund believes that investing in corporate debt obligations is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. For example, an issuer's ability to repay principal and interest when due may be underestimated by the market; as a result, that issuer may be required to pay a higher interest rate, or its debt securities may be selling at a lower market price than issuers of similar strength. When the market recognizes their inherent value, the Fund anticipates that the price of such securities will appreciate. In the case of convertible debt securities, the market's recognition of a company's real value and, in turn, the market value of its convertible securities, may not occur until some anticipated development or other catalyst emerges to cause an increase in the market value of the company's common stock.

The ratings of NRSROs generally represent the opinions of those organizations as to the quality of the securities that they rate. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality, and do not evaluate the market risk of the securities. Although the Adviser uses these ratings as a criterion for the selection of securities for the Fund, the Adviser also relies on its independent analysis to evaluate potential investments for the Fund. See Appendix A - "Description of Corporate Debt Ratings."

Subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, an issue of securities may cease to be rated or its ratings may be reduced. In addition, it is possible that the NRSROs might not timely change their ratings of a particular issue to reflect subsequent events. None of these events will require the sale of the securities by the Fund, although the Adviser will consider these events in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the securities. To the extent that the ratings given by an NRSRO for securities may change as a result of changes in the ratings systems or due to a corporate reorganization of such NRSRO, the Fund will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Fund.

Low-rated and comparable unrated securities (a) will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of the rating organization, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions and (b) are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

While the market values of low-rated and comparable unrated securities tend to react less to fluctuations in interest rate levels than the market values of higher-rated securities, the market values of certain low-rated and comparable unrated securities also tend to be more volatile and sensitive to individual corporate developments and changes in economic conditions than higher rated securities. In addition, low-rated securities and comparable unrated securities generally present a higher degree of credit risk. Issuers of low-rated and comparable unrated securities are often highly leveraged and may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them so that their ability to service their debt obligations during an economic downturn or during sustained periods of rising interest rates may be impaired. The risk of loss due to default by such issuers is significantly greater because low-rated and comparable unrated securities generally are unsecured and frequently are subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. The existence of limited markets for low-rated and comparable unrated securities may diminish the Fund's ability to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing such securities and calculating its NAV. Moreover, because not all dealers maintain markets in all low-rated and comparable unrated securities, there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities and the Fund does not anticipate that those securities could be sold other than to institutional investors.

Fixed income securities, including low-rated securities and comparable unrated securities, frequently have call or buy-back features that permit their issuers to call or repurchase the securities from their holders, such as the Fund. If an issuer exercises these rights during periods of declining interest rates, the Fund may have to replace the security with a lower-yielding security, thus resulting in a decreased return to the Fund.

Nonconvertible Fixed Income Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in lower-quality nonconvertible fixed income securities. The category of fixed income securities which are not convertible or exchangeable for common stock includes preferred stocks, bonds, corporate notes, debentures, asset and mortgage-backed securities, and money market instruments such as commercial paper and bankers acceptances. These investments involve interest rate risk and credit risk. When interest rates decline, the value of such securities generally rises. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of such securities generally declines. It is also possible that the issuer of a security will not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. There is also no minimum credit rating for these securities in which the Fund may invest. Accordingly, the Fund could invest in securities in default. The market values of lower-quality fixed income securities tend to be less sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates than higher-quality securities but more sensitive to individual corporate developments than higher-quality securities. Such lower-quality securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher-quality securities. Accordingly, these lower-quality securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation and will generally involve more credit risk than securities in the higher-quality categories. Even securities rated Baa or BBB by Moody's and S&P, respectively, which are considered investment grade, possess some speculative characteristics. There are risks involved in applying credit ratings as a method for evaluating high yield obligations in that credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. In addition, credit rating agencies may not change credit ratings on a timely basis to reflect changes in economic or company conditions that affect a security's market value. The Fund will rely on the Adviser's judgment, analysis, and experience in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer. In this evaluation, the Adviser will take into consideration, among other things, the issuer's financial resources and ability to cover its interest and fixed charges, factors relating to the issuer's industry and its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, its operating history, the quality of the issuer's management, and regulatory matters.

The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of lower-quality securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other obligations of the issuer. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-quality securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. An issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, its inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing.

Factors adversely affecting the market value of high yield and other securities will adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"). In addition, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings.

From time to time, proposals have been discussed regarding new legislation designed to limit the use of certain high yield debt securities by issuers in connection with leveraged buy-outs, mergers, and acquisitions, or to limit the deductibility of interest payments on such securities. Such proposals, if enacted into law, could reduce the market for such debt securities generally, negatively affect the financial condition of issuers of high yield securities by removing or reducing a source of future financing, and negatively affect the value of specific high yield issues and the high yield market in general. For example, under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), a corporate issuer may be limited from deducting all of the original issue discount on high yield discount obligations (*i.e.,* certain types of debt securities issued at a significant discount to their face amount). The likelihood of passage of any additional legislation or the effect thereof is uncertain.

The secondary trading market for lower-quality fixed income securities is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-quality securities and is very thin for some securities. The relative lack of an active secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. The relative lack of an active secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing its portfolio. Market quotations are generally available on many high yield issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales. During such times, the responsibility of the Company's Board of Trustees (the "Board" and each member of the Board, a "Trustee") to value the securities becomes more difficult and judgment plays a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Interest Rate Environment Risk (*High Income Fund only)*

Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility, and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Generally, the values of fixed income securities vary inversely with changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of most outstanding fixed income securities generally rise and during periods of rising interest rates, the values of most fixed income securities generally declines. A low interest rate environment may have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to provide a positive yield to its shareholders and pay expenses out of Fund assets because of the low yields from the Fund's portfolio investments. Alternatively, a general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from the Fund that holds large amounts of fixed income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (*i.e.*, prepayment risk) and extended durations (*i.e.*, extension risk). Further, Federal Reserve policy changes may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments and the Fund's share price to decline or create difficulties for the Fund in disposing of investments.

The Fund could also be forced to liquidate its investments at disadvantageous times or prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and lower the Fund's performance.

Convertible Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security entitles the holder to exchange the security for a fixed number of shares of common stock or other equity security, usually of the same company, at fixed prices within a specified period of time. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive the fixed income of a bond or the dividend preference of a preferred stock until the holder elects to exercise the conversion privilege. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible debt securities. Convertible securities often rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure and, therefore, are often viewed as entailing less risk than the issuer's common stock, although the extent to which this is true depends in large measure on the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security. However, because convertible securities are often viewed by the issuer as future common stock, they are often subordinated to other senior securities and therefore are rated one category lower than the issuer's nonconvertible debt obligations or preferred stock.

To the degree that the price of a convertible security rises above its investment value because of a rise in price of the underlying common stock, it is influenced more by price fluctuations of the underlying common stock and less by its investment value. The price of a convertible security that is supported principally by its conversion value will rise along with any increase in the price of the common stock, and the price generally will decline along with any decline in the price of the common stock except that the convertible security will receive additional support as its price approaches investment value. A convertible security purchased or held at a time when its price is 47 influenced by its conversion value will produce a lower yield than nonconvertible senior securities with comparable investment values.

Convertible securities in which the Fund may invest have call provisions entitling the issuer to redeem the security at a specified time and at a specified price. This is one of the features of a convertible security that affects valuation. Calls may vary from absolute calls to provisional calls. Convertible securities with superior call protection usually trade at a higher premium. If long-term interest rates decline, the interest rates of new convertible securities will also decline. Therefore, in a falling interest rate environment, companies may be expected to call convertible securities with high coupons and the Fund would have to invest the proceeds from such called issues in securities with lower coupons. Thus, convertible securities with superior call protection will permit the Fund to maintain a higher yield than issues without call protection. Convertible securities may include corporate notes or preferred stock, but are ordinarily a long-term debt obligation of the issuer convertible at a stated exchange rate into common stock of the issuer. As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, increases as interest rates decline. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to reflect the value of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not depreciate to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure and are consequently of higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer's common stock, although the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security.

The issuers of debt obligations having speculative characteristics may experience difficulty in paying principal and interest when due in the event of a downturn in the economy or unanticipated corporate developments. The market prices of such securities may become increasingly volatile in periods of economic uncertainty. Moreover, adverse publicity or the perceptions of investors over which the Adviser has no control, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the market price and liquidity of such investments. Although the Adviser will attempt to avoid exposing the Fund to such risks, there is no assurance that it will be successful or that a liquid secondary market will continue to be available for the disposition of such securities.

Direct Debt Instruments including Loans, Loan Assignments, and Loan Participations (*High Income Fund only)*

Direct debt includes interests in loans, notes and other interests in amounts owed to financial institutions by borrowers, such as companies and governments, including emerging market countries. Direct debt instruments are interests in amounts owed by corporate, governmental, or other borrowers (including emerging market countries) to lenders or lending syndicates. Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. The borrower may be in financial distress or may default. If the Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Participations in debt instruments may involve a risk of insolvency of the selling bank. In addition, there may be fewer legal protections for owners of participation interests than for direct lenders. Direct indebtedness of developing countries involves a risk that the governmental entities responsible for the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due. Direct debt instruments may have floating interest rates. These interest rates will vary depending on the terms of the underlying loan and market conditions.

Loans, Loan Assignments, and Loan Participations. Floating rate securities, including loans, provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate at fixed intervals (*e.g*., daily, weekly, monthly, or semi-annually) or automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever a specified interest rate or index changes. The interest rate on floating rate securities ordinarily is determined by reference to a reference rate such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a particular bank's prime rate, the 90-day Treasury Department Bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit, an index of short-term tax-exempt rates or some other objective measure. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured loans.

The Fund may invest in direct debt instruments by direct investment as a lender, by taking an assignment of all or a portion of an interest in a loan previously held by another institution or by acquiring a participation interest in a loan that continues to be held by another institution. It also may be difficult for the Fund to obtain an accurate picture of a selling bank's financial condition. Loans are subject to the same risks as other direct debt instruments discussed above and carry additional risks described in this section.

Direct Investments. When the Fund invests as an initial investor in a new loan, the investment is typically made at par value. Secondary purchases of loans may be made at a premium to par, at par, or at a discount to par. Therefore, the Fund's return on a secondary investment may be lower, equal, or higher than if the Fund had made a direct investment. As an initial investor in a new loan, the Fund may be paid a commitment fee.

Assignments. When the Fund purchases a loan by assignment, the Fund typically succeeds to the rights of the assigning lender under the loan agreement and becomes a lender under the loan agreement. Subject to the terms of the loan agreement, the Fund typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning lender. However, assignments may be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender.

Participation Interests. The Fund's rights under a participation interest with respect to a particular loan may be more limited than the rights of original lenders or of investors who acquire an assignment of that loan. In purchasing participation interests, the Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation interest (the "participating lender") and only when the participating lender receives the payments from the borrower.

In a participation interest, the Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution and not the underlying borrower. The Fund normally will have to rely on the participating lender to demand and receive payments in respect of the loans, and to pay those amounts on to the Fund; thus, the Fund will be subject to the risk that the lender may be unwilling or unable to do so. In such a case, the Fund would not likely have any rights against the borrower directly. In addition, the Fund generally will have no right to object to certain changes to the loan agreement agreed to by the participating lender.

In buying a participation interest, the Fund might not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the related loan and may be subject to any rights of setoff the borrower has against the selling institution. In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, the obligation of the borrower to repay the loan may be subject to certain defenses that can be asserted by the borrower as a result of any improper conduct of the participating lender. As a result, the Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that exist when the Fund is an original lender or assignee.

Creditworthiness. The Fund's ability to receive payments in connection with loans depends on the financial condition of the borrower. The Adviser will not rely solely on another lending institution's credit analysis of the borrower, but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrower. The Adviser's analysis may include consideration of the borrower's financial strength, managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions, and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. In connection with the restructuring of a loan or other direct debt instrument outside of bankruptcy court in a negotiated work-out or in the context of bankruptcy proceedings, equity securities or junior debt securities may be received in exchange for all or a portion of an interest in the security.

In buying a participation interest, the Fund assumes the credit risk of both the borrower and the participating lender. If the participating lender fails to perform its obligations under the participation agreement, the Fund might incur costs and delays in realizing payment and suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. If a participating lender becomes insolvent, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of that lender. As a general creditor, the Fund may not benefit from a right of setoff that the lender has against the borrower. The Fund will acquire a participation interest only if the Adviser determines that the participating lender or other intermediary participant selling the participation interest is creditworthy.

Contingent Capital Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Contingent capital securities (sometimes referred to as "CoCos") are debt or preferred securities with loss absorption characteristics built into the terms of the security, for example a mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer under certain circumstances, such as the issuer's capital ratio falling below a certain level. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero, and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening the Fund's standing in a bankruptcy. Some CoCos provide for a reduction in the value or principal amount of the security under such circumstances. In addition, most CoCos are considered to be high yield or "junk" securities and are therefore subject to the risks of investing in below investment grade securities.

As CoCos may be perpetual or have long-dated maturities, they may face greater interest rate sensitivity and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than securities with shorter maturity dates. Such securities also may be subject to prepayment risk due to optional or mandatory redemption provisions. In addition, CoCos may have no stated maturity and may have fully discretionary coupons that can potentially be cancelled at the issuer's discretion or may be prohibited by the relevant regulatory authority from being paid in order to help the issuer absorb losses.

Restricted Securities and Rule 144A Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in "restricted securities," which generally are securities that may be resold to the public only pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), or an exemption from registration. Regulation S under the Securities Act is an exemption from registration that permits, under certain circumstances, the resale of restricted securities in offshore transactions, subject to certain conditions, and Rule 144A under the Securities Act is an exemption that permits the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Since its adoption by the SEC in 1990, Rule 144A has facilitated trading of restricted securities among qualified institutional investors. To the extent restricted securities held by the Fund qualify under Rule 144A and an institutional market develops for those securities, the Fund expects that it will be able to dispose of the securities without registering the resale of such securities under the Securities Act. However, to the extent that a robust market for such 144A securities does not develop, or a market develops but experiences periods of illiquidity, investments in Rule 144A securities could increase the level of the Fund's illiquidity.

Where an exemption from registration under the Securities Act is unavailable, or where an institutional market is limited, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, be permitted to require the issuer of restricted securities held by the Fund to file a registration statement to register the resale of such securities under the Securities Act. In such case, the Fund will typically be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to resell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, or the value of the security were to decline, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities for which no market exists are priced by a method that the Board believes accurately reflects fair value.

Variable or Floating Rate Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Variable rate and floating rate securities provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate at fixed intervals (*e.g.*, daily, weekly, monthly, or semi-annually) or automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever a specified interest rate or index changes. The interest rate on variable and floating rate securities (collectively, "Adjustable Rate Securities") ordinarily is determined by reference to a particular bank's prime rate, the 90-day Treasury Department Bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificate of deposit, an index of short-term tax-exempt rates or some other objective measure.

Adjustable Rate Securities frequently permit the holder to demand payment of the obligations' principal and accrued interest at any time or at specified intervals not exceeding one year. The demand feature usually is backed by a credit instrument (*e.g.*, a bank letter of credit) from a creditworthy issuer and sometimes by insurance from a creditworthy insurer. The Fund can also buy fixed rate securities accompanied by a demand feature or by a put option, which permits the Fund to sell the security to the issuer or third party at a specified price.

Distressed Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in distressed securities, including loans, bonds and notes that may involve a substantial degree of risk. Distressed securities include securities of companies that are in financial distress and that may be in or about to enter bankruptcy.

The Fund may invest in issuers of distressed securities that the Adviser expects will make an exchange offer or will be the subject of a plan of reorganization that the Fund will receive new securities in return for the distressed securities. A significant period of time may pass between the time at which the Fund makes its investment in these distressed securities and the time that any exchange offer or plan of reorganization is completed and there can be no assurance that such an exchange offer will be made or that such a plan of reorganization will be adopted. During this period, it is unlikely that the Fund will receive any interest payments on the distressed securities, the Fund will be subject to significant uncertainty as to whether or not the exchange offer or plan of reorganization will be completed and the Fund may be required to bear certain extraordinary expenses to protect and recover its investment. Therefore, to the extent the Fund seeks capital appreciation through investment in distressed securities, the Fund's ability to achieve current income for its shareholders may be diminished.

The Fund also will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the obligations evidenced by the distressed securities will eventually be satisfied (*e.g.*, through a liquidation of the obligor's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the distressed securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). Even if an exchange offer is made or plan of reorganization is adopted with respect to distressed securities held by the Fund, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by the Fund in connection with such exchange offer or plan of reorganization will not have a lower value or income potential than may have been anticipated when the investment was made or no value. Moreover, any securities received by the Fund upon completion of an exchange offer or plan of reorganization may be restricted as to resale. Similarly, if the Fund participates in negotiations with respect to any exchange offer or plan of reorganization with respect to an issuer of distressed securities, the Fund may be restricted from disposing of such securities.

In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for distressed securities or other instruments. In addition, the prices of such securities may be subject to periods of abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility. It may be difficult to obtain financial information regarding the financial condition of a borrower or issuer, and its financial condition may be changing rapidly. It may be more difficult to value such securities and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected.

Master Limited Partnerships (*High Income Fund only)*

Master limited partnerships ("MLPs") are limited partnerships (or similar entities, such as limited liability companies) in which the ownership units (*e.g.*, limited partnership interests) are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the SEC and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the OTC market. Many MLPs operate in oil and gas related businesses, including energy processing and distribution. Many MLPs are pass-through entities that generally are taxed at the unitholder level and are not subject to federal or state income tax at the entity level. Annual income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of such an MLP pass-through directly to its unitholders. Distributions from an MLP may consist in part of a return of capital. Additionally, since MLPs generally conduct business in multiple states, the Fund may be subject to income or franchise tax in each of the states in which the partnership does business. The additional cost of preparing and filing the tax returns and paying the related taxes may adversely impact the Fund's return on its investment in MLPs. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more general partners. Limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of an MLP.

Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in their underlying assets and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. Investments held by MLPs may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLPs' ability to vary their portfolios promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies.

The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is different than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, although unitholders of an MLP are generally limited in their liability, similar to a corporation's shareholders, creditors typically have the right to seek the return of distributions made to unitholders if the liability in question arose before the distributions were paid. This liability may stay attached to a unitholder even after it sells its units.

Commercial Paper (*High Income Fund only)*

Commercial paper is a short-term debt security issued by a corporation, bank, municipality, or other issuer, usually for purposes such as financing current operations. The Fund may invest in commercial paper that cannot be resold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act. While some restricted commercial paper normally is deemed illiquid, the Adviser may in certain cases determine that such paper is liquid.

Asset-Backed Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Asset-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets such as, among other things, motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, and receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements, or a combination of the foregoing. These assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations. Credit enhancements, such as various forms of cash collateral accounts or letters of credit, may support payments of principal and interest on asset-backed securities. Although these securities may be supported by letters of credit or other credit enhancements, payment of interest and principal ultimately depends upon individuals paying the underlying loans, which may be affected adversely by general downturns in the economy. Asset-backed securities are subject to the same risk of prepayment described with respect to mortgage-backed securities and to extension risk (the risk that an issuer of a security will make principal payments slower than anticipated by the investor, thus extending the securities' duration). The risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments, however, is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Mortgage-backed securities, including residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of mortgage loans. Those securities may be guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality (such as by Ginnie Mae); issued and guaranteed by a government-sponsored stockholder-owned corporation, though not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States (such as by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac); or issued by fully private issuers. Private issuers are generally originators of and investors in mortgage loans and include savings associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers, and special purpose entities. Private mortgage-backed securities may be backed by U.S. Government agency supported mortgage loans or some form of non-governmental credit enhancement.

Mortgage-backed securities may have either fixed or adjustable interest rates. Tax or regulatory changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities market. In addition, changes in the market's perception of the issuer may affect the value of mortgage-backed securities. The rate of return on mortgage-backed securities may be affected by prepayments of principal on the underlying loans, which generally increase as market interest rates decline; as a result, when interest rates decline, holders of these securities normally do not benefit from appreciation in market value to the same extent as holders of other non-callable debt securities.

U.S. Government Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and dates of issuance. Treasury Bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, for example, Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), by discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association, only by credit of the agency or instrumentality. While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so since it is not so obligated by law.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund also may invest in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), which are another type of asset-backed security. A CLO is a trust or other special purpose entity that is comprised of or collateralized by a pool of loans, including domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The loans generate cash flow that is allocated among one or more classes of securities ("tranches") that vary in risk and yield. The most senior tranche has the best credit quality and the lowest yield compared to the other tranches. The equity tranche has the highest potential yield but also has the greatest risk, as it bears the bulk of defaults from the underlying loans and helps to protect the more senior tranches from risk of these defaults. However, despite the protection from the equity and other more junior tranches, more senior tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults and decreased market value due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold and are not registered under state or federal securities laws. Therefore, investments in CLOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market may exist for CLOs allowing a CLO to qualify for transactions pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. CLOs normally charge management fees and administrative expenses, which are in addition to those of the Fund.

The riskiness of investing in CLOs depends largely on the quality and type of the collateral loans and the tranche of the CLO in which the Fund invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed-income securities discussed elsewhere in this SAI and the Prospectus (such as interest rate risk and credit risk), CLOs carry risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from the collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in CLO tranches that are subordinate to other tranches; and (iv) the complex structure of the CLO may not be fully understood at the time of investment or may result in the quality of the underlying collateral not being fully understood and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. In addition, interest on certain tranches of a CLO may be paid in-kind (meaning that unpaid interest is effectively added to principal), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments. Certain CLOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure, over-collateralization or bond insurance, but such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect the Fund against the risk of loss due to defaults on the collateral.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (*High Income Fund only)*

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include CLOs (as described more fully above), issue classes or "tranches" of securities that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to interest rate fluctuations, actual defaults, collateral defaults, disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to CDO securities as a class. CDOs carry risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from the underlying debt securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the quality of the underlying debt securities may decline in value or default, particularly during periods of economic downturn, or be downgraded, if rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, (iii) the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes of securities, (iv) the investment return could be significantly different than those predicted by financial models, (v) the risk of forced "fire sale" liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures, (vi) the manager of the CDO may perform poorly, (vii) the complex structure may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results, and (viii) the lack of a readily available secondary market for CDOs. Interest on certain tranches of a CDO may be paid in kind or deferred and capitalized (paid in the form of obligations of the same type rather than cash), which involves continued exposure to the risk of default with respect to such payments. The risks of investing in CDOs depend largely on the quality and type of the underlying debt, which may include loans, bonds and mortgages, and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. In addition, CDOs that obtain their exposure through derivative instruments entail additional risks associated with such instruments. CDOs can be difficult to value, may at times be illiquid, may be highly leveraged (which could make them highly volatile), and may produce unexpected investment results due to their complex structure. CDOs may also charge fees and expenses, which are in addition to those of the Fund. In addition, CDOs involve many of the same risks of investing in debt securities and asset-backed securities including, but not limited to, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and valuation risk.

Banking & Savings Institution Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

These include certificates of deposit ("CDs"), time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term and long-term debt obligations issued by commercial banks and savings institutions. The CDs, time deposits, and bankers' acceptances in which the Fund invests typically are not covered by deposit insurance.

A CD is a short-term negotiable certificate issued by a commercial bank against funds deposited in the bank and is either interest-bearing or purchased on a discount basis. A bankers' acceptance is a short-term draft drawn on a commercial bank by a borrower, usually in connection with an international commercial transaction. The borrower is liable for payment as is the bank, which unconditionally guarantees to pay the draft at its face amount on the maturity date. Fixed time deposits are obligations of branches of U.S. banks or foreign banks that are payable at a stated maturity date and bear a fixed rate of interest. Although fixed time deposits do not have a market, there are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in the deposit to a third party. Deposit notes are notes issued by commercial banks that generally bear fixed rates of interest and typically have original maturities ranging from eighteen months to five years.

Banks are subject to extensive governmental regulations that may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments that may be made and the interest rates and fees that may be charged. The profitability of this industry is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of capital, which can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Also, general economic conditions, consolidation and competition among banking and savings institutions play an important part in the operations of this industry and exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers might affect a bank's ability to meet its obligations. Bank obligations may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulation.

Investment in Small, Unseasoned Companies, and Other Illiquid Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in small, less well-known companies (including predecessors) which have operated for less than three years. The securities of small, unseasoned companies may have a limited trading market, which may adversely affect their disposition and can result in their being priced lower than might otherwise be the case. If other investment companies and investors who invest in such issuers trade the same securities when the Fund attempts to dispose of its holdings, the Fund may receive lower prices than might otherwise be obtained. These companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, these companies are typically subject to a greater degree of changes in earnings and business prospects than larger, more established companies. Although investing in securities of these companies offers potential for above-average returns if the companies are successful, the risk exists that the companies will not succeed and the prices of the companies' shares could significantly decline in value.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund will not invest, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. An illiquid security is any security which the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. These securities include securities which are restricted from public sale, securities for which market quotations are not readily available, and repurchase agreements maturing or terminable in more than seven days. To the extent required by applicable law and SEC guidance, the Fund will not acquire an illiquid security if such acquisition would cause the aggregate value of illiquid securities to exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets.

Because illiquid investments may not be readily marketable, the Fund may not be able to dispose of them in a timely manner. As a result, the Fund may be forced to hold illiquid investments while their price depreciates. In addition, the sale of illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in over-the-counter ("OTC") markets. Securities freely saleable among qualified institutional investors pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act may be treated as liquid if they satisfy liquidity standards established by the Board. The continued liquidity of such securities is not as well assured as that of publicly traded securities, and accordingly, the Adviser will monitor their liquidity. The Adviser will review pertinent factors such as trading activity, reliability of price information and trading patterns of comparable securities in determining whether to treat any such security as liquid for purposes of the foregoing liquidity test. To the extent the Board treats such securities as liquid, temporary impairments to trading patterns of such securities may adversely affect the Fund's liquidity.

Emerging Market Securities (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in emerging market securities. Such investments involve special risks. The economies, markets, and political structures of a number of the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest do not compare favorably with the U.S. and other mature economies in terms of wealth and stability. Therefore, investments in these countries may be riskier, and will be subject to erratic and abrupt price movements. Some economies are less well developed and less diverse (for example, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and certain Asian countries) and more vulnerable to the ebb and flow of international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Similarly, many of these countries, particularly in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe, are grappling with severe inflation or recession, high levels of national debt.

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

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

Investing in emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default, or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations, and in entities that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that an investing Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency, or fraud.

Depositary Receipts (*High Income Fund only)*

ADRs, EDRs, Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), and other types of depositary receipts (which, together with ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, are collectively referred to as "Depositary Receipts") evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by either a non-U.S. or a U.S. corporation that have been deposited with a depositary or custodian bank. Depositary Receipts may be issued in connection with an offering of securities by the issuer of the underlying securities or issued by a depositary bank as a vehicle to promote investment and trading in the underlying securities. ADRs are receipts issued by U.S. Banks or trust companies in respect of securities of non-U.S. issuers held on deposit for use in the U.S. securities markets. GDRs, EDRs and other types of Depositary Receipts are typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and traded principally in the U.S. and other international markets. While Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted, they entail certain of the risks associated with investments in foreign securities. A purchaser of unsponsored Depositary Receipts may not have unlimited voting rights and may not receive as much information about the issuer of the underlying security as with sponsored Depositary Receipts.

Sovereign Debt (*High Income Fund only)*

Investing in debt securities issued by foreign governments and their political subdivisions or agencies ("Sovereign Debt Obligations") involves economic and political risks. In recent years, the governments of some foreign countries have encountered difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, 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, and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Certain governments have not been able to make payments of interest on or principal of Sovereign Debt Obligations as those payments have come due. Obligations arising from past restructuring agreements may affect the economic performance and political and social stability of those issuers. The ability of governments to make timely payments on their obligations is likely to be influenced strongly by the issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, and its access to international credits and investments. A country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities could be vulnerable to a decline in the international prices of one or more of those commodities. Increased protectionism on the part of a country's trading partners also could adversely affect the country's exports and diminish its trade account surplus, if any. To the extent that a country receives payment for its exports in currencies other than dollars, its ability to make debt payments denominated in dollars could be adversely affected.

To the extent that a country develops a trade deficit, it will need to depend on continuing loans from foreign governments, multilateral organizations or private commercial banks, aid payments from foreign governments, and on 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 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.

Central banks and other governmental authorities which control the servicing of Sovereign Debt Obligations may not be willing or able to permit the payment of the principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of the obligations. As a result, the issuers of Sovereign Debt Obligations may default on their obligations. Defaults on certain Sovereign Debt Obligations have occurred in the past. Holders of certain Sovereign Debt Obligations may be requested to participate in the restructuring and rescheduling of these obligations and to extend further loans to the issuers. These interests of holders of Sovereign Debt Obligations 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 Obligations also may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and, therefore, may have access to information not available to other market participants.

The Fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain Sovereign Debt Obligations it holds. Bankruptcy, moratorium, and other similar laws applicable to issuers of Sovereign Debt Obligations may be substantially different from those applicable to issuers of private debt obligations. The political context, expressed as the willingness of an issuer of Sovereign Debt Obligations to meet the terms of the debt obligation, for example, is of considerable importance. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of securities issued by foreign governments in the event of default under commercial bank loan agreements.

Another factor bearing on the ability of a country to repay Sovereign Debt Obligations 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 Obligations.

Expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, political, economic, or social instability or other similar developments, such as military coups, have occurred in the past in countries in which the Fund will invest and could adversely affect the Fund's assets should these conditions or events recur.

Foreign investment in certain Sovereign Debt Obligations is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls at times may limit or preclude foreign investment in certain Sovereign Debt Obligations and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund investing in such instruments. 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 a domiciliary of the countries, and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors.

Exchange-Traded Funds (*High Income Fund only)*

Exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") are a type of investment company security bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF generally represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. The Fund could purchase an ETF to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or a foreign market while awaiting purchase of underlying securities. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile, and ETFs have management fees which increase their costs.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The Fund will only enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are standardized and traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange, board of trade, or similar entity, or quoted on an automated quotation system. The Fund will not use futures or options on futures for speculative purposes.

A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell at a specific time in the future a specific quantity of a commodity at a specific price. The commodity may consist of an asset, a reference rate, or an index. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying commodity. When entering into a futures contract, the Fund would be required to make a good faith margin deposit in cash or U.S. Government securities with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract if it is not terminated prior to its specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements which are higher than the exchange minimums. Initial margin deposits are typically calculated as a percentage of the contract's market value.

An option on a futures contract (or futures option) conveys the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a specific futures contract at a specific price (called the "exercise" or "strike" price) any time before the option expires. The seller of an option is called an option writer. The purchase price of an option is called the premium. The potential loss to an option buyer is limited to the amount of the premium plus transaction costs. This will be the case, for example, if the option is held and not exercised prior to its expiration date. Generally, an option writer sells options with the goal of obtaining the premium paid by the option buyer. If an option sold by an option writer expires without being exercised, the writer retains the full amount of the premium. The option writer, however, has unlimited economic risk because its potential loss, except to the extent offset by the premium received when the option was written, is equal to the amount the option is "in-the-money" at the expiration date. A call option is in-the-money if the value of the underlying futures contract exceeds the exercise price of the option. A put option is in-the-money if the exercise price of the option exceeds the value of the underlying futures contract. Generally, any profit realized by an option buyer represents a loss for the option writer.

The Fund may engage in futures contracts and options on futures contracts only to the extent permitted by the CFTC and the SEC. An option to buy a futures contract is "in-the-money" if the then-current purchase price of the underlying futures contract exceeds the exercise or strike price; an option to sell a futures contract is "in-the-money" if the exercise or strike price exceeds the then-current purchase price of the contract that is the subject of the option.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts and in writing futures options can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures and options pricing, and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures position may result in immediate and substantial loss (or gain) to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account was then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract, and the writing of a futures option, may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements (and segregation requirements, if applicable) at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, on the settlement date, the Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying the futures positions it holds.

The Fund could suffer losses if it is unable to close out a futures contract or a futures option because of an illiquid secondary market. Futures contracts and futures options may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for such products. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures product at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or option position. Moreover, most futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses. The inability to close futures and options positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to hedge a portfolio investment or to establish a substitute for a portfolio investment.

The Fund bears the risk that the Adviser will incorrectly predict future market trends. If the Adviser attempts to use a futures contract or a futures option as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the futures position will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the Fund. While hedging strategies involving futures products can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments.

The Fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with its futures broker, if, for example, the broker breaches its agreement with the Fund or becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In that event, the Fund may be entitled to the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the broker's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

Currency Transactions (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may enter into various currency transactions, including forward foreign currency contracts, currency swaps, foreign currency or currency index futures contracts and put and call options on such contracts or on currencies. A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency for a set price at a future date. A currency swap is an arrangement whereby each party exchanges one currency for another on a particular date and agrees to reverse the exchange on a later date at a specific exchange rate. Forward currency contracts and currency swaps generally are established in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks or other financial institutions) on behalf of their customers. Currency swaps and certain types of forward currency contracts now are regulated as swaps by the CFTC and, although they may still be established in the interbank market by currency traders on behalf of their customers, such instruments now must be executed in accordance with applicable federal regulations. The regulation of such currency swaps and forward currency contracts as swaps is a recent development and there can be no assurance that the additional regulation of these types of options will not have an adverse effect on the Fund that utilizes these instruments. Futures contracts are similar to forward contracts except that they are traded on an organized exchange and the obligations thereunder may be offset by taking an equal but opposite position to the original contract, with profit or loss determined by the relative prices between the opening and offsetting positions.

The Fund expects to enter into these currency transactions in primarily the following circumstances: to "lock in" the U.S. dollar equivalent price of a security the Fund is contemplating to buy or sell that is denominated in a non-U.S. currency; or to protect against a decline in the U.S. dollar versus the currency of a particular country to which the Fund's portfolio has exposure. The Fund anticipates seeking to achieve the same economic result by utilizing from time to time for such hedging a currency different from the one of the given portfolio security as long as, in the view of the Adviser, such currency is essentially correlated to the currency of the relevant portfolio security based on historic and expected exchange rate patterns.

Credit Default Swaps (*High Income Fund only)*

In a credit default swap, the credit default protection buyer makes periodic payments, known as premiums, to the credit default protection seller. In return, the credit default protection seller will make a payment to the credit default protection buyer upon the occurrence of a specified credit event. A credit default swap can refer to a single issuer or asset, a basket of issuers or assets or index of assets, each known as the reference entity or underlying asset. The Fund may act as either the buyer or the seller of a credit default swap. The Fund may buy or sell credit default protection on a basket of issuers or assets, even if a number of the underlying assets referenced in the basket are lower-quality debt securities. In an unhedged credit default swap, the Fund buys credit default protection on a single issuer or asset, a basket of issuers or assets or index of assets without owning the underlying asset or debt issued by the reference entity. Credit default swaps involve greater and different risks than investing directly in the referenced asset, because, in addition to market risk, credit default swaps include liquidity, counterparty and operational risk.

Credit default swaps allow the Fund to acquire or reduce credit exposure to a particular issuer, asset or basket of assets. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. If the Fund is the credit default protection seller, the Fund will experience a loss if a credit event occurs and the credit of the reference entity or underlying asset has deteriorated. If the Fund is the credit default protection buyer, the Fund will be required to pay premiums to the credit default protection seller. In the case of a physically settled credit default swap in which the Fund is the protection seller, the Fund must be prepared to pay par for and take possession of debt of a defaulted issuer delivered to the Fund by the credit default protection buyer. Any loss would be offset by the premium payments the Fund receives as the seller of credit default protection.

Other Swap and Derivative Transactions (*High Income Fund only)*

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

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

Total rate of return swaps and similar derivatives are subject to many risks, including the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for the Fund had the swap or other derivative not been utilized (in which case it would have been better had the Fund not engaged in the interest rate).

Total rate of return swaps and related derivatives present certain legal, tax, and market uncertainties. There is currently little or no case law or litigation characterizing total rate of return swaps or related derivatives, interpreting their provisions, or characterizing their tax treatment.

Regulation of Certain Options, Currency Transactions and Other Derivative Transactions as Swaps or Security-Based Swaps (*High Income Fund only)*

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

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

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

With respect to uncleared swaps, swap dealers are required to collect variation margin from the Fund and may be required to collect initial margin from the Fund. Both initial margin and variation margin may be comprised of cash and/or securities, subject to applicable haircuts. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under applicable regulations.

The cumulative effects of the Dodd-Frank Act on swap and security-based swap transactions and on participants in the derivatives market remain uncertain.

Limitations on the Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts, Certain Options, and Swaps (*High Income Fund only)*

Subject to the guidelines of the Board, the Fund may engage in "commodity interest" transactions (generally, transactions in futures, certain options, certain currency transactions, and certain types of swaps) only for bona fide hedging, yield enhancement and risk management purposes, in each case in accordance with the rules and regulations of the CFTC. Pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund, and this exclusion imposes certain trading restrictions on the Fund. These trading restrictions permit the Fund to engage in commodity interest transactions that include (i) "bona fide hedging" transactions, as that term is defined and interpreted by the CFTC and its staff, without regard to the percentage of the Fund's assets committed to margin and option premiums and (ii) non-bona fide hedging transactions, provided that the Fund not enter into such non-bona fide hedging transactions if, immediately thereafter, either (a) the sum of the amount of initial margin deposits on the Fund's existing futures or swaps positions and option or swaption premiums would exceed 5% of the market value of the Fund's liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions, or (b) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund's commodity interest transactions would not exceed 100% of the market value of the Fund's liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions. In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the Fund may not market themselves as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the futures, options or swaps markets.

Investments in Warrants and Rights (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in warrants or rights (other than those acquired in units or attached to other securities) that entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for or at the end of a specific period of time. The Fund will do so only if the underlying equity securities are deemed appropriate by the Adviser for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio.

Investing in rights and warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and thus can be a riskier investment. The value of a right or warrant may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the issuer whose equity underlies the warrant, a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Rights and warrants generally pay no dividends and confer no voting or other rights other than the right to purchase the underlying security.

When Issued, Delayed Delivery Securities, and Forward Commitments (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may enter into forward commitments for the purchase or sale of securities, including on a "when issued" or "delayed delivery" basis. In such transactions, instruments are bought with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous yield or price at the time of the transaction. In some cases, a forward commitment may be conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, corporate reorganization, or debt restructuring, *i.e.,* a when, as, and if issued security. When such transactions are negotiated, the price is fixed at the time of the commitment, with payment and delivery taking place in the future, generally a month or more after the date of the commitment. While the Fund will only enter into a forward commitment with the intention of actually acquiring the security, the Fund may sell the security before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable.

Securities purchased under a forward commitment are subject to market fluctuation, and no interest (or dividends) accrues to the Fund prior to the settlement date. When the Fund engages in when issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of the other party to do so may result in the Fund incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered to be advantageous.

Zero Coupon Securities, Step Coupon Securities, Pay-in-Kind Securities and Discount Obligations (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in zero coupon securities, step coupon securities and pay-in-kind securities. These do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or that specify a future date when the securities begin to pay current interest. The Fund may also acquire certain debt securities at a discount. These discount obligations involve special risk considerations. Zero coupon securities and step coupon securities are debt obligations that are issued and traded at a discount from their face amount or par value (known as "original issue discount" or "OID"). OID varies depending on prevailing interest rates, the time remaining until cash payments begin, the liquidity of the security, and the perceived credit quality of the issuer.

Zero coupon securities and step coupon securities are redeemed at face value when they mature. Accrued OID must be included in the Fund's gross income for federal tax purposes ratably each taxable year prior to the receipt of any actual payments. Pay-in-kind securities pay "interest" through the issuance of additional securities.

The market prices of zero coupon securities, step coupon securities, pay-in-kind securities and discount obligations generally are more volatile than the prices of securities that pay cash interest periodically. Those securities and obligations are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than other types of debt securities having a similar maturity and credit quality.

Short Sales (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may make short sales of securities. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. The Fund expects to make short sales both to obtain capital gains from anticipated declines in securities and as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in the same or similar securities. The short sale of a security is considered a speculative investment technique.

When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale in order to satisfy its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. The Fund may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and is often obligated to pay over any payments received on such borrowed securities.

The Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral, usually cash, U.S. government securities, or other highly liquid securities. The Fund will also be required to deposit similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral deposits in the aggregate is at all times equal to 100% of the current market value of the security sold short. Depending on arrangements made with the broker-dealer from which it borrowed the security regarding payment over of any payments received by the Fund on such security, the Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on its collateral deposited with such broker-dealer.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by the Fund in connection with a short sale must be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If a request for return of borrowed securities occurs at a time when other short-sellers of the security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, and the Fund may be compelled to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received at the time the securities were originally sold short.

The Fund may also make short sales "against the box" without respect to such limitations. In this type of short sale, at the time of the sale, the Fund owns or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire at no additional cost the identical security.

Repurchase Agreements (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and non-bank dealers of U.S. government securities which are listed as reporting dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank and which furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation. In a repurchase agreement, the Fund purchases a debt security from a seller which undertakes to repurchase the security at a specified resale price on an agreed future date. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the repurchase agreement.

The primary risk of entering into repurchase agreements is that if the seller defaults, the proceeds from the disposition of underlying securities and other collateral for the seller's obligation would be less than the repurchase price. If the seller becomes bankrupt, the Fund might be delayed in selling the collateral. Under the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are considered loans. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but could be longer. In addition, the Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements of a duration of more than seven days if, taken together with restricted securities and other securities for which there are no readily available quotations, more than 15% of its total assets would be so invested.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements (*High Income Fund only)*

In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells portfolio securities to another party and agrees to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price and date, which reflects an interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party will fail to return the securities in a timely manner, or at all, which may result in losses to the Fund. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund is less than the value of the securities. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences to the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold will decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase them. Reverse repurchase agreements may be viewed as a form of borrowing by the Fund. When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, any fluctuations in the market value of either the securities transferred to another party or the securities in which the proceeds may be invested would affect the market value of the Fund's assets. During the term of the agreement, the Fund may also be obligated to pledge additional cash and/or securities in the event of a decline in the fair value of the transferred security. The Adviser monitors the creditworthiness of counterparties to reverse repurchase agreements.

Writing Covered Call Options (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may write (sell) "covered" call options and purchase options to close out options previously written by the Fund. In writing covered call options, the Fund expects to generate additional premium income which should serve to enhance the Fund's total return and reduce the effect of any price decline of the asset involved in the option.

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the "right to purchase" a security, currency, or other asset at a specified price (the exercise price) at expiration of the option (European style) or at any time until a certain date (the expiration date) (American style). So long as the obligation of the writer of a call option continues, he may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through whom such option was sold, requiring him to deliver the underlying security or currency against payment of the exercise price. This obligation terminates upon the expiration of the call option, or such earlier time at which the writer effects a closing purchase transaction by repurchasing an option identical to that previously sold. To secure his obligation to deliver the underlying security or currency in the case of a call option, a writer is required to deposit in escrow the underlying security or currency or other assets in accordance with the rules of a clearing corporation. This means that the Fund will own at least the same quantity of the security, currency or other assets subject to the option or an option to purchase the same underlying security, currency, or other asset, having an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the "covered" option, or will establish and maintain with its custodian for the term of the option an account consisting of cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the fluctuating market value of the optioned assets.

Portfolio assets on which call options may be written will be purchased solely on the basis of investment considerations consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Writing covered call options may be used by the Fund to reduce its exposure to securities it does not wish to sell at the time it writes the option. When writing a covered call option, the Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying asset above the exercise price, retains the risk of loss should the price decline, and also gives up, to some degree, control over the timing of sale of the underlying assets. If a call option which the Fund has written expires, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium; however, such gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying asset during the option period. If the call option is exercised, the Fund will realize a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying asset. The Fund does not consider an asset covering a call to be "pledged" as that term is used in the Fund's policy which limits the pledging or mortgaging of its assets.

Closing transactions will be effected in order to realize a profit on an outstanding call option, to prevent an underlying asset from being called, or to permit the sale of the underlying asset. Furthermore, effecting a closing transaction will permit the Fund to write another call option on the underlying asset with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both. The Fund will be unable to control losses or effect such strategies through closing transactions where a liquid secondary market for options on such assets does not exist. If the Fund desires to sell a particular asset from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, or purchased a put option, it will seek to effect a closing transaction prior to, or concurrently with, the sale of the asset. If the Fund cannot enter into such a transaction, it may be required to hold an asset that it might otherwise have sold. There is, of course, no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect such closing transactions at a favorable price.

Call options written by the Fund will normally have expiration dates of less than nine months from the date written. The exercise price of the options may be below, equal to, or above the current market values of the underlying securities or currencies at the time the options are written. From time to time, the Fund may purchase an underlying asset for delivery in accordance with an exercise notice of a call option assigned to it, rather than delivering such asset from its portfolio. In such cases, additional costs may be incurred.

The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from the writing of the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying asset, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying asset owned by the Fund. However, gains and losses on investments in options depend in part on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly the direction of stock prices, interest rates, and other economic factors. Options may fail as hedging techniques in cases where the price movements of the securities underlying the options do not follow the price movements of the portfolio securities subject to the hedge.

Writing Uncovered Call Options (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may be authorized to write, (*i.e.,* sell) uncovered call options on securities or instruments in which it may invest but that are not currently held by the Fund. The principal reason for writing uncovered call options is to realize income without committing capital to the ownership of the underlying securities or instruments. When writing uncovered call options, the Fund must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker-dealer through which it made the uncovered call option as collateral to ensure that the securities can be purchased for delivery if and when the option is exercised. During periods of declining securities prices or when prices are stable, writing uncovered calls can be a profitable strategy to increase the Fund's income with minimal capital risk. Uncovered calls are riskier than covered calls because there is no underlying security held by the Fund that can act as a partial hedge. Uncovered calls have speculative characteristics and the potential for loss is unlimited. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying security to meet its call obligation. There is also a risk, especially with less liquid preferred and debt securities, that the securities may not be available for purchase. If the purchase price exceeds the exercise price, the Fund will lose the difference.

Purchasing Put Options (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may purchase put options in securities, currencies, or other assets owned by the Fund or on options to purchase the same underlying security, currency, or other assets, having an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the put option. As the holder of a put option, the Fund would have the right to sell the underlying asset at the exercise price at any time during the option period or at the expiration of the option. The Fund may enter into closing sale transactions with respect to such options, exercise them, or permit them to expire. The Fund may purchase put options for defensive purposes in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of its assets. An example of such use of put options is provided below.

The Fund may purchase a put option on an underlying asset owned by the Fund (a "protective put") but does not wish to sell at that time as a defensive technique in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of the asset. Such hedge protection is provided only during the life of the put option when the Fund, as the holder of the put option, is able to sell the underlying asset at the put exercise price regardless of any decline in the underlying asset's value. For example, a put option may be purchased in order to protect unrealized appreciation of an asset where the Adviser deems it desirable to continue to hold the asset because of tax considerations. The premium paid for the put option and any transaction costs would reduce any capital gain otherwise available for distribution when the asset is eventually sold.

Purchase and Sale of Options and Futures Contracts on Stock Indices (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may purchase put and call options and write put and call options on stock indices as a hedge against movements in the equity markets or for speculative purposes. The Fund may also purchase and sell stock index futures contracts as a hedge against movements in the equity markets or for speculative purposes.

Options on stock indices are similar to options on specific securities except that, rather than the right to take or make delivery of the specific security at a specific price, an option on a stock index ordinarily gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of that stock index is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to such difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. The writer of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. Unlike options on specific securities, all settlements of options on stock indices are in cash and gain or loss depends on general movements in stock included in the index rather than price movements in particular stocks. As indicated above, the purchase of an option entails a risk of loss of the entire investment because an option may become worthless upon expiration.

A stock index futures contract is an agreement in which one party agrees to deliver to the other an amount of cash equal to a specific amount times the difference between the value of a specific stock index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of securities is made.

If the Adviser expects general stock market prices to rise, it might cause the Fund to purchase a call option on a stock index or a futures contract on that index as a hedge against an increase in prices of particular equity securities it ultimately wants to buy. If in fact the stock index does rise, the price of the particular equity securities intended to be purchased may also increase, but that increase would be offset in part by the increase in the value of the Fund's index option or futures contract resulting from the increase in the index. If, on the other hand, the Adviser expects general stock market prices to decline, it might cause the Fund to purchase a put option or sell a futures contract on the index. If that index does in fact decline, the value of some or all of the equity securities in the Fund's portfolio may also be expected to decline, but that decrease would be offset in part by the increase in the value of the Fund's position in such put option or futures contract.

Alternatively, the Fund may purchase a call or a put option (or buy or sell a futures contract) on a stock index in lieu of an actual investment in, or disposition of, particular equity securities if it expects an increase or a decrease, as the case may be, in general stock market prices.

Swap Contract (*High Income Fund only)*

The Fund may invest in swap contracts, which are derivatives in the form of a contract or other similar instrument, which is an agreement to exchange the return generated by one instrument for the return generated by another instrument. The payment streams are calculated by reference to a specified index and agreed upon notional amount. The term "specified index" includes, but is not limited to, currencies, fixed interest rates, prices and total return on interest rate indices, fixed income indices, stock indices, and commodity indices (as well as amounts derived from arithmetic operations on these indices). For example, the Fund may agree to swap the return generated by a fixed income index for the return generated by a second fixed income index. The currency swaps in which the Fund may enter will generally involve an agreement to pay interest streams in one currency based on a specified index in exchange for receiving interest streams denominated in another currency. Such swaps may involve initial and final exchanges that correspond to the agreed upon notional amount.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis, *i.e*., the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Fund's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by segregating, either on the Adviser's records or with the Fund's custodian, cash or other liquid assets, to avoid any potential leveraging of the Fund. To the extent that the net amounts owed to a swap counterparty are covered with such liquid assets, the Adviser believes such obligations do not constitute "senior securities" under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, the Adviser will not treat them as being subject to the Fund's borrowing restrictions. The Fund may enter into OTC swap transactions with counterparties that are approved by the Adviser in accordance with guidelines established by the Board. These guidelines provide for a minimum credit rating for each counterparty and various credit enhancement techniques (for example, collateralization of amounts due from counterparties) to limit exposure to counterparties that have lower credit ratings.

The swaps in which the Fund may engage may include instruments under which one party pays a single or periodic fixed amount(s) (or premium), and the other party pays periodic amounts based on the movement of a specified index. Swaps do not involve the delivery of securities, other underlying assets, or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of payments the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund contractually is entitled to receive. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. Certain swap transactions involve more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than traditional swap transactions.

The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if this investment technique were not used. See "Limitations on the Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts, Certain Options and Swaps."

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

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

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

Total rate of return swaps and related derivatives are a relatively recent development in the financial markets. Consequently, there are certain legal, tax, and market uncertainties that present risks in entering into such arrangements. There is currently little or no case law or litigation characterizing total rate of return swaps or related derivatives, interpreting their provisions, or characterizing their tax treatment. In addition, additional regulations and laws may apply to these types of derivatives that have not previously been applied. There can be no assurance that future decisions construing similar provisions to those in any swap agreement or other related documents or additional regulations and laws will not have an adverse effect on the Fund that utilizes these instruments. The Fund will monitor these risks and seek to utilize these instruments in a manner that does not lead to undue risk regarding the tax or other structural elements of the Fund. The Fund will not invest in these types of instruments if the Reference Assets are commodities except for bona fide hedging or risk management purposes. The Fund only will enter into swaps that are regulated by the CFTC if in doing so the Fund will continue to satisfy the restrictions imposed by the CFTC under Rule 4.5.

Interest Rate Futures Contracts and Options Thereon (*High Income Fund only)*

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

Similarly, the Fund may purchase interest rate futures contracts when it is expected that interest rates may decline. The purchase of futures contracts for this purpose constitutes a hedge against increases in the price of debt securities (caused by declining interest rates) which the Fund intends to acquire. Since fluctuations in the value of appropriately selected futures contracts should approximate that of the debt securities that will be purchased, the Fund can take advantage of the anticipated rise in the cost of the debt securities without actually buying them. Subsequently, the Fund can make its intended purchase of the debt securities in the cash market and liquidate its futures position.

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

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

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

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment objectives of the Funds, and the following investment restrictions, are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of a majority of the applicable Fund's shareholders defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of (1) 67% of the applicable Fund's shares present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are represented in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the applicable Fund's outstanding shares. There will be no violation of any investment restriction if that restriction is complied with at the time the relevant action is taken notwithstanding a later change in the market value of an investment, in the net or total assets of the Fund, or any other later change. The below investment restrictions on borrowing apply on a continuous basis.

Growth Innovators Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Purchase the securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government, or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, if immediately after such purchase more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in such issuer or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such 5% and 10% limitations;

2. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry (this restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities);

3. Purchase securities on margin, but it may obtain such short-term credits from banks as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities;

4. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

5. Mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any of its assets except that, in connection with permissible borrowings mentioned in restriction (4) above, not more than 20% of the assets of the Fund (not including amounts borrowed) may be used as collateral;

6. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act, in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

7. Purchase or otherwise acquire interests in real estate, real estate mortgage loans, or interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs;

8. Purchase or acquire commodities or commodity contracts;

9. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

10. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company; or

11. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority.

For purposes of the Fund's policy on concentration, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. If the Fund invests in an affiliated investment company, it will consider the underlying holdings of the affiliated investment company for purposes of complying with the Fund's investment policies.

Love Our Planet Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

2. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments;

3. Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries. This restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;

4. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

5. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities backed by real estate or securities issued by any company engaged in the real estate business;

6. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

7. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage, or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure permitted borrowings; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of the Fund's policy on concentration, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. If the Fund invests in an affiliated investment company, it will consider the underlying holdings of the affiliated investment company for purposes of complying with the Fund's investment policies.

Global Technology Leaders Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry, except that under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 25% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in the group of industries comprising the technology sector;

2. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

3. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

4. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

5. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities backed by real estate or securities issued by any company engaged in the real estate business;

6. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments;

7. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of the Fund's policy on concentration, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. If the Fund invests in an affiliated investment company, it will consider the underlying holdings of the affiliated investment company for purposes of complying with the Fund's investment policies.

Aerospace and Defense Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry, except that under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 25% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in the group of industries comprising the aerospace and defense sector;

2. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

3. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

4. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

5. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;

6. Purchase real estate or interests therein, including limited partnerships that invest primarily in real estate equity interests;

7. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of the Fund's policy on concentration, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. If the Fund invests in an affiliated investment company, it will consider the underlying holdings of the affiliated investment company for purposes of complying with the Fund's investment policies.

Financial Services Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any one industry, except that under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 25% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in the group of industries comprising the financial services sector;

2. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

3. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

4. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

5. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;

6. Purchase or sell real estate or interests therein, including limited partnerships that invest primarily in real estate equity interests;

7. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of restriction (1) above, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. In determining concentration and whether the Fund is in compliance with restriction (1) above, the Fund will also consider the concentration of the underlying investment companies in which it invests.

High Income Fund

Under such restrictions, the High Income Fund may not:

1. Borrow money or issue senior securities, except through reverse repurchase agreements or otherwise as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

2. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities;

3. Make loans of money or property to any person, except through loans of portfolio securities, the purchase of fixed income securities, or the acquisition of securities subject to repurchase agreements;

4. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities issued by any company engaged in the real estate business;

5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except to the extent that in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities or the sale of its own shares the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter;

6. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage, or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure permitted borrowings. Initial and variation margin for futures and options contracts will not be deemed to be a pledge of the Fund's assets; or

7. Invest 25% or more of its total assets, taken at market value at the time of each investment, in the securities of issuers in any particular industry or group of industries. This restriction does not apply to investments in U.S. government securities.

Except for restriction (1) above, there will be no violation of any investment restriction if that restriction is complied with at the time the relevant action is taken notwithstanding a later change in the market value of an investment, in the net or total assets of the Fund, in the securities rating of the investment, or any other later change.

Additionally, the Adviser, with respect to the Fund, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" under CFTC Rule 4.5 to avoid registration with the CFTC. This exclusion imposes certain trading restrictions on the Fund. These trading restrictions permit the Fund to engage in "commodity interest transactions" (collectively, futures contracts, certain option contracts, certain currency transactions and certain swaps) that include (i) "bona fide hedging" transactions, as that term is defined and interpreted by the CFTC and its staff, without regard to the percentage of the Fund's assets committed to margin and option premiums and (ii) non-bona fide hedging transactions, provided that the Fund not enter into such non-bona fide hedging transactions if, immediately thereafter, either (a) the sum of the amount of initial margin deposits on the Fund's existing futures or swaps positions and option or swaption premiums would exceed 5% of the market value of the Fund's liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions, or (b) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund's commodity interest transactions would not exceed 100% of the market value of the Fund's liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions. In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the Fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the future, options or swaps markets.

Dividend Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any one industry;

2. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

3. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

4. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

5. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;

6. Purchase or hold real estate, except the Fund may purchase and hold securities or other instruments that are secured by, or linked to, real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts, mortgage related securities and securities of issuers engaged in the real estate business, and the Fund may purchase and hold real estate as a result of the ownership of securities or other instruments;

7. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of restriction (1) above, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. In determining concentration and whether the Fund is in compliance with restriction (1) above, the Fund will also consider the concentration of the underlying investment companies in which it invests.

Sports Fund

Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any one industry, except that under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 25% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in the sports, media and entertainment industries;

2. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;

3. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority;

4. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;

5. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;

6. Purchase or hold real estate, except the Fund may purchase and hold securities or other instruments that are secured by, or linked to, real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts, mortgage related securities and securities of issuers engaged in the real estate business, and the Fund may purchase and hold real estate as a result of the ownership of securities or other instruments;

7. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts; or

8. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law.

For purposes of restriction (1) above, with respect to the Fund's industry classifications, the Fund currently utilizes any one or more of the industry sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by Trust management. If Trust management chooses to define industry classifications pursuant to the foregoing, it will do so in a reasonable manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the industry classifications as represented generally by such widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and any such management industry classifications will be applied consistently over time and in good faith. In determining concentration and whether the Fund is in compliance with restriction (1) above, the Fund will also consider the investments of the underlying investment companies in which it invests.

There will be no violation of any investment restriction if that restriction is complied with at the time the relevant action is taken notwithstanding a later change in the market value of an investment, in the net or total assets of a Fund, or any other later change.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Employees of the Adviser and its affiliates will often have access to information concerning the portfolio holdings of a Fund. The Funds and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures that require all employees to safeguard proprietary information of the Funds, which includes information relating to the Funds' portfolio holdings as well as portfolio trading activity of the Adviser with respect to the Funds (collectively, "Portfolio Holdings Information"). The Adviser's policies and procedures include a number of safeguards designed to control disclosure of portfolio holdings and characteristics so that such disclosure is consistent with the best interests of a Fund's shareholders, including procedures to address conflicts between the interests of shareholders and those of the Adviser and its affiliates. The frequency with which this information is disclosed to the public, and the length of time between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed, are selected to minimize the possibility of a third party improperly benefiting from a Fund's investment decisions to the detriment of a Fund's shareholders. In the event that a request for portfolio holdings or characteristics creates a potential conflict of interest that is not addressed by the safeguards and procedures described above, the Adviser's procedures require that such requests may only be granted with the approval of the Adviser's legal department and the relevant chief investment officers. In addition, distribution of portfolio holdings information, including compliance with the Adviser's policies and the resolution of any potential conflicts that may arise, is monitored quarterly by the Adviser's compliance department. These policies further provide that no officer of the Trust or employee of the Adviser shall communicate with the media about a Fund without obtaining the advance consent of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, or Chief Executive Officer, or General Counsel of the parent company of the Adviser.

Under the foregoing policies, a Fund may disclose Portfolio Holdings Information in the circumstances outlined below. Disclosure generally may be either on a monthly or quarterly basis with no time lag in some cases and with a time lag of up to sixty days in other cases (with the exception of proxy voting services which require a regular download of data):

1. To regulatory authorities in response to requests for such information and with the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of a Fund;

2. To fund rating and statistical agencies and to persons performing similar functions where there is a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure and such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;

3. To service providers of the Funds, as necessary for the performance of their services to the Funds and to the Board, where such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser. The Funds' current service providers that may receive such information are its administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel, and financial printers;

4. To firms providing proxy voting or other proxy services provided such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;

5. To certain broker dealers, investment advisers, and other financial intermediaries for purposes of their performing due diligence on a Fund and not for dissemination of this information to their clients or use of this information to conduct trading for their clients. Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Information in these circumstances requires the broker, dealer, investment adviser, or financial intermediary to agree to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser and is further subject to prior approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of a Fund and shall be reported to the Board at the next quarterly meeting;

6. To consultants for purposes of performing analysis of the Funds, which analysis may be used by the consultant with its clients or disseminated to the public, provided that such entity shall have agreed to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser; and

7. To the AP Representative of the Funds in order to facilitate transactions.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds make information about their portfolio securities available to their administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, and proxy voting services on a daily basis, with no time lag, to its typesetter on a quarterly basis with a ten day time lag, to its financial printers on a quarterly basis with a forty-five day time lag, and to their independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel on an as needed basis, with no time lag. The names of the Funds' administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, and legal counsel are set forth in this SAI. The Funds' proxy voting service is Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., Donnelley Financial Solutions and Appatura provide typesetting services for the Funds, and the Funds select from a number of financial printers who have agreed to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser.

Other than arrangements with the Funds' service providers and proxy voting service, the Funds have no ongoing arrangements to make available information about a Fund's portfolio securities prior to such information being disclosed in a publicly available filing with the SEC that is required to include the information.

Disclosures made pursuant to a confidentiality agreement are subject to periodic confirmation by the Chief Compliance Officer of a Fund that the recipient has utilized such information solely in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Neither the Fund, nor the Adviser, nor any of the Adviser's affiliates, will accept on behalf of itself, its affiliates, or the Funds any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The Board will review such arrangements annually with the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Under Delaware law, the Trust's Board is responsible for establishing the Funds' policies and for overseeing the management of the Funds. The Board also elects a Fund's officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund. Information pertaining to the Trustees and Executive Officers of the Trust is as follows:

Name, Position(s), Address Year of Birth[1]	Term of Office And Length of Time Served[2]	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee[3]	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years[4]
INTERESTED TRUSTEES[5]:				
Christopher J. Marangi Trustee 1974	Since 2021	6	President and Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Value team of GAMCO Investors, Inc.; Portfolio Manager for Gabelli Funds, LLC and GAMCO Asset Management, Inc.	—
Agnes Mullady Trustee 1958	Since 2021	14	Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. (2008-2019); Executive Vice President of Associated Capital Group, Inc. (November 2016-2019); President and Chief Operating Officer of the Fund Division of Gabelli Funds, LLC (2010-2019); Vice President of Gabelli Funds, LLC (2006-2019); Chief Executive Officer of G.distributors, LLC (2011-2019); and an officer of all of the Gabelli/Teton Funds (2006-2019).	—

Name, Position(s), Address Year of Birth[1]	Term of Office And Length of Time Served[2]	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee[3]	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years[4]
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES[6]:				
John Birch[7] Trustee 1950	Since 2021	10	Partner, The Cardinal Partners Global; Chief Operating Officer of Sentinel Asset Management and Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer of Sentinel Group Funds (2005-2015).	—
Anthony S. Colavita Trustee 1961	Since 2021	23	Attorney, Anthony S. Colavita, P.C.; Supervisor, Town of Eastchester, NY.	—
Michael J. Ferrantino Trustee 1971	Since 2021	7	Chief Executive Officer of InterEx Inc.	President, CEO, and Director of LGL Group; Director of LGL Systems Acquisition Corp. (Aerospace and Defense Communications)
Leslie F. Foley[7] Trustee 1968	Since 2021	16	Attorney; Serves on the Boards of the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy Andover; Vice President, Global Ethics & Compliance and Associate General Counsel for News Corporation (2008-2010).	—
Michael Melarkey Trustee 1949	Since 2021	24	Of Counsel in the law firm of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP; Partner in the law firm of Avansino, Melarkey, Knobel, Mulligan & McKenzie (1980-2015).	Chairman of Southwest Gas Corporation (natural gas utility).
Salvatore J. Zizza[7] Trustee 1945	Since 2021	35	President, Zizza & Associates Corp. (private holding company); Chairman of Bergen Cove Realty Inc. (residential real estate).	Director and Chairman of Trans-Lux Corporation (business services); Director and Chairman of Harbor Diversified Inc. (pharmaceuticals) (2009-2018); Retired Chairman of BAM (semiconductor and aerospace manufacturing); Director of Bion Environmental Technologies, Inc.

Name, Position(s), Address[1] Year of Birth	Term of Office And Length of Time Served[2]	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
OFFICERS:		
John C. Ball President, Treasurer, Principal Executive Financial & Accounting Officer 1976	President since 2020; Treasurer since 2023	Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc.; President and Chief Operating Officer of Gabelli Funds, LLC, Chief Executive Officer of G. distributors; Officer of registered investment companies within the Gabelli Fund Complex
Peter Goldstein Secretary and Vice President 1953	Since 2020	Chief Legal Officer of GAMCO Investors, Inc. and Chief Legal Officer of Associated Capital Group, Inc. since 2021; General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of Buckingham Capital Management, Inc. (2012-2020); Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of The Buckingham Research Group, Inc. (2012-2020)
Richard J. Walz Chief Compliance Officer 1959	Since 2020	Chief Compliance Officer of registered investment companies within the Gabelli Fund Complex since 2013

(1) Address: One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422.

(2) Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of (i) the next meeting of shareholders if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting, or (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Company By-Laws and Declaration of Trust. For officers, includes time served in prior officer positions with the Trust. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

(3) The "Fund Complex" or the "Gabelli Fund Complex" includes all the U.S. registered investment companies that are considered part of the same Fund complex as the Fund because they have common or affiliated investment advisers. This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), *i.e.* public companies, or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

(4) This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the 1934 Act, *i.e.* public companies, or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

(5) "Interested person" of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act. Mr. Christopher J. Marangi is considered to be an "interested person" because of his affiliation with the Trust's Adviser. Ms. Mullady is considered to be an "interested person" of the Trust because of her direct or indirect beneficial interest in the Trust's Adviser and due to a previous business or professional relationship with the Trust and the Adviser.

(6) Trustees who are not considered to be "interested persons" of a Fund as defined in the 1940 Act are considered to be Independent Trustees.

(7) Ms. Foley's father, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., serve as directors of other funds in the Gabelli Fund Complex. Mr. Zizza is an independent director of Gabelli International Ltd., and Mr. Birch is a director of Gabelli Merger Plus+ Trust Plc, GAMCO International SICAV, Gabelli Associates Limited, and Gabelli Associates Limited IIE, all of which may be deemed to be controlled by Mario J. Gabelli and/or affiliates and in that event would be deemed to be under common control with the Adviser.

The Board believes that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of other Trustees lead to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes or skills common to all Trustees are their ability to review critically and to evaluate, question, and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Trustees, the Adviser, the sub-administrator, other service providers, counsel and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective and independent business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively has been attained in large part through the Trustee's business, consulting or public service positions and through experience from service as a member of the Board and one or more of the other funds in the Gabelli Fund Complex (the "Fund Complex"), public companies, non-profit entities, or other organizations as set forth above and below. Each Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively also has been enhanced by education, professional training, and experience.

Interested Trustees:

Christopher J. Marangi. Mr. Marangi is a President and Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Value team of GAMI. In addition to the Fund, he is a portfolio manager on GAMCO's institutional and high net worth separate accounts team and for several other open- and closed-end funds in the Fund Complex. He joined GAMI in 2003 as a research analyst covering companies in the cable, satellite, and entertainment sectors. He began his career as an investment banking analyst with J.P. Morgan & Company and later joined the private equity firm, Wellspring Capital Management. Mr. Marangi serves as President of the Resurrection School Foundation. Mr. Marangi graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa with a Bachelor's degree in Political Economy from Williams College and holds an M.B.A. with honors from the Columbia Business School.

Agnes Mullady. Ms. Mullady was an officer of registered investment companies within the Fund Complex from 2006 until 2019, President and Chief Operation Officer of the Fund Division of Gabelli Funds, LLC from 2010 until 2019, Chief Executive Officer of G.distributors, LLC ("G.distributors" or the "Distributor") from 2011 until 2019, Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. ("GAMI") from 2009 until 2019, Vice President of Gabelli Funds, LLC from 2006 until 2019, and Executive Vice President of Associated Capital Group, Inc. from 2016 until 2019. She serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex. Prior to joining GAMI in December 2005, Ms. Mullady was a Senior Vice President at U.S. Trust Company and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Excelsior Funds from 2004 through 2005. Ms. Mullady received her M.B.A. degree in Finance from New York Institute of Technology and her B.A. in Accounting from Queens College.

Independent Trustees:

John Birch. Mr. Birch is a Partner of The Cardinal Partners Global, a strategic advisory firm, providing strategic advice and distribution support to international investment managers. He is a member of the Trust's Audit Committee and serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex. He is also a director and the Chairman of the GAMCO International SICAV and director and the Co-Chairman of the Gabelli Merger Plus+ Trust Plc. From 2005 to 2015, Mr. Birch served as the Chief Operating Officer of Sentinel Asset Management and Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Risk Officer of the Sentinel Group Funds. His other experience includes Vice President of Transfer Agency at State Street Bank in Luxembourg; Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President of American Skandia Investment Services, Inc.; Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President (Partner) of International Fund Administration, Inc.; Chief Administrative Officer and Senior Vice President—Mutual Funds Division and Managing Director of Gabelli Funds, Inc.; and senior roles at Kansallis Banking Group and Privatbanken A/S. Mr. Birch received his Master of Tax from Metropolitan University College (Copenhagen) and attended the Program for Management Development at the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Anthony S. Colavita, Esq. Mr. Colavita has been a practicing attorney with Anthony S. Colavita, P.C. since February 1988. He serves as the Lead Independent Trustee of the Fund, is Chairman of the Trust's Audit and Nominating Committees, and a member of the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. Mr. Colavita also serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Mr. Colavita has been Town Supervisor of the Town of Eastchester, New York since January 2004, with responsibilities for the review, adoption, and administration of a $35 million budget. He has also served as a board member for multiple not-for-profit corporations and was previously counsel to the New York State Senate. Additionally, Mr. Colavita was an Eastchester Town Councilman from 1998 to 2003. He has been active on the boards of several community-based programs. Mr. Colavita received his Bachelor of Arts from Colgate University and his Juris Doctor from Pace University School of Law.

Michael J. Ferrantino. Mr. Ferrantino is the Chief Executive Officer of InterEx Inc., a full-service exhibit company that specializes in the design, fabrication, management and service of custom exhibit spaces for the trade show retail and museum markets. He is a member of the Trust's Nominating Committee. Mr. Ferrantino also serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Mr. Ferrantino is a President, CEO, and director of The LGL Group, Inc., a diversified manufacturing company, and director of LGL Systems Acquisition Corp. He previously served as the Chief Executive Officer and a director of Valpey Fisher Corp., which was sold to CTS Corp. in 2012. He received a Bachelor's degree in Materials Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and an M.B.A. from Loyola College, Baltimore.

Leslie F. Foley. Ms. Foley is an attorney currently serving on the Boards of the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy Andover. She is a member of the Trust's Nominating Committee. She serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex. Ms. Foley was previously Vice President, Global Ethics & Compliance and Associate General Counsel for News Corporation. She also served in the White House Counsel's Office as Associate Counsel to President George W. Bush. Earlier in her career, Ms. Foley served as Counsel for O'Melveny and Myers LLP; Managing Director of Fixed Income Legal at Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.; associate at Dewey Ballantine LLP; and law clerk to Judge Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. She graduated from Yale University *magna cum laude* and from the University of Virginia School of Law where she was an editor of the *Virginia Law Review*.

Michael J. Melarkey, Esq. Mr. Melarkey, after more than forty years of experience as an attorney specializing in business, estate planning, and gaming regulatory work, retired from the active practice of law and is of counsel to the firm of McDonald Carano and Wilson in Reno, Nevada. He is a member of the Trust's *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. He serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. He was Chairman of the Board of Southwest Gas Corporation and served on its Nominating, Corporate Governance, and Compensation Committees. Mr. Melarkey acts as a trustee and officer for several private charitable organizations including as a trustee of The Bretzlaff Foundation and Edwin L. Wiegand Trust. He is an officer of a private oil and gas company. Mr. Melarkey received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Nevada, Reno, Juris Doctor from the University of San Francisco School of Law and Masters of Law in Taxation from New York University School of Law.

Salvatore J. Zizza. Mr. Zizza is the President of Zizza & Associates Corp., a private holding company that invests in various industries. He serves or has served as Chairman to other companies involved in manufacturing, recycling, real estate, technology, and pharmaceuticals. He is the Chairman of the Trust's *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee and is a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Zizza serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. In addition to serving on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex, he is currently and has previously been a director of other public companies. He was also the President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer of a large NYSE-listed construction company. Mr. Zizza received his Bachelor's degree and M.B.A. in Finance from St. John's University, which awarded him an Honorary Doctorate in Commercial Sciences.

Trustees — Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for general oversight of the Funds rests with the Board. The Board has appointed Anthony S. Colavita as the Lead Independent Trustee. The Lead Independent Trustee presides over executive sessions of the Trustees and also serves between meetings of the Board as a liaison with service providers, officers, counsel, and other Trustees on a wide variety of matters including scheduling agenda items for Board meetings. Designation as such does not impose on the Lead Independent Trustee any obligations or standards greater than or different from other Trustees. The Board has established a Nominating Committee and an Audit Committee to assist the Board in the oversight of the management and affairs of the Funds. The Board also has an *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. Each of the Nominating, Audit, and *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committees are entirely comprised of Independent Trustees. From time to time the Board establishes additional committees or informal working groups to deal with specific matters or assigns one of its members to work with trustees or directors of other Funds in the Fund Complex on special committees or working groups that deal with complex-wide matters, such as the multi-Fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committee relating to compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer for all the Funds in the Fund Complex. (The Fund Complex also has a separate multi-Fund Compensation Committee relating to certain officers of the closed-end funds in the Fund Complex, and some of the Funds' Trustees may from time to time also serve on this separate committee.)

All of the Funds' Trustees, other than Mr. Marangi and Ms. Mullady, are Independent Trustees, and the Board believes they are able to provide effective oversight of the Funds' service providers. In addition to providing feedback and direction during Board meetings, the Trustees meet regularly in executive session and chair all committees of the Board.

The Funds' operations entail a variety of risks, including investment, administration, valuation, and a range of compliance matters. Although the Adviser, the sub-administrator and the officers of the Funds are responsible for managing these risks on a day-to-day basis within the framework of their established risk management functions, the Board also addresses risk management of the Funds through its meetings and those of the committees and working groups. In particular, as part of its general oversight, the Board reviews with the Adviser at Board meetings the levels and types of risks being undertaken by the Funds, and the Audit Committee discusses the Funds' risk management and controls with the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by the Funds. The Board reviews valuation policies and procedures and the valuations of specific illiquid securities. The Board also receives periodic reports from the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer regarding compliance matters relating to a Fund and its major service providers, including results of the implementation and testing of the Funds' and such providers' compliance programs. The Board's oversight function is facilitated by management reporting processes that are designed to provide information to the Board about the identification, assessment and management of critical risks and the controls and policies and procedures used to mitigate those risks. The Board reviews its role in supervising the Funds' risk management from time to time and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate for the Funds because it enables the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, allocates responsibility among committees in a manner that fosters effective oversight and allows the Board to devote appropriate resources to specific issues in a flexible manner as they arise. The Board periodically reviews its leadership structure as well as its overall structure, composition and functioning and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

Standing Board Committees

The Board has established two standing committees in connection with its governance of the Trust: the Audit and Nominating Committees, and has also established an *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. The Trust does not have a standing Compensation Committee (although some of the individuals who are Trustees of the Funds participate in multi-Fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees described above).

The Trust's Audit Committee consists of three members: Anthony S. Colavita (Chairman), John Birch, and Salvatore J. Zizza, who are Independent Trustees of the Trust. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a Charter that was most recently reviewed and approved by the Board on February 10, 2026. As set forth in the Charter, the function of the Audit Committee is oversight; it is management's responsibility to maintain appropriate systems for accounting and internal control and it is the independent registered public accounting firm's responsibility to plan and carry out a proper audit. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for reviewing and evaluating issues related to the accounting and financial reporting policies and practices of the Trust, its internal controls, and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers, overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Funds' financial statements and the audit thereof, and to act as a liaison between the Board and the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Audit Committee met twice.

The Trust's Nominating Committee consists of three members: Anthony S. Colavita (Chairman), Leslie F. Foley, and Michael J. Ferrantino, who are Independent Trustees of the Trust. The Nominating Committee is responsible for selecting and recommending qualified candidates to the full Board in the event that a position is vacated or created. The Nominating Committee would consider, under procedures adopted by the Board, recommendations by shareholders if a vacancy were to exist. Such recommendations should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Trust. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

The Trust's *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee consists of three members: Salvatore J. Zizza (Chairman), Anthony S. Colavita, and Michael Melarkey, who are Independent Trustees of the Trust. Under certain circumstances and pursuant to specific procedures and guidelines, the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee will, in place of the Trust's Adviser, exercise complete control and discretion over the exercise of all rights to vote or consent with respect to certain securities owned by the Trust and may also determine to exercise complete control and discretion over the disposition of such securities. The *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee meets periodically on an as-needed basis to consider such matters and did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in each Fund beneficially owned by each Trustee and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in the Fund Complex beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2025.

Name of Trustee	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*
INTERESTED TRUSTEES:			
Christopher J. Marangi	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	A	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	D	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	E	
Agnes Mullady	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	B	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	B	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	B	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	

Name of Trustee	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:			
John Birch	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	B	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	C	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	
Anthony S. Colavita	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	A	B
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	A	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	
Michael J. Ferrantino	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	A	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	A	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	
Leslie F. Foley	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	A	B
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	A	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	A	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	

Name of Trustee	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*
Michael J. Melarkey	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	E	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	E	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	C	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	D	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	D	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	D	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	
Salvatore J. Zizza	Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	A	E
	Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	B	
	Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	A	
	Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	C	
	Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	A	
	Gabelli High Income ETF	A	
	Keeley Dividend ETF	A	
	Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	A	

* Key to Dollar Ranges – Information as of December 31, 2025.

A. None

B. $1 – $10,000

C. $10,001 – $50,000

D. $50,001 – $100,000

E. Over $100,000

Set forth in the table below is the amount of interests beneficially owned, as of December 31, 2025, by certain Independent Trustees or their immediate family members, as applicable, in a holding that may be deemed to be controlled by Mario J. Gabelli and/or affiliates and in that event would be deemed to be under common control with the Adviser.

Name of Independent Trustee	Name of Owner and Relationships to Trustee	Company	Title of Class	Value of Interests	Percent of Class
Michael J. Melarkey	Same	PMV Consumer Acquisitions Corp.	Warrants	$ 4	*
Salvatore J. Zizza	Same	Gabelli Associates Fund	Limited Partnership Interests	$ 3,027,660	1.98%
Salvatore J. Zizza	Same	Gabelli Performance Partnership L.P.	Limited Partnership Interests	$ 422,118	*
Salvatore J. Zizza	Same	LICT Corp.	Shares	$ 232,050	*

* An asterisk indicates that the ownership amount constitutes less than 1% of the total interests outstanding.

Trustee and Officer Compensation

Set forth below is the planned compensation to be received by the Trustees and Officers. No director, officer, or employee of the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliated company receives any compensation from the Funds for serving as an Officer or Trustee of the Trust. The Trust pays each Independent Trustee who is not a director, officer, or employee of the Adviser or any of its affiliates $1,000 per annum and $500 per meeting attended and $250 per special meeting or telephonic meeting attended and reimburses each Trustee for related travel and out of pocket expenses. All Board committee members receive $250 per committee meeting attended. The Lead Trustee receives an additional $500 per annum, the Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an additional $500 per annum, and the Chairman of the Nominating Committee receives an additional $250 per annum. A Trustee may receive a single meeting fee, allocated among the participating Funds in the Fund Complex, for participation in certain special meetings or committee meetings on behalf of multiple funds. Trustees and officers of the Funds who are employed by the Adviser, or an affiliated company receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Funds.

The following table sets forth estimated compensation to be earned by each of the Trust's Trustees for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, and aggregate compensation paid to them by the Fund Complex for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. No Executive Officer or person affiliated with the Trust is expected to receive compensation in excess of $60,000 from the Trust for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Compensation Table

Aggregate Compensation from Registrant
(Fiscal Year)

Name of Person and Position	Aggregate Compensation from The Trust	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust and Fund Complex*
INTERESTED TRUSTEES:		
Christopher J. Marangi	$ 0	$ 0 (0)
Agnes Mullady	$ 3,500	$ 133,000 (14)
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:		
John Birch	$ 4,250	$ 71,000 (10)
Anthony S. Colavita	$ 5,500	$ 174,500 (23)
Michael J. Ferrantino	$ 3,500	$ 38,500 (7)
Leslie F. Foley	$ 3,500	$ 92,500 (15)
Michael J. Melarkey	$ 3,500	$ 193,000 (24)
Salvatore J. Zizza	$ 4,250	$ 328,750 (35)

* The parenthetical number represents the number of investment companies (including the Funds or portfolios thereof) from which such person receives compensation and which are considered part of the same Fund Complex as the Trust because they have common or affiliated investment advisers.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, its Adviser, and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics (the "Code of Ethics") pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics permits personnel, subject to the Code of Ethics and its restrictive provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which the Adviser has voting discretion, including the Funds. Under the Proxy Voting Policy, portfolio securities held by a Fund are to be voted in the best interests of that Fund.

Normally, the Adviser exercises proxy voting discretion on particular types of proposals in accordance with guidelines (the "Proxy Voting Guidelines") set forth in the Proxy Voting Policy. The Proxy Voting Guidelines address, for example, proposals to elect the board of directors, to classify the board of directors, to select the independent registered public accounting firm, to issue blank check preferred stock, to use confidential ballots, to eliminate cumulative voting, to require shareholder ratification of poison pills, to support fair price provisions, to require a supermajority shareholder vote for charter or bylaw amendments, to provide for director and officer indemnification and liability protection, to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, to allow greenmail, to limit shareholders' rights to call special meetings, to consider the non-financial effects of a merger, to limit shareholders' rights to act by written consent, to approve executive and director compensation plans (including golden parachutes), to limit executive and director pay, to approve stock option plans, to opt in or out of state takeover statutes, and to approve mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructuring, spin-offs, buyouts, asset sales, or liquidations.

A Proxy Voting Committee comprised of senior representatives of the Adviser and its affiliated investment advisers has the responsibility for the content, interpretation, and application of the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In general, the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services, using the Proxy Voting Guidelines, recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), Glass Lewis & Co. LLC ("Glass Lewis"), other third-party services, and the analysts of G.research, LLC ("G.research") will determine how to vote on each issue. For non-controversial matters, the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services may vote the proxy if the vote is (1) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors and not contrary to the Proxy Voting Guidelines; (2) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors and is a non-controversial issue not covered by the Proxy Voting Guidelines; or (3) contrary to the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors but is consistent with the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In these instances, the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services or the Chairman of the Committee may sign and date the proxy statement indicating how each issue will be voted. All matters identified by the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser's Legal Department as controversial, taking into account the recommendations of ISS, Glass Lewis, or other third party services and the analysts of G.research, will be presented to the Proxy Voting Committee. If the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser's Legal Department has identified the matter as one that (1) is controversial; (2) would benefit from deliberation by the Proxy Voting Committee; or (3) may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its clients, the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee will initially determine what vote to recommend that the Adviser should cast and the matter will go before the Proxy Voting Committee.

For matters submitted to the Proxy Voting Committee, each member of the Proxy Voting Committee will receive, prior to the meeting, a copy of the proxy statement, any relevant third party research, a summary of any views provided by the portfolio manager, and any recommendations by G.research's analysts. The portfolio manager, any member of Senior Management, or G.research's analysts may be invited to present their viewpoints. If the Trustee of Proxy Voting Services or the Adviser's Legal Department believes that the matter before the Proxy Voting Committee is one with respect to which a conflict of interest may exist between the Adviser and its clients, legal counsel will provide an opinion to the Proxy Voting Committee concerning the conflict. If the matter is one in which the interests of the clients of the Adviser may diverge, Counsel will so advise and the Proxy Voting Committee may make different recommendations as to different clients. For any matters where the recommendation may trigger appraisal rights, Counsel will provide an opinion concerning the likely risks and merits of such an appraisal action.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of a Fund's shareholders on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, on the other hand, the conflict will be brought to the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee of the Trust to determine a resolution.

Each matter submitted to the Proxy Voting Committee will be determined by the vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting. Should the vote concerning one or more recommendations be tied in a vote of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Chairman of the Committee will cast the deciding vote. The Proxy Voting Committee will notify the proxy department of its decisions and the proxies will be voted accordingly.

The Trust files Form N-PX with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30 no later than August 31 of each year. This filing is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (800) 422-3554 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of March 31, 2026, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of any class of any Fund.

Name and Address of Holder of Record	Percentage of Class	Nature of Ownership
Love Our Planet Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	81.50%	Beneficial [(a)(b)†]
Wells Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO 63103	48.75%	Record
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	26.54%	Record
State Street Bank and Trust Co Boston, MA 02114	8.10%	Record
Growth Innovators Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	51.00%	Beneficial [(a)(b)†]
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	46.30%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	25.21%	Record
National Financial Services LLC Jersey City, NJ 07310	9.40%	Record
Wells Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO 63103	8.20%	Record

Name and Address of Holder of Record	Percentage of Class	Nature of Ownership
Global Technology Leaders Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	87.76%	Beneficial [(a)(b)†]
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	85.88%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	5.31%	Record
Financial Services Opportunities Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	50.96%	Beneficial [(a)(b)†]
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	36.08%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	19.71%	Record
State Street Bank and Trust Co Boston, MA 02114	14.23%	Record
National Financial Services LLC Jersey City, NJ 07310	8.90%	Record
Raymond James LTD. Saint Petersburg, FL 33716	7.48%	Record
Aerospace & Defense Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	58.23%	Beneficial [(a)(b)†]
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	26.84%	Record
State Street Bank and Trust Co Boston, MA 02114	22.06%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	17.05%	Record
Wells Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO 63103	10.51%	Record
National Financial Services LLC Jersey City, NJ 07310	9.13%	Record

Name and Address of Holder of Record	Percentage of Class	Nature of Ownership
High Income Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	84.65%	Beneficial (a)(b)†
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	83.33%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	5.60%	Record
Keeley Dividend Fund:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	68.61%	Beneficial (a)(b)†
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	68.00%	Record
Interactive Brokers LLC/Retail Greenwich, CT 06830	14.92%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	6.05%	Record
Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF:		
Mario J. Gabelli and Affiliates Greenwich, CT 06830	85.85%	Beneficial (a)(b)†
State Street Bank and Trust CO Boston, MA 02114	44.74%	Record
Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15259	39.66%	Record
Wells Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO 63103	5.36%	Record

† Beneficial ownership of shares representing 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund may be deemed to represent control, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

(a) Includes shares directly or indirectly owned by Mr. Gabelli as a result of his position as a controlling person of certain other shareholders of the Fund, and shares of the Fund held by discretionary client accounts for which Mr. Gabelli disclaims beneficial ownership.

(b) Includes shares of the Fund also included under Wells Clearing Services LLC and The Bank of New York Mellon.

As of March 31, 2026, as a group, the Officers and Trustees of the Funds owned 2.1% of Love Our Planet Fund, 1.5% of Growth Innovators Fund, less than 1% of Global Technology Leaders Fund, less than 1% of Financial Services Opportunities Fund, less than 1% of Commercial Aerospace and Defense Fund, less than 1% of High Income Fund, less than 1% of Keeley Dividend Fund, and less than 1% of Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

General

The Trust issues and sells shares of the Funds only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at a price based on a Fund's NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day, of an order received by the transfer agent in proper form. On days when the Listing Exchange closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders to be placed earlier in the day. The following table sets forth the number of shares of the Fund that constitute a Creation Unit for each Fund.

Name of the Fund	Creation Unit Size
Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	5,000
Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	5,000
Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	5,000
Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	5,000
Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	5,000
Gabelli High Income ETF	40,000
Keeley Dividend ETF	5,000
Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	5,000

In its discretion, the Adviser reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of a Fund's shares that constitute a Creation Unit. The Board reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of shares outstanding of a Fund, and to make a corresponding change in the number of shares constituting a Creation Unit, in the event that the per share price in the secondary market rises (or declines) to an amount that falls outside the range deemed desirable by the Board.

Each Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for purchase of Creation Units of a Fund generally consists of the deposit securities, the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) ("Deposit Securities") and the applicable computed cash component (the "Cash Component"), which is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares (per Creation Unit) and the deposit amount (the "Deposit Amount"). The Deposit Amount is an amount equal to the market value of the Deposit Securities. The Cash Component serves to compensate for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount. Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component paid in connection with the purchase of Creation Units constitute the "Fund Deposit," which will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to creation requests received in proper form. The Fund Deposit represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of a Fund. Payment of any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities are the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant purchasing the Creation Unit.

The Adviser makes available through the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") on each Business Day prior to the opening of business on the Listing Exchange, the list of names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security and the amount of the Cash Component (if any) to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information as of the end of the previous Business Day for a Fund). Such Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, to purchases of Creation Units of shares of a Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Deposit is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities and the amount of the Cash Component changes pursuant to changes in the composition of a Fund's portfolio and as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by Adviser with a view to the investment goal of the Fund. The composition of the Deposit Securities and the amount of the Cash Component may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities constituting the underlying index or the Fund's portfolio. The Funds reserve the right to permit or require the substitution of a "cash in lieu" amount to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security that may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or that may not be eligible for transfer through the facilities of DTC ("DTC Facilities") or the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC ("NSCC Clearing Process"), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC (as discussed below), or that the Authorized Participant is not able to trade due to a trading restriction. Each Fund also reserves the right to permit or require a "cash in lieu" amount in certain circumstances, including circumstances in which: (i) the delivery of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant would be restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; (ii) the delivery of the Deposit Security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; or (iii) in certain other situations.

Cash Purchase Method

Although the Trust does not ordinarily permit partial or full cash purchases of Creation Units of the Funds when partial or full cash purchases of Creation Units are available or specified for the Fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases thereof. In the case of a partial or full cash purchase, the Authorized Participant must pay the cash equivalent of the Deposit Securities it would otherwise be required to provide through an in-kind purchase, plus the same Cash Component required to be paid by an in-kind purchaser.

Creation Units

To be eligible to place orders and to create a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be: (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the NSCC Clearing Process ("Participating Process"), or (ii) a DTC participant, and, in either case, must have executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units ("Authorized Participant Agreement"). A Participating Party or DTC participant who has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement is an Authorized Participant. All shares of a Fund, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

Role of the Authorized Participant

Creation Units may be purchased only by or through an Authorized Participant that has entered into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Distributor. Such Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of such Authorized Participant Agreement and on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that such Authorized Participant will make available in advance of each purchase of shares an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Cash Component, once the NAV of a Creation Unit is next determined after receipt of the purchase order in proper form, together with the transaction fees described below. An Authorized Participant, acting on behalf of an investor, may require the investor to enter into an agreement with such Authorized Participant with respect to certain matters, including payment of the Cash Component. Investors who are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements with an Authorized Participant. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not be an Authorized Participant or may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement and that orders to purchase Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant. As a result, purchase orders placed through an Authorized Participant may result in additional charges to such investor. The Trust does not expect to enter into an Authorized Participant Agreement with more than a small number of Authorized Participants.

Placement of Creation Orders

An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable order to purchase shares of a Fund, in proper form, no later than one hour prior to the closing time of the regular trading session of the Listing Exchange (normally 3 p.m. Eastern time), on any Business Day to receive that day's NAV. On days when the Listing Exchange closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders for Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. Orders for Creation Units must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the transfer agent pursuant to procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement, as described below. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the transfer agent or an Authorized Participant. Orders to create shares of a Fund that are submitted on the Business Day, immediately preceding a holiday or a day (other than a weekend) when the equity markets in the relevant non-U.S. market are closed may not be accepted (the "Cutoff Time"). The Trust or its designee, in their discretion, may permit the submission of such orders and requests by or through an Authorized Participant at any time (including on days on which the Listing Exchange is not open for business) via communication through the facilities of the transfer agent's proprietary website maintained for this purpose.

Investors, other than Authorized Participants, are responsible for making arrangements for a creation request to be made through an Authorized Participant. Those placing orders to purchase Creation Units through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the transfer agent or its agent by the Cutoff Time on such Business Day.

Upon receiving an order for a Creation Unit, the transfer agent will notify the Adviser and the custodian of such order. The custodian will then provide such information to any appropriate sub-custodian.

The Authorized Participant must make available on or before the prescribed settlement date, by means satisfactory to a Fund, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the Funds to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component next determined after acceptance of the purchase order, together with the applicable purchase transaction fees. Any excess funds will be returned following settlement of the issue of the Creation Unit.

Those placing orders should ascertain the applicable deadline for cash transfers by contacting the operations department of the broker or depositary institution effectuating the transfer of the Cash Component. This deadline is likely to be significantly earlier than the Cutoff Time of the Fund. Investors should be aware that an Authorized Participant may require orders for purchases of shares placed with it to be in the particular form required by the individual Authorized Participant.

The Authorized Participant is responsible for all transaction-related fees, expenses and other costs (as described below), as well as any applicable cash amounts, in connection with any purchase order.

Once a purchase order has been accepted, it will be processed based on the NAV next determined after such acceptance in accordance with the Fund's Cutoff Times as provided in the Authorized Participant Agreement and disclosed in this SAI.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units

Subject to the conditions that (i) an irrevocable purchase order has been submitted by the Authorized Participant (either on its own or another investor's behalf) and (ii) arrangements satisfactory to a Fund are in place for payment of the Cash Component and any other cash amounts which may be due, an order will be accepted, subject to a Fund's right to reject any order until acceptance, as set forth below.

Once an order has been accepted, upon the next determination of the NAV of the shares, a Fund will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit, against receipt of payment, at such NAV. The transfer agent will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order.

Each Fund reserves the absolute right to reject or revoke a creation order transmitted to it by the transfer agent if: (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund; (iii) the Deposit Securities delivered do not conform to the identity and number of shares specified, as described above; (iv) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (v) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of the Fund, be unlawful; (vi) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the discretion of the Fund or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Fund or the rights of beneficial owners; or (vii) circumstances outside the control of the Fund make it impossible to process purchase orders for all practical purposes. The transfer agent shall notify a prospective purchaser of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such purchaser of its rejection of such order. The Funds, the Funds' custodian, the sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

Issuance of a Creation Unit

Except as provided herein, a Creation Unit will not be issued until the transfer of good title to a Fund of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the sub-custodian has confirmed to the custodian that the securities included in the Fund Deposit (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-custodian or sub-custodians, the transfer agent and the Adviser shall be notified of such delivery and a Fund will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Unit. Typically, Creation Units are issued on a "T+2 basis" (i.e., two Business Days after trade date). However, each Fund reserves the right to settle Creation Unit transactions on a basis other than T+2 if necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant Agreement, a Fund will issue Creation Units to an Authorized Participant, notwithstanding the fact that the corresponding Fund Deposits have not been received in part or in whole, in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Deposit Securities as soon as possible, which undertaking shall be secured by such Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral having a value at least equal to 105% and up to 115%, which percentage the Trust may change at any time, in its sole discretion, of the value of the missing Deposit Securities in accordance with a Fund's then-effective procedures. The Trust may use such cash deposit at any time to buy Deposit Securities for a Fund. The only collateral that is acceptable to the Funds is cash in U.S. dollars. Such cash collateral must be delivered no later than 1 p.m., Eastern time on the prescribed settlement date or such other time as designated by the Funds' custodian. Information concerning the Funds' current procedures for collateralization of missing Deposit Securities is available from the transfer agent. The Authorized Participant Agreement will permit the Funds to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time and will subject the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to a Fund of purchasing such securities and the value of the cash collateral including, without limitation, liability for related brokerage, borrowings and other charges.

In certain cases, Authorized Participants may create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date and in these instances, a Fund reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis or require a representation from the Authorized Participants that the creation and redemption transactions are for separate beneficial owners. All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Funds and the Funds' determination shall be final and binding.

Costs Associated with Creation Transactions

A standard creation transaction fee is imposed to offset the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance of Creation Units. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant creates a Creation Unit, and is the same, regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by the Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day. The Authorized Participant may also be required to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction (up to the maximum amount shown below). Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the Deposit Securities to a Fund. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary to acquire Fund shares may be charged a fee for such services.

The following table sets forth each Fund's standard creation transaction fees and maximum additional charge (as described above). Transaction fees may be waived in certain circumstances deemed appropriate by the Trust.

Fund	Standard Creation Transaction Fee	Maximum Additional Charge for Creations[1]
Gabelli Growth Innovators ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli Love Our Planet & People ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli Global Technology Leaders ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli Commercial Aerospace and Defense ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli Financial Services Opportunities ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli High Income ETF	$ 250	3%
Keeley Dividend ETF	$ 250	3%
Gabelli Opportunities in Live and Sports ETF	$ 250	3%

1 As a percentage of the NAV per Creation Unit.

Redemption of Creation Units

Shares of the Funds may be redeemed by Authorized Participants only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the transfer agent and only on a Business Day. The Funds will not redeem shares in amounts less than Creation Units. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the secondary market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares to constitute a Creation Unit that could be redeemed by an Authorized Participant. Beneficial owners also may sell shares in the secondary market. The Funds generally redeem Creation Units for Fund Securities (as defined below) and the Cash Amount (as defined below). Please see the *Cash Redemption Method* section below and the following discussion summarizing the in-kind method for further information on redeeming Creation Units of the Funds.

The Adviser makes available through the NSCC, prior to the opening of business on the Listing Exchange on each Business Day, the designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Fund Securities"), and an amount of cash as described below ("Cash Amount") (if any). Such Fund Securities and the corresponding Cash Amount (each subject to possible amendment or correction) are applicable in order to effect redemptions of Creation Units of a Fund until such time as the next announced composition of the Fund Securities and Cash Amount is made available. Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities that are applicable to creations of Creation Units under certain circumstances.

Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for the Funds, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities, plus the Cash Amount, which is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed, as next determined after the receipt of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of Fund Securities, less a redemption transaction fee (as described below). The Funds may, in their sole discretion, substitute a "cash in lieu" amount to replace any Fund Security that may not be eligible for transfer through DTC Facilities or the NSCC Clearing Process or that the Authorized Participant is not able to trade due to a trading restriction. The Funds also reserve the right to permit or require a "cash in lieu" amount in certain circumstances, including circumstances in which: (i) the delivery of a Fund Security to the Authorized Participant would be restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; (ii) the delivery of a Fund Security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the Fund Security by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; or (iii) in certain other situations. The amount of cash paid out in such cases will be equivalent to the value of the substituted security listed as a Fund Security. In the event that the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the difference is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder. The Funds generally redeem Creation Units for Fund Securities and the Cash Amount, but the Funds reserve the right to utilize a cash option for redemption of Creation Units.

Cash Redemption Method

Although the Trust does not ordinarily permit partial or full cash redemptions of Creation Units of the Funds, when partial or full cash redemptions of Creation Units are available or specified for a Fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases thereof. In the case of a partial or full cash redemption, the Authorized Participant receives the cash equivalent of the Fund Securities it would otherwise receive through an in-kind redemption, plus the same Cash Amount to be paid to an in-kind redeemer.

Costs Associated with Redemption Transactions

A standard redemption transaction fee is imposed to offset transfer and other transaction costs that may be incurred by the Funds. The standard redemption transaction fee is charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant redeems a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed by an Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day. The Authorized Participant may also be required to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction (up to the maximum amount shown below). Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the Fund Securities from a Fund to their account on their order. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary to dispose of Fund shares may be charged a fee for such services.

Placement of Redemption Orders

Redemption requests for Creation Units of the Funds must be submitted to the transfer agent by or through an Authorized Participant. An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable request to redeem shares of a Fund, in proper form, no later than one hour prior to the closing time of the regular trading session of the Listing Exchange (normally 3 p.m. Eastern time), on any Business Day to receive that day's NAV. On days when the Listing Exchange closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders to redeem Creation Units to be placed earlier that day. Investors, other than Authorized Participants, are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request to be made through an Authorized Participant.

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

A redemption request is considered to be in "proper form" if: (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to a Fund's transfer agent the Creation Unit redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the Listing Exchange closing time on any Business Day; (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the Fund is received by the transfer agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified above; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement are properly followed. If the transfer agent does not receive the investor's shares through DTC Facilities by 10 a.m., Eastern time on the prescribed settlement date, the redemption request may be deemed rejected. Investors should be aware that the deadline for such transfers of shares through the DTC Facilities may be significantly earlier than the close of business on the Listing Exchange. Those making redemption requests should ascertain the deadline applicable to transfers of shares through the DTC Facilities by contacting the operations department of the broker or depositary institution effecting the transfer of the shares.

Upon receiving a redemption request, the transfer agent shall notify the Fund and the Fund's transfer agent of such redemption request. The tender of an investor's shares for redemption and the distribution of the securities and/or cash included in the redemption payment made in respect of Creation Units redeemed will be made through DTC and the relevant Authorized Participant to the beneficial owner thereof as recorded on the book-entry system of DTC or the DTC Participant through which such investor holds, as the case may be, or by such other means specified by the Authorized Participant submitting the redemption request.

A redeeming Beneficial Owner or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such Beneficial Owner must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the portfolio securities are customarily traded, to which account such portfolio securities will be delivered. Deliveries of redemption proceeds by a Fund generally will be made within two Business Days (i.e., "T+2"). Each Fund reserves the right to settle redemption transactions later than T+2 but by T+7 if necessary or appropriate under the circumstances and compliant with applicable law. Delayed settlement may occur due to a number of different reasons, including, without limitation, settlement cycles for the underlying securities, unscheduled market closings, an effort to link distribution to dividend record dates and ex-dates and newly announced holidays. For example, the redemption settlement process may be extended beyond T+2 because of the occurrence of a holiday in a non-U.S. market or in the U.S. bond market that is not a holiday observed in the U.S. equity market.

If neither the redeeming Beneficial Owner nor the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such redeeming Beneficial Owner has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of Fund Securities in the applicable non-U.S. jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of Fund Securities in such jurisdiction, the Fund may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem such shares in cash, and the redeeming Beneficial Owner will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In such case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its shares based on the NAV of the Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charges specified above, to offset the Fund's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). Redemptions of shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws and the Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund cannot lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or cannot do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws.

In the event that cash redemptions are permitted or required by the Trust, proceeds will be paid to the Authorized Participant redeeming shares as soon as practicable after the date of redemption (within seven calendar days thereafter).

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant Agreement, in the event an Authorized Participant has submitted a redemption request in proper form but is unable to transfer all or part of the Creation Unit to be redeemed to a Fund, at or prior to 10 a.m., Eastern time on the prescribed settlement date, the transfer agent will accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral consisting of cash, in U.S. dollars in immediately available Funds, having a value at least equal to 105% and up to 115%, which percentage the Trust may change at any time, in its sole discretion, of the value of the missing shares. Such cash collateral must be delivered no later than 10 a.m., Eastern time on the prescribed settlement date and shall be held by each Fund's custodian and marked-to-market daily. The fees of each Fund's custodian and any sub-custodians in respect of the delivery, maintenance and redelivery of the cash collateral shall be payable by the Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant Agreement will permit a Fund to purchase missing Fund shares or acquire the Deposit Securities and the Cash Amount underlying such shares, and will subject the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost of the Fund acquiring such shares, the Deposit Securities or Cash Amount and the value of the cash collateral including, without limitation, liability for related brokerage and other charges.

Because the portfolio securities of a Fund may trade on exchange(s) on days that the Listing Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for each Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their shares of a Fund, or purchase or sell shares of a Fund on the Listing Exchange on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a Fund: (i) for any period during which the Listing Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the Listing Exchange is restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of each Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstances as is permitted by the SEC.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

The Adviser, a New York limited liability company and registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, serves as an investment adviser to registered investment companies as well as one fund that trades on the London Stock Exchange and three funds within a Luxembourg SICAV, with combined aggregate net assets of approximately $23.0 billion as of December 31, 2025. The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of GAMCO Investors, Inc. ("GAMI"), a New York corporation, whose Class A Common Stock is traded on the OTCQX under the symbol, "GAMI." Mr. Mario J. Gabelli may be deemed a "controlling person" of the Adviser on the basis of his controlling interest in GAMI. Mr. Gabelli owns a majority of the stock of GGCP, Inc. ("GGCP"), which holds a majority of the capital stock and voting power of GAMI. The Adviser has several affiliates that provide investment advisory services: GAMCO Asset Management, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of GAMI, acts as investment adviser for individuals, pension trusts, profit sharing trusts, and endowments, and as a sub-adviser to certain third party investment funds, which include registered investment companies, having assets under management of approximately $11.8 billion as of December 31, 2025; Teton Advisors, LLC, with assets under management of approximately $251 million as of December 31, 2025, acts as investment adviser to The TETON Westwood Funds and separately managed accounts; Keeley-Teton Advisors, LLC, with assets under management of approximately $13 million as of December 31, 2025, acts as investment to a registered investment company; and Gabelli & Company Investment Advisers, Inc. (formerly, Gabelli Securities, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated Capital Group, Inc. ("Associated Capital"), acts as investment adviser for certain alternative investment products, consisting primarily of risk arbitrage and merchant banking limited partnerships and offshore companies, with assets under management of approximately $1.5 billion as of December 31, 2025. Teton Advisors, LLC and Keeley-Teton Advisors, LLC are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Alpha G Investment Management, Inc. (formerly, Teton Advisors, Inc.), which was spun off by GAMI in March 2009 and is an affiliate of GAMI by virtue of Mr. Gabelli's ownership of GGCP, the principal stockholder of Alpha G Investment Management, Inc. Associated Capital was spun off from GAMI on November 30, 2015, and is an affiliate of GAMI by virtue of Mr. Gabelli's ownership of GGCP, the principal stockholder of Associated Capital.

The Adviser has sole investment discretion for the Fund's assets under the supervision of the Board and in accordance with the Fund's stated policies. The Adviser will select investments for the Fund and will place purchase and sale orders on behalf of the Fund.

Affiliates of the Adviser may, in the ordinary course of their business, acquire for their own account or for the accounts of their advisory clients, significant (and possibly controlling) positions in the securities of companies that may also be suitable for investment by a Fund. The securities in which a Fund might invest may thereby be limited to some extent. For instance, many companies in the past several years have adopted so-called "poison pill" or other defensive measures designed to discourage or prevent the completion of non-negotiated offers for control of the company. Such defensive measures may have the effect of limiting the shares of the company which might otherwise be acquired by a Fund if the affiliates of the Adviser or their advisory accounts have or acquire a significant position in the same securities. However, the Adviser does not believe that the investment activities of its affiliates will have a material adverse effect upon a Fund in seeking to achieve their investment objectives.

Securities purchased or sold pursuant to contemporaneous orders entered on behalf of the investment company accounts of the Adviser or the advisory accounts managed by its affiliates for their unaffiliated clients are allocated pursuant to principles believed to be fair and not disadvantageous to any such accounts.

In addition, all such orders are accorded priority of execution over orders entered on behalf of accounts in which the Adviser or its affiliates have a substantial pecuniary interest. The Adviser may on occasion give advice or take action with respect to other clients that differs from the actions taken with respect to the Funds. A Fund may invest in the securities of companies which are investment management clients of GAMCO. In addition, portfolio companies or their officers or directors may be minority shareholders of the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser currently serves as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to investment advisory contracts (the "Contracts"). Pursuant to the Contracts, the Adviser furnishes a continuous investment program for the Funds' portfolio, makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Funds, arranges the portfolio transactions for the Funds, and manages the Funds' investments in accordance with the stated policies of each Fund, subject to the general supervision of the Board. Under the Contract, the Adviser also (i) provides the Fund with the services of persons competent to perform such supervisory, administrative, and clerical functions as are necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund, including maintaining certain books and records and overseeing the activities of the Fund's Custodian (as defined below) and Transfer Agent (as defined below); (ii) oversees the performance of administrative and professional services to the Fund by others, including The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNYM"), the Fund's sub-administrator (the "Sub-Administrator"), custodian (the "Custodian"), transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), and dividend disbursing agent (the "Dividend Disbursing Agent"), as well as accounting, auditing, and other services performed for the Fund; (iii) provides the Fund with adequate office space and facilities; (iv) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, the periodic updating of the Fund's registration statement, prospectus, and SAI, including the printing of such documents for the purpose of filings with the SEC and state securities administrators, the Fund's tax returns, and reports to the Fund's shareholders and the SEC; (v) supervises, but does not pay for, the calculation of the NAV of shares of the Fund; (vi) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, all filings under the securities or "Blue Sky" laws of such states or countries as are designated by the Distributor, which may be required to register or qualify, or continue the registration or qualification, of the Fund and/or its shares under such laws; and (vii) prepares notices and agendas for meetings of the Board and minutes of such meetings in all matters required by applicable law to be acted upon by the Board.

The Adviser will monitor on an on-going basis how shares of the Fund trade, including the level of any market price premium or discount to NAV and the bid/ask spreads on market transactions. The Fund's spread may also be impacted by the liquidity of the underlying securities held by a Fund, particularly in instances of significant volatility of the underlying securities. Authorized Participants may acquire shares directly from the Fund and may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at net asset value per share only in Creation Units. Should there be extended periods during which shares trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV or of unusually wide bid/ask spreads, the Board will consider the continuing viability of a Fund, whether shareholders are being harmed, and what, if any, action would be appropriate to among other things, narrow the premium/discount or spread, as applicable. The Board will then decide whether to take any such action. Potential actions may include, but are not limited to, changing lead market makers, listing the Fund on a different exchange, changing the size of Creations Units, changing the Fund's investment objective or strategy, and liquidating a Fund.

The Contracts provide that absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of its duty, the Adviser and its employees, officers, directors, and controlling persons are not liable to a Fund or any of their investors for any act or omission by the Adviser or for any error of judgment or for losses sustained by the Fund. However, the Contracts provide that a Fund is not waiving any rights it may have with respect to any violation of law which cannot be waived. The Contracts also provide indemnification for the Adviser and each of these persons for any conduct for which they are not liable to a Fund. The Contracts in no way restrict the Adviser from acting as adviser to others. A Fund has agreed by the terms of its Contract that the word "Gabelli" in its name is derived from the name of the Adviser which in turn is derived from the name of Mario J. Gabelli; that such name is the property of the Adviser for copyright and/or other purposes; and that, therefore, such name may be freely used by the Adviser for other investment companies, entities, or products. Each Fund has further agreed that in the event that for any reason, the Adviser ceases to be its investment adviser, the Fund will, unless the Adviser otherwise consents in writing, promptly take all steps necessary to change its name to one which does not include "Gabelli."

By their terms, the Contracts will remain in effect from year to year, provided each such annual continuance is specifically approved by the Trust's Board or by a "majority" (as defined pursuant to the 1940 Act) vote of its shareholders and, in either case, by a majority vote of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called specifically for the purpose of voting on the continuance of the Contracts. The Contracts are terminable without penalty by a Fund on sixty days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of its outstanding voting shares or by a vote of a majority of its Board, or by the Adviser on sixty days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" as defined by the 1940 Act.

As compensation for the Adviser's services and related expenses borne by the Adviser, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee computed daily and payable monthly at the annual rate of 0.90% of a Fund's net assets. The investment advisory agreement between Gabelli ETFs Trust (the "Trust") and Adviser provides that the Adviser will pay all operating expenses of the Funds, except the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portion transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, litigation expenses, and extraordinary expenses. For the last fiscal year ended December 31, each Fund paid investment advisory fees to the Adviser amounting to:

Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser by Each Fund
(Fiscal years ended December 31)

	2023	2024	2025
Growth Innovators Fund	$ 23,294	$ 46,745	$ 61,678
Love Our Planet Fund	$ 108,622	$ 106,663	$ 99,851
Global Technology Leaders Fund	$ 41,798	$ 45,260	$ 52,844
Aerospace and Defense Fund	$ 33,477	$ 51,317	$ 92,351
Financial Services Fund	$ 62,414	$ 180,169	$ 359,430
High Income Fund[1]			$ 4,031[2]
Dividend Fund[1]			$ 3,673[3]
Sports Fund[1]			

(1) The High Income Fund commenced investment operations on November 17, 2025; Dividend Fund commenced investment operations on December 8, 2025; Sports Fund commenced investment operations on December 31, 2025.
(2) The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee of $4,031 for the High Income Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.
(3) The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee of $3,673 for the Dividend Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive (1) each of the Global Technology Leaders Fund's, the Growth Innovators Fund's, the Aerospace and Defense Fund's, and Financial Services Fund's management fees of 0.90% on each Fund's first $25 million in net assets, (2) the High Income Fund's management fee of 0.55%, and (3) each of the Dividend Fund's and Sports Fund's management fee of 0.90%. Each fee waiver agreement will continue for at least one year following the effective date of this Prospectus. The fee waiver agreements may be terminated only by, or with the consent of the Board. The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive the Love Our Planet Fund's management fee of 0.90% on the first $100 million in net assets through the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026.

Portfolio Manager Information

Other Accounts Managed

The table below identifies the portfolio managers, the number of accounts (other than the Fund) for which each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. For each category, the number of accounts and total assets in the accounts where fees are based on performance are also indicated, as applicable. Unless noted otherwise, all information is provided as of December 31, 2025.

EXCLUDES GROWTH INNOVATORS FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Howard F. Ward	Registered Investment Companies:	4	$ 6.4 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	107	$ 572.8 million	0	$ 0
John Belton	Registered Investment Companies:	2	$ 4.8 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	6	$ 0.6 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES LOVE OUR PLANET FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Christopher J. Marangi	Registered Investment Companies:	9	$ 7.6 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	$ 22.6 million	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	240	$ 605.9 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY LEADERS FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Hendi Susanto	Registered Investment Companies:	7	$ 7.3 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	23	$ 17.2 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
G. Anthony Bancroft	Registered Investment Companies:	5	$ 7.1 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	6	$ 1.9 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES FINANCIAL SERVICES FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts Where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Macrae Sykes	Registered Investment Companies:	4	$ 7.0 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	26	$ 38.0 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES HIGH INCOME FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Wayne C. Plewniak	Registered Investment Companies:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	$ 24.8 million	1	$ 24.8 million
	Other Accounts:	30	$ 156.0 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES DIVIDEND FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts Where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Thomas E. Browne, Jr.	Registered Investment Companies:	4	$ 3.7 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	127	$ 185.2 million	0	$ 0
Brian P. Leonard	Registered Investment Companies:	4	$ 3.7 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	123	$ 182.4 million	0	$ 0

EXCLUDES SPORTS FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total No. of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	No. of Accounts Where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Christopher J. Marangi	Registered Investment Companies:	9	$ 7.6 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	$ 22.6 million	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	240	$ 605.9 million	0	$ 0
Alec Boccanfuso	Registered Investment Companies:	1	$ 1.6 billion	0	$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
	Other Accounts:	2	$ 0.3 million	0	$ 0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager also has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other accounts. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. Because the portfolio manager manages more than one account, they may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of only the Funds.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. If the portfolio manager identifies an investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, a Fund or Funds may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may need to be allocated among these accounts or other accounts managed primarily by other portfolio managers of the Adviser and its affiliates.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which they exercise investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of these accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, a portfolio manager may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transactions, or both, to the detriment of one or more other accounts.

Selection of Broker-Dealers. A portfolio manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the Funds or accounts that he or she supervises. In addition to providing execution of trades, some brokers and dealers provide the Adviser with brokerage and research services. These services may be more beneficial to certain Funds or accounts of the Adviser and its affiliates than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to a Fund, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the Funds or other accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage. In addition, with respect to certain types of accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser may be limited by the client concerning the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades to particular brokers. In these cases, the Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for a Fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the Fund or the other account. Because of Mr. Gabelli's position with the Funds' Distributor and his indirect majority ownership interest in the Distributor, he may have an incentive to use the Distributor to execute portfolio transactions for a Fund even if using the Distributor is not in the best interest of the Fund.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that they manage. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee or a portfolio manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance-based management fees), the portfolio manager may be motivated to favor certain accounts over others. The portfolio manager also may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have investment interests, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. In Mr. Gabelli's case, the Adviser's compensation (and expenses) for a Fund are marginally greater as a percentage of assets than for certain other accounts and are less than for certain other accounts managed by Mr. Gabelli, while his personal compensation structure varies with near-term performance to a greater degree in certain performance fee based accounts than with non-performance fee based accounts. In addition, he has investment interests in several of the Funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the portfolio manager in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit that portfolio manager.

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

Compensation Structure for Portfolio Managers

The compensation of the portfolio managers for the Funds is structured to enable the Adviser to attract and retain highly qualified professionals in a competitive environment. The portfolio managers receive a compensation package that includes a minimum draw or base salary, equity-based incentive compensation via awards that may include restricted stock, and incentive-based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenue received by the Adviser for managing each Fund to the extent that the amount exceeds a minimum level of compensation. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees certain of the firm's expenses (other than the respective portfolio manager's compensation) allocable to a Fund (the incentive-based variable compensation for managing other accounts is also based on a percentage of net revenues to the investment adviser for managing the account). The portfolio managers receive similar incentive-based variable compensation for managing other accounts for GAMCO Asset Management, Inc. based on gross revenue. The compensation for managing accounts that have a performance-based fee will have two components. One component is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of the net performance fee is paid to a portfolio manager. These methods of compensation are based on the premise that superior long-term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of equity-based incentive and incentive based variable compensation is based on an evaluation by the Adviser's parent, GAMI, of quantitative and qualitative performance evaluation criteria.

Ownership of Shares in the Fund

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Growth Innovators, Love Our Planet, Global Technology Leaders, Aerospace and Defense, Financial Services, High Income, Dividend, and Sports Funds beneficially owned by their respective portfolio managers:

Team Member	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*
Howard F. Ward	Growth Innovators Fund	A
John Belton	Growth Innovators Fund	D
Christopher J. Marangi	Love Our Planet Fund	D
Hendi Susanto	Global Technology Leaders Fund	C
Justin Bergner	Global Technology Leaders Fund	B
Anthony Bancroft	Aerospace and Defense Fund	A
Macrae Sykes	Financial Services Fund	F
Wayne Plewniak	High Income Fund	A
Brian Leonard	Dividend Fund	A
Thomas Browne	Dividend Fund	A
Christopher J. Marangi	Sports Fund	E
Alec Boccanfuso	Sports Fund	C

* Key to Dollar Ranges – Information as of December 31, 2025

A. None
B. $1 – $10,000
C. $10,001 – $50,000
D. $50,001 – $100,000
E. $100,001 – $500,000
F. $500,001 – $1,000,000
G. Over $1,000,000

Sub-Administrator

The Adviser has entered into an agreement (the "Sub-Administration Agreement") with BNYM, which is located at 301 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809. Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, the Sub-Administrator (a) assists in supervising all aspects of the Trust's operations except those performed by the Adviser under its advisory agreement with the Fund; (b) supplies the Fund with office facilities (which may be in the Sub-Administrator's own offices), statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, accounting, and bookkeeping services, including, but not limited to, the calculation of the NAV per share of the Fund, internal auditing and regulatory administration services, internal executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; (c) prepares and distributes materials for all Board Meetings including the mailing of all Board materials and collates the same materials into the Board books and assists in the drafting of minutes of the Board meetings; (d) prepares reports to Trust shareholders, tax returns, and reports to and filings with the SEC and state "Blue Sky" authorities; (e) provides any equipment or services necessary for the purpose of pricing shares or valuing a Fund's investment portfolio; (f) provides compliance testing of all Fund activities against applicable requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, the Code, and each Fund's investment restrictions; (g) furnishes to the Adviser such statistical and other factual information and information regarding economic factors and trends as the Adviser from time to time may require; and (h) generally provides all administrative services that may be required for the ongoing operation of the Trust in a manner consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act.

For the services it provides, the Adviser pays the Sub-Administrator an annual fee based on the value of the aggregate average daily net assets of all Funds under its administration managed by the Adviser and its affiliates as follows: 0.0275% - first $10 billion, 0.0125% - exceeding $10 billion but less than $15 billion, 0.01% - over $15 billion but less than $20 billion and 0.008% - over $20 billion. The Sub-Administrator's fee is paid by the Adviser and will result in no additional expenses to the Fund.

Counsel

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"), 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, serves as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm. PwC provides audit services and tax return preparation services in connection with the Funds.

Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon ("BNYM"), located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, is the Custodian for the Fund's cash and securities. BNYM is also the Transfer Agent and performs the shareholder services and acts as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. BNYM does not assist in or is responsible for investment decisions involving assets of the Fund.

Distributor

G.distributors (the "Distributor"), a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of GAMI, having its principal offices located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422, is the Funds' distributor. G.distributors, serves, on an agency basis, as the distributor of shares that (i) have been aggregated into blocks of 40,000 shares or multiples thereof for the High Income Fund, and (ii) that have been aggregated into blocks of 5,000 shares or multiples thereof for each of the Funds other than the High Income Fund ("Creation Units"). The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by each of the Funds.

The Board has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for the Funds. However, no Rule 12b-1 plan fee is currently charged to the Funds, and there are no plans in place to impose a Rule 12b-1 plan fee. The plan, if implemented, is designed to benefit each Fund and its shareholders. The plan is expected to, among other things, increase advertising of the Funds, encourage purchases of Fund shares and service to its shareholders, and increase or maintain assets of the Funds so that certain fixed expenses may be spread over a broader asset base, with a positive impact on per share expense ratios. In addition, a positive cash flow into the Funds is useful in managing the Funds because the Adviser has more flexibility in taking advantage of new investment opportunities and handling shareholder redemptions.

Under the plan, the Funds pay the Distributor or others for the expenses of activities that are primarily intended to sell shares of the Funds. These expenses also may include service fees paid to securities dealers or others who have executed a servicing agreement with a Fund, the Distributor or its affiliates and who provide service or account maintenance to shareholders (service fees); and the expenses of printing prospectuses and reports used for sales purposes, of marketing support and of preparing and distributing sales literature and advertisements. Together, these expenses, including the service fees, are "eligible expenses." Such payments would be fixed and not based on expenses incurred by the Distributor.

In addition to the payments that the Distributor or others are entitled to under the plan, the plan also provides that to the extent a Fund, the Adviser or the Distributor or other parties on behalf of a Fund make payments that are deemed to be for the financing of any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares within the context of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, then such payments shall be deemed to have been made pursuant to the plan.

To the extent fees are for distribution or marketing functions, as distinguished from administrative servicing or agency transactions, certain banks may not participate in the plan because of applicable federal law prohibiting certain banks from engaging in the distribution of Fund shares. These banks, however, are allowed to receive fees under the plans for administrative servicing or for agency transactions.

The Distributor must provide written reports to the Board at least quarterly on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the plans and any related agreements, and furnish the Board with such other information as the Board may reasonably request to enable it to make an informed determination of whether the plan should be continued.

The plan has been approved according to the provisions of Rule 12b-1. The terms and provisions of the plan also are consistent with Rule 12b-1.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser and its affiliates currently serve as investment adviser to a number of investment companies and private account clients and may in the future act as adviser to others. It is the policy of the Adviser and its affiliates to allocate investments suitable and appropriate for each such client in a manner believed by the Adviser to be equitable to each client. In making such allocations among a Fund and other client accounts, the main factors considered are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held and the opinions of the persons responsible for managing the portfolios of the Fund and other client accounts.

Under each Contract the Adviser is authorized on behalf of a Fund to employ brokers to effect the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with the objective of obtaining prompt, efficient, and reliable execution and clearance of such transactions at the most favorable price obtainable ("best execution") at a reasonable expense. The Adviser is permitted to (1) direct Fund portfolio brokerage to G.research, an affiliate of the Adviser and a broker-dealer member of FINRA; and (2) pay commissions to brokers other than G.research which are higher than what might be charged by another qualified broker to obtain brokerage and/or research services considered by the Adviser to be useful or desirable for its investment management of a Fund and/or other advisory accounts under the management of the Adviser and any investment adviser affiliated with it. The Adviser does not consider the sales of shares of a Fund or other investment funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates by brokers, including G.research, as a factor in its selection of brokers or dealers for a Fund's portfolio transactions and has adopted compliance policies and procedures for itself and its affiliates to prevent any such transactions on that basis.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions, which may vary among brokers. Transactions in securities other than those for which a securities exchange is the principal market are generally executed through a principal market maker. However, such transactions may be effected through a brokerage firm and a commission is paid whenever it appears that the broker can obtain a price that is at least as favorable taking into account its commissions. In general, there may be no stated commission on principal transactions in OTC securities, but the prices of such securities usually include undisclosed commissions or markups. Option transactions will usually be effected through a broker and a commission will be charged. A Fund also expects that securities will be purchased at times in underwritten offerings where the price includes a fixed amount of compensation generally referred to as a concession or discount.

The Adviser currently serves as investment adviser to a number of investment company clients and private accounts and may in the future act as adviser to others. Affiliates of the Adviser act as investment adviser to numerous private accounts and adviser to other investment companies. It is the policy of the Adviser and its affiliates to cause purchase and sale transactions to be allocated among a Fund and others whose assets they manage in such manner as it deems equitable. In making such allocations among a Fund and other client accounts, the main factors considered are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held, and the opinions of the persons responsible for managing the portfolios of the Fund and other client accounts.

The policy of a Fund regarding purchases and sales of securities and options for its portfolio is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient execution of transactions. In seeking to implement a Fund's policies, the Adviser effects transactions with those brokers and dealers who the Adviser believes can obtain the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. If the Adviser believes such price and execution are obtainable from more than one broker or dealer, it may give consideration to placing portfolio transactions with those brokers or dealers who also furnish research and other services to a Fund or the Adviser of the type described in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act. In doing so, a Fund may also pay higher commission rates than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so in light of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker effecting the transaction. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: (i) information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale; (ii) statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investments; (iii) wire services; and (iv) appraisals or evaluations of potential and existing investments.

Research services furnished by brokers or dealers through which a Fund effects security transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of such other accounts. The purpose of this sharing of research information is to avoid duplicative charges for research provided by brokers and dealers. Neither a Fund nor the Adviser has any agreement or legally binding understanding with any broker or dealer regarding any specific amount of brokerage commissions which will be paid in recognition of such services. However, in determining the amount of portfolio commissions directed to such brokers or dealers, the Adviser considers the level of services provided and, based on such determinations, the Adviser allocated brokerage commissions of $136, $270, $219, $226, and $177 for the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Aerospace and Defense Fund, and the Financial Services Fund respectively, on portfolio transactions in the principal amount of $1,540,184, $5,321,246, $6,611,430, $5,797,350, $39,341625, $191,858, $5,653,747, $4,284,229 for the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Aerospace and Defense Fund, the Financial Services Fund, the High Income Fund, the Dividend Fund, and the Sports Fund, respectively, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. The average commissions on these transactions were $0.02, $0.03, $0.03, and $0.02, $0.04, $0.01, $0.04, $0.02 per share for the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Aerospace and Defense Fund, the Financial Services Fund, the High Income Fund, the Dividend Fund, and the Sports Fund, respectively.

The following tables set forth certain information regarding the payment of brokerage commissions by each of the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Aerospace and Defense Fund, the Financial Services Fund, the High Income Fund, the Dividend Fund, and the Sports Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, as indicated:

Growth Innovators Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2023	$ 924.43
	2024	$ 754.90
	2025	$ 187.72
Commissions paid to G.research	2023	$ 646.72
	2024	$ 490.72
	2025	$ 136.20
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	72.55%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	69.78%

Love Our Planet Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2023	$ 6,979.46
	2024	$ 5,045.96
	2025	$ 6,038.54
Commissions paid to G.research	2023	$ 415.30
	2024	$ 125.23
	2025	$ 269.94
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	4.47%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	13.98%

Global Technology Leaders Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2023	$ 2,708.55
	2024	$ 223.81
	2025	$ 3,255,04
Commissions paid to G.research	2023	$ 14.00
	2024	$ 59.46
	2025	$ 219.04
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	6.73%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	7.84%

Aerospace and Defense Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2023*	$ 1,536.11
	2024	$ 895.00
	2025	1,597.38
Commissions paid to G.research	2023*	$ 624.30
	2024	$ 237.00
	2025	226.00
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	14.15%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	24.41%

Financial Services Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2023	$ 7,278.94
	2024	$ 40,688.27
	2025	$ 36,261.54
Commissions paid to G.research	2023	$ 539.20
	2024	$ 284.88
	2025	$ 177.10
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0.49%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	3.23%

High Income Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2025**	$ 36.85
Commissions paid to G.research	2025**	$
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%

Dividend Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2025***	$ 6,715.60
Commissions paid to G.research	2025***	$
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%

Sports Fund

	Year ended December 31	Commissions Paid
Total Brokerage Commissions	2025****	$ 1,727.00
Commissions paid to G.research	2025****	$
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to G.research	2025	0%

* For the period from commencement of operations on January 3, 2023 through December 31, 2023.

** For the period from commencement of operations on November 17, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

*** For the period from commencement of operations on December 8, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

**** For the period from commencement of operations on December 31, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

Investment research obtained by allocations of a Fund's brokerage is used to augment the scope and supplement the internal research and investment strategy capabilities of the Adviser but does not reduce the overall expenses of the Adviser to any material extent. Such investment research may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and includes information on particular companies and industries as well as market, economic, or institutional activity areas. Research services furnished by brokers through which a Fund effects securities transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of the other accounts of the Adviser and its advisory affiliates, and research information received for the commissions of those particular accounts may be useful both to a Fund and one or more of such other accounts.

The Adviser may also place orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with G.research when it appears that, as an introducing broker or otherwise, G.research can obtain a price, execution, and commission which is at least as favorable as that obtainable by other qualified brokers and at a commission rate at least as favorable as it provides to its best customers for similar transactions. As required by Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board has adopted procedures which provide that the commissions paid to G.research on brokerage transactions must not exceed those which would have been charged by another qualified broker or member firm able to effect the same or a comparable transaction at an equally favorable price or it is what G.research charges its most favored customers on similar transactions. Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act and the Trust's procedures contain requirements that the Board, including the Independent Trustees, review such commissions and transactions quarterly and procedures at least annually to determine their continuing appropriateness. The Adviser and G.research are also required to furnish reports and maintain records in connection with such reviews.

To obtain the best execution of portfolio trades on the NYSE, G.research controls and monitors the execution of such transactions on the floor of the NYSE through independent "floor brokers" or the Designated Order Turnaround System of the NYSE. Such transactions are then cleared, confirmed to a Fund for the account of G.research, and settled directly with the Custodian of a Fund by a clearing house member firm which remits the commission less its clearing charges to the G.research. G.research may also effect a Fund's portfolio transactions in the same manner and pursuant to the same arrangements on other national securities exchanges which adopt direct access rules similar to those of the NYSE. In addition, G.research may directly execute transactions for the Funds on the floor of any exchange, provided: (i) the Trust's Board has expressly authorized G.research to effect such transactions; and (ii) G.research annually advises the Fund of the aggregate compensation it earned on such transactions. The Fund, excluding the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, and Global Technology Leaders Fund, did not commence operations as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and, therefore, did not pay any brokerage commissions during that period.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Growth Innovators Fund, the Love Our Planet Fund, the Global Technology Leaders Fund, the Aerospace and Defense Fund, the Financial Services Fund, the High Income Fund, the Dividend Fund, and the Sports Fund did not purchase securities of their regular broker-dealers or their parent company.

BUYING AND SELLING OF SHARES

Information about buying and selling Fund shares is contained in the Prospectus. The Prospectus is available to investors without charge and may be obtained by calling 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the Internet at www.gabelli.com.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV is calculated separately for the shares of the Fund on the Business Day. The NYSE is open Monday through Friday, but currently is scheduled to be closed on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

The Fund's NAV is determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. The NAV of the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets, i.e. the value of its securities and other assets less its liabilities, including expenses payable or accrued by the total number of shares outstanding at the time the determination is made.

Equity securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter market where trades are reported contemporaneously and for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sale or a market's official closing price at the close of the exchange's or other market's regular trading hours, as of or prior to the time and day as of which such value is being determined.

Portfolio securities traded on more than one national securities exchange or market are valued according to the broadest and most representative market as determined by the Adviser. If there has been no sale on the day the valuation is made, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices on the principal market for such security on such day. If no ask prices are quoted on such day, then the security is valued at the closing bid price on the principal market for such security on such day. If no bid or ask prices are quoted on such day, the Fund's accounting agent will notify the Adviser and the security will be valued based on written or standing instructions from the Adviser.

Occasionally, reliable market quotations are not readily available (such as for certain restricted or unlisted securities and private placements) or securities and other assets may not be reliably priced (such as in the case of trade suspensions or halts, price movement limits set by certain foreign markets, and thinly traded or illiquid securities), or there may be events affecting the value of foreign securities or other securities held by the Fund that occur when regular trading or foreign or other exchanges are closed, but before trading on the NYSE is closed. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available are fair valued as determined by the Adviser, as the "valuation designee," as such term is defined in Rule 2a-5(e)(4) under the 1940 Act, pursuant to Fair Value Procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. The Board oversees the Adviser in its role as the Valuation Designee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. Fair valuation methodologies and procedures may include, but are not limited to: analysis and review of available financial and non-financial information about the company; comparisons with the valuation and changes in valuation of similar securities, including a comparison of foreign securities to the equivalent U.S. dollar value American Depositary Receipt securities at the close of the relevant U.S. exchange; and evaluation of any other information that could be indicative of the value of the security.

Attempts to determine the fair value of securities introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities. As a result, the price of a security determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the market value of the security when trading resumes.

NAV is the price at which the Fund issues and redeems shares. It is calculated in accordance with the standard formula for valuing mutual fund shares. The market price of the Fund generally is determined using the midpoint between the highest bid and the lowest ask on the primary securities exchange on which shares of the Fund are listed for trading, as of the time that the Fund's NAV is calculated. The Fund's market price may be at, above or below its NAV. The NAV of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the value of its portfolio holdings. The market price of the Fund will fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, as well as market supply and demand.

Premiums or discounts are the differences (expressed as a percentage) between the NAV and market price of the Fund on a given day, generally at the time the NAV is calculated. A premium is the amount that the Fund is trading above the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. A discount is the amount that the Fund is trading below the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV.

Because shares of the Fund may trade at a premium or discount, shareholders may pay more than NAV when they buy shares of the Fund and receive less than NAV when they sell those shares, because the shares are bought and sold at current market prices.

Initial public offering securities are initially valued at cost. Upon commencement of trading, these securities are valued like any other equity security.

Debt obligations (including convertible debt) for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the average of the latest bid and ask prices. If there were no ask prices quoted on such day, the security is valued using the closing bid price. Such debt obligations are valued through prices provided by a pricing service overseen by the Adviser.

Information regarding the Fund's NAV and how often shares of the Fund traded on the Listing Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund will be posted to the Fund's website when it becomes available.

NYSE Closings

The holidays (as observed) on which the NYSE is closed, and therefore days upon which shareholders cannot redeem shares, currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

General

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Funds and the purchase, ownership, and disposition of a Fund's shares by U.S. persons who hold their shares as capital assets (generally, assets held for investment). This discussion is based upon present provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to investors in light of their particular circumstances. No ruling has been or is expected to be sought from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or opinion of counsel regarding any matter discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position different from any of the tax aspects set forth below. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of shares of a Fund, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Each Fund has elected to qualify and intends to continue to qualify on an annual basis as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. Accordingly, a Fund must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships," i.e., partnerships that are traded on an established securities market or that are readily tradable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof), other than partnerships that derive 90% or more of their gross income from interest, dividends, capital gains, and other traditional permitted mutual fund income and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of (I) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies), (II) any two or more issuers (other than securities of other regulated investment companies) that it controls (by owning at least 20% of such issuer's outstanding voting securities) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses or (III) any one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships."

A Fund may be able to cure a failure to derive 90% of its income from the sources specified above or a failure to diversify its holdings in the manner described above by paying a tax, by disposing of certain assets, or by paying a tax and disposing of assets. If, in any taxable year, a Fund fails one of these tests and does not timely cure the failure, such Fund will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders will not be deductible by such Fund in computing its taxable income.

Although in general the passive activity loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Fund investments in partnerships, including in qualified publicly traded partnerships, may result in the Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise, or withholding tax liabilities.

As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that it distributes to shareholders, if at least 90% of such Fund's investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt income for the taxable year is distributed (or deemed distributed) in that taxable year. Any income or gains retained by a Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level income taxes. In addition, if the Fund were to fail to meet its annual distribution requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a regulated investment company in any given year, that Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on all of its taxable income and gains in that year. There is no assurance that a Fund will make sufficient distributions to eliminate all taxes at the Fund level in all periods.

A Fund will determine either to distribute or to retain for reinvestment all or part of any net long-term capital gains. If any such gains are retained by any Fund, that Fund will be subject to tax on such retained amount. In that event, a Fund expects that it will designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders, each of whom (1) will be required to include in income for tax purposes as long-term capital gains, its share of the undistributed amount, (2) will be entitled to credit its proportionate share of the tax paid by that Fund against its federal income tax liability and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liability, and (3) will increase its basis in its shares of that Fund by an amount equal to the amount of undistributed capital gains included in such shareholder's gross income net of such tax.

Under the Code, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the tax, a Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to at least the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses for the one year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year (unless an election is made by a Fund with a November or December year-end to use such Fund's fiscal year) and (3) certain ordinary income and net capital gains for previous years that were not previously distributed. To avoid application of the excise tax, each Fund intends to make distributions in accordance with calendar year distribution requirements.

Gains or losses on the sale of securities by a Fund will be long-term capital gains or losses if the securities have been held by such Fund for more than twelve months. Gains or losses on the sale of securities held for twelve months or less will be short-term capital gains or losses.

Certain options, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts are "Section 1256 contracts." Any gains or losses on Section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"). Also, Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are "marked-to-market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as 60/40 gain or loss.

Hedging transactions undertaken by a Fund may result in "straddles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by a Fund. In addition, losses realized by a Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Further, a Fund may be required to capitalize, rather than deduct currently, any interest expense on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry any positions that are part of a straddle. A Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character, and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions.

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

Distributions

Dividends and other distributions by a Fund are generally treated under the Code as received by the shareholders at the time the dividend or distribution is made. However, a distribution will be treated as paid during the calendar year if it is paid during the calendar year or declared by a Fund in October, November, or December of that year, payable to shareholders of record on a date during any such month and paid by such Fund during January of the following year. Any such distributions paid during January of the following year will be deemed to be received on December 31 of the year the distributions are declared, rather than when the distributions are received.

Except as provided below, distributions of investment company taxable income are taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income. Properly designated distributions attributable to qualified dividends received by the Fund from certain U.S. and non-U.S. corporations are taxable to U.S. shareholders who are individuals at the reduced rate applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Properly designated dividends paid by a Fund to a corporate shareholder, to the extent such dividends are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations, may, subject to limitations, be eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Properly designated distributions of net capital gain (which consist of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) ("capital gain dividends"), if any, are taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholder has held its Fund shares, and are not eligible for the dividends received deduction. If the NAV of shares is reduced below a shareholder's cost as a result of a distribution by the Fund, such distribution may be taxable even though it represents a partial return of invested capital in an economic sense. The price of shares purchased at any time may reflect the amount of a forthcoming distribution. Those purchasing shares just prior to a distribution will receive a distribution which will be taxable to them, even though the distribution represents in part a return of invested capital. Funds may make taxable distributions even during periods in which share price has declined.

If a Fund's distributions exceed such Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's basis in its shares (reducing the basis of such shares accordingly). Amounts exceeding the shareholder's basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of the shares (capital gains, if the shareholder holds his shares as capital assets).

Disposition of Shares

Upon a redemption, sale or exchange of shares, a shareholder will realize a taxable gain or loss depending upon the basis in the shares. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the shares of capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and for non-corporate shareholders, long-term-capital gain or loss, if the shareholder's holding period for the shares is more than twelve months. Any loss realized on a redemption, sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of Fund dividends) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date the shares are disposed of. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Any loss realized by a shareholder on the redemption, sale, or exchange of Fund shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated for tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gains (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) received by the shareholder with respect to such shares.

If a shareholder (i) incurs a sales load charge in acquiring shares in a Fund and, by reason of incurring such charge or acquiring the shares, acquires the right to acquire shares of one or more regulated investment companies without the payment of a load charge or with the payment of a reduced load charge (a "reinvestment right"), and (ii) disposes of Fund shares before the 91st day after the date on which the shares were acquired and subsequently acquires shares in a Fund or in another regulated investment company before January 31 of the calendar year following the year of such disposition whereby the otherwise applicable load charge is reduced by reason of the reinvestment right, then the original load charge will not be taken into account for the purposes of determining the shareholder's gain or loss on the disposition (to the extent the original load charge does not exceed the reduction in the subsequent load charge) subject to certain exceptions. To the extent such charge is not taken into account in determining the amount of gain or loss, the charge will be treated as incurred in connection with the subsequently acquired shares and will have a corresponding effect on the shareholder's basis in such shares.

Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. holders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% federal tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes dividends received from a Fund and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of a Fund's stock.

Backup Withholding

The Trust generally will be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax on all taxable distributions payable to shareholders who fail to provide their correct taxpayer identification number, currently at a rate of 24%, or Social Security number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability if timely filings are made to the IRS.

Other Taxes

Dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds may also be subject to additional state, local, and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above, including the likelihood that ordinary income dividends distributed to them will be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate, if applicable), or that distributions may be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% in the case of certain non-U.S. entities that fail to satisfy applicable reporting and certification requirements regarding their owners and/or account holders. Under proposed Treasury regulations, which may be relied upon by taxpayers until final regulations are published, there is no FATCA withholdings on certain capital gains distributions and gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares (See FATCA, below).

If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of $2 million or more for an individual shareholder or $10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not exempted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Foreign Withholding Taxes

Income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. It is impossible to determine the rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of a Fund's assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Each Fund does not expect that it will be eligible to elect to pass through to their shareholders the ability to use the foreign tax deduction or foreign tax credit for foreign taxes paid by a Fund with respect to qualifying taxes.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

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

Special Federal Income Tax Rules

Certain of the Funds' investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend, or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain or qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is limited), (iv) cause a Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur and (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions. Each Fund will monitor its transactions and may, but is not required to, make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

From time to time, a Fund may quote its performance in advertisements or in reports and other communications to shareholders, computed according to formulas prescribed by the SEC.

A Fund's performance will vary from time to time depending upon market conditions, the composition of its portfolio, and its operating expenses. Consequently, any given performance quotation should not be considered representative of a Fund's performance for any specified period in the future. In addition, when considering "average" total return figures for periods longer than one year, it is important to note that a Fund's annual total returns for any one year in the period might have been greater or less than the average for the entire period. In addition, because the performance will fluctuate, it may not provide a basis for comparing an investment in a Fund with certain bank deposits or other investments that pay a fixed yield for a stated period of time. Investors comparing a Fund's performance with that of other funds should give consideration to the quality and maturity of the respective investment companies' portfolio securities.

In reports or other communications to shareholders or in advertising material, a Fund may compare its performance with that of other funds as listed in the rankings prepared by Lipper Inc., Morningstar, Inc., or similar independent services that monitor the performance of funds or other industry or financial publications. It is important to note that the total return figures are based on historical results and are not intended to indicate future performance. Shareholders may make inquiries regarding the Fund's total return figures to the Distributor.

In its reports, investor communications or advertisements, a Fund may also include: (i) descriptions and updates concerning its strategies and portfolio investments; (ii) its goals, risk factors, and expenses compared with other funds; (iii) analysis of its investments by industry, country, credit quality, and other characteristics; (iv) a discussion of the risk/return continuum relating to different investments; (v) the general biography or work experience of the portfolio manager of a Fund; (vi) portfolio manager commentary or market updates; (vii) discussion of macroeconomic factors affecting the Fund and its investments; and (viii) other information of interest to investors.

In connection with communicating its yield or total return to current or prospective shareholders, a Fund may also compare these figures to the performance of other funds tracked by Fund rating services or to other unmanaged indexes which may assume reinvestment of dividends but generally do not reflect deductions for administrative and management costs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNDS' SHARES

The shares of a Fund represent a beneficial interest in that Fund's securities and other assets and in its profits or losses.

Information for Shareholders

All shareholder inquiries regarding administrative procedures including the purchase and redemption of shares should be directed to the Distributor, G.distributors, LLC, One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. For assistance, call 800- GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the internet at www.gabelli.com.

The Trust will send unaudited reports at least semiannually, and annual reports containing audited financial statements, to all of its shareholders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' financial statements, including the Report of PwC, independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference to the Funds' Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. The Funds' financial statements are available upon request at no charge by calling 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the internet at www.gabelli.com.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATE DEBT RATINGS

MOODY'S RATINGS ("Moody's")

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to very high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

NR: NR is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application for rating was not received or accepted.

2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities that are not rated as a matter of policy.

3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.

4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

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

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers, 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of its generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

S&P GLOBAL RATINGS ("S&P")

AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
BB, B, CCC, CC, C	Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.
BB	An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
B	An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
CCC	An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
CC	An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
C	An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.
D	An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
NR	This indicates that no rating has been requested or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

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

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong. Capacity for timely payment on issues with an A-2 designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1.

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well-established industries, high rates of return of Funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.