



USA Mutuals Vice Fund

Institutional Class – VICVX

Investor Class – VICEX

Class A – VICAX

Class C – VICCX

USA Mutuals All Seasons Fund

Institutional Class – UNAVX

Class Z – ZNAVX*

Each a series of Northern Lights Fund Trust IV

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION July 29, 2025

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of USA Mutuals Vice Fund ("Vice Fund") and USA Mutuals All Seasons Fund ("All Seasons Fund" and together with the Vice Fund, the "Funds") dated July 29, 2025. The Funds' Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference, which means it is legally part of this document. You can obtain copies of the Funds' Prospectus, annual or semi-annual reports without charge by contacting the Funds' transfer agent, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or by calling 1-866-264-8783.

The Vice Fund and the All Seasons Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of USA Mutuals Vitium Global Fund and USA Mutuals Navigator Fund, respectively, series of USA Mutuals (the "Predecessor Funds"), in a tax-free reorganization on January 22, 2021. In connection with this acquisition, Institutional Class, Investor Class, Class A and Class C shares of the USA Mutuals Vitium Global Fund were exchanged for Institutional Class, Investor Class, Class A and Class C shares of the Vice Fund, respectively, and Institutional Class and Class Z shares of the USA Navigator Fund were exchanged for Institutional Class and Class Z shares of the All Seasons Fund, respectively. Certain financial information included on the following pages is that of the Predecessor Funds.

* Class Z Shares are not currently offered for sale.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE FUNDS	2
.....	
TYPES OF INVESTMENTS	2
.....	
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	17
.....	
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	18
.....	
MANAGEMENT	19
.....	
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS	24
.....	
INVESTMENT ADVISER	25
.....	
THE DISTRIBUTOR	28
.....	
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	30
.....	
ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIO BROKERAGE	31
.....	
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	32
.....	
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	32
.....	
DESCRIPTION OF SHARES	36
.....	
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM	36
.....	
PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES	37
.....	
TAX STATUS	40
.....	
COST BASIS REPORTING	45
.....	
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	45
.....	
LEGAL COUNSEL	45
.....	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	46
.....	
APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	A-1
.....	

THE FUNDS

Each Fund is a diversified series of Northern Lights Fund Trust IV, a Delaware statutory trust organized on June 2, 2015 (the "Trust"). The Trust is registered as an open-end management investment company. The Trust is governed by its Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Funds are advised by USA Mutuals Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser").

Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, each Trustee will continue in office until the earlier of the termination of the Trust or his death, incapacity, resignation or removal. Shareholders can remove a Trustee to the extent provided by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Vacancies may be filled by a majority of the remaining Trustees, except insofar as the 1940 Act may require the election by shareholders. As a result, normally no annual or regular meetings of shareholders will be held unless matters arise requiring a vote of shareholders under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or the 1940 Act.

The Funds may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares have equal rights and privileges. Each share of the Funds is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each share of the Funds is entitled to participate equally with other shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Funds and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Funds are fully paid, non-assessable and fully transferable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share.

The Vice Fund offers four classes of shares: Institutional Class, Investor Class, Class A and Class C. All Seasons Fund offers two classes of shares: Institutional Class and Class Z. Class Z shares of the All Seasons Fund are not currently offered for sale. Each share class represents an interest in the same assets of the Funds, has the same rights and is identical in all material respects except that (i) each class of shares may be subject to different (or no) sales loads; (ii) each class of shares may bear different (or no) distribution fees; (iii) each class of shares may have different shareholder features, such as minimum investment amounts; (iv) certain other class-specific expenses will be borne solely by the class to which such expenses are attributable, including transfer agent fees attributable to a specific class of shares, printing and postage expenses related to preparing and distributing materials to current shareholders of a specific class, registration fees paid by a specific class of shares, the expenses of administrative personnel and services required to support the shareholders of a specific class, litigation or other legal expenses relating to a class of shares, Board fees or expenses paid as a result of issues relating to a specific class of shares and accounting fees and expenses relating to a specific class of shares, and (v) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters relating to its own distribution arrangements. The Board may classify and reclassify the shares of the Funds into additional classes of shares at a future date.

Each Fund's investment objective, restrictions and policies are more fully described here and in the Prospectus.

TYPES OF INVESTMENTS

The Funds' investment objectives, principal investment strategies and risks are set forth under "Investment Objective," "Principal Investment Strategies," and "Principal Investment Risks" in the Prospectus. Each Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund. Shareholders will be provided with sixty (60) days advance written notice prior to a change to either Fund's investment objectives. While the Funds are permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, they are not obligated to do so.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of a Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and investment restrictions set forth herein or in the

Prospectus. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

Diversification of Investments

The Funds are diversified under the 1940 Act. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, each Fund, with respect to 75% of its total assets, may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not hold more than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of a Fund's total assets does not need to be "diversified" and may be invested in securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because each Fund is diversified, the Funds are less subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.

Industry Concentration – Vice Fund

The Vice Fund concentrates at least 25% of its net assets in a group of vice industries (but no more than 80% of its net assets in any single industry) that includes the alcoholic beverages, defense/aerospace, gaming and tobacco industries, as identified in the Fund's Prospectus.

To the extent that the Vice Fund concentrates its investments in an industry, it may be subject to the risks affecting that industry, including the risk that the securities of companies within that one industry will underperform due to adverse economic conditions, regulatory or legislative changes or increased competition affecting the sector or industry, more than would a more broadly diversified fund. The following alphabetical list includes descriptions about the industries in which the Fund may invest.

Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Industries: Companies that manufacture wholesale or retail non-durable goods such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. To the extent that the Vice Fund's investments are concentrated in issuers conducting business in the same economic sector, the Fund is subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that economic sector. The performance of consumer products companies has historically been closely tied to the performance of the overall economy, and is also affected by interest rates, competition, consumer confidence and relative levels of disposable household income and seasonal consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products in the marketplace.

There is substantial litigation related to tobacco products in the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions, and damages claimed in some of the tobacco-related litigation range into the billions of dollars. The present litigation environment is substantially uncertain, and it is possible that companies with exposure to the tobacco industries could be materially affected by an unfavorable outcome of pending litigation. The tobacco industry faces significant governmental action aimed at reducing the incidence of smoking and seeking to hold tobacco companies responsible for the adverse health effects associated with both smoking and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Governmental actions, combined with the diminishing social acceptance of smoking and private actions to restrict smoking, have resulted in reduced industry volume and may affect the performance of companies in the tobacco industry.

The success of alcoholic beverage companies depends on satisfying consumer tastes and preferences. Consumer preferences can change in unpredictable ways, and consumers may begin to prefer the products of competitors. In order to respond to changes in consumer preferences, alcoholic beverage companies may need to increase and enhance the marketing of existing products, change the pricing of existing products or introduce new products and services. Each response might affect financial results. In addition, brewers and distilled spirits manufacturers have been sued in several courts regarding advertising practices and underage consumption, and are subject to extensive regulation at the federal, state and local levels. Compliance with these laws and regulations can be costly.

Defense/Aerospace Industry: Companies engaged in the development, manufacture or sale of aerospace equipment and defense weapons. Aerospace equipment may include companies involved in the development of gas turbine engines, multi-band filter and power amplifiers for airborne applications, aircraft electrical power distribution systems, airborne laser mine detection, helicopters, air-launched theater missile defense, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and flight simulators.

Risk factors or challenges that face the industry include the fact that procurement cycles can be as long as ten years and the rate of growth in defense spending may soon slow down. Some defense contractors are trading at discounts due to their exposure to aircraft and automobile manufacturing while many others face enormous, underfunded pensions. Finally, significant defense budget reductions internationally are shrinking the export opportunities for American defense companies.

Gaming Industry: Companies in the gaming, casino and related industries are highly regulated, and state and federal legislative changes can significantly impact the profitability of companies in those industries. Companies in the same industry often face similar obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens. As a result, the securities of gaming-related companies may react similarly to, and move in unison with, one another. The gaming industry may also be negatively affected by changes in economic conditions as well as changes in consumer tastes.

Equity Securities

Each Fund may invest in equity securities consistent with its investment objective and strategies. An equity security, or stock, represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. Equity securities, such as common stocks, represent shares of ownership of a corporation. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock. Convertible securities are securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Please see "Debt Securities," below.

To the extent a Fund invests in the equity securities of small or medium-size companies, the Fund will be exposed to the risks of smaller sized companies. Small and medium-size companies often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, those companies often have limited product lines, services, markets or financial resources, or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks are not well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives

Buying Call and Put Options. Each Fund may invest in call and put options as part of its overall portfolio management strategy. Call and put options may be entered into in order to limit the risk of a substantial increase in the market price of the security that a Fund intends to purchase. Prior to its expiration, a call option may be sold in a closing sale transaction. Any profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the call option plus the related transaction cost. By buying a put, a Fund has the right to sell the security at the exercise price, thus limiting its risk of loss through a decline in the value of the security until the put expires. The amount of any appreciation in the value of the underlying security will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and any related transaction cost. Prior to its expiration, a put option may be sold in a closing sale transaction and any profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the put option plus the related transaction costs.

Writing (Selling) Call and Put Options. The Funds have the ability to write covered options on equity and debt securities and indices. This means that a Fund will, through its custodian, deposit and maintain either cash or securities with a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option.

Covered call options give the holder the right to buy the underlying securities from a Fund at a stated exercise price. A call option written by a Fund is “covered” if the Fund owns the underlying security that is subject to the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or for additional cash consideration held in a segregated account by its custodian bank) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio. A call option is also covered if a Fund holds a call on the same security and in the same principal amount as the call written where the exercise price of the call held (a) is equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written or (b) is greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is maintained by the Fund in cash and high grade debt securities in a segregated account with its custodian bank. The Funds may purchase securities that may be covered with call options solely on the basis of considerations consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Funds. A Fund’s turnover may increase through the exercise of a call option. This will generally occur if the value of a “covered” security increases, and a Fund has not entered into a closing purchase transaction.

As a writer of an option, a Fund receives a premium less a commission, and in exchange foregoes the opportunity to profit from any increase in the value of the security exceeding the call option price. The premium serves to mitigate the effect of any depreciation in the value of the security. The premium paid by the buyer of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the volatility of the underlying security, the remaining term of the option, the existing supply and demand and the interest rates.

The writer of a call option may have no control over when the underlying securities must be sold because the writer may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of the obligation. Exercise of a call option by the purchaser will cause a Fund to forego future appreciation of the securities covered by the option. Whether or not an option expires unexercised, the writer retains the amount of the premium. This amount may, in the case of a covered call option, be offset by a decline in the value of the underlying security during the option period. If a call option is exercised, the writer experiences a profit or loss from the sale of the underlying security. Thus, during the option period, the writer of a call option gives up the opportunity for appreciation in the value of the underlying security or currency above the exercise price. It retains the risk of the loss should the price of the underlying security or foreign currency decline. Writing call options also involves risks relating to a Fund’s ability to close out the option it has written.

Call options may be written on portfolio securities, indices or foreign currencies. With respect to securities and foreign currencies, the Funds may write call and put options on an exchange or over-the-counter. Call options on portfolio securities will be covered since the Funds will own the underlying securities. Call options on securities indices will be written only to hedge in an economically appropriate way portfolio securities that are not otherwise hedged with options or financial futures contracts and will be “covered” by identifying the specific portfolio securities being hedged. Options on foreign currencies will be covered by securities denominated in that currency. Options on securities indices will be covered by securities that substantially replicate the movement of the index.

A put option on a security, security index or foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid to the writer (seller), the right to sell the underlying security, index or foreign currency at the exercise price at any time during the option period. When a Fund writes a secured put option, it will gain a profit in the amount of the premium, less a commission, so long as the price of the underlying security remains above the exercise price. However, a Fund remains obligated to purchase the underlying security from the buyer of the put option (usually in the event the price of the security falls below the exercise price) at any time during the option period. If the price of the underlying security falls below the exercise price, a Fund may realize a loss in the amount of the difference between the exercise price and the sale price of the security, less the premium received. Upon exercise by the purchaser, the writer of a put option has the obligation to purchase the underlying security or foreign currency at the exercise price. A put option on a securities index is similar to a put option on an individual security, except that the value of the option depends on the weighted value of the group of securities comprising the index and all settlements are made in cash.

During the option period, the writer of a put option has assumed the risk that the price of the underlying security or foreign currency will decline below the exercise price. However, the writer of the put option has retained the opportunity for an appreciated price above the exercise price should the market price of the underlying security or foreign currency increase. Writing put options also involves risks relating to a Fund's ability to close out the option that it has written.

The writer of an option who wishes to terminate its obligation may effect a "closing purchase transaction" by buying an option on the same securities as the option previously written. The effect of the purchase is that the clearing corporation will cancel the writer's position. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after being notified of the exercise of an option. There is also no guarantee that a Fund will be able to effect a closing purchase transaction for the options it has written.

Effecting a closing purchase transaction in the case of a written call option will permit a Fund to write another call option on the underlying security with a different exercise price, expiration date or both. Effecting a closing purchase transaction will also permit the Fund to use cash or proceeds from the investments. If a Fund desires to sell a particular security from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, it will effect a closing purchase transaction before or at the same time as the sale of the security.

A Fund will realize profits from closing purchase transactions if the price of the transaction is less than the premium received from writing the option. Likewise, a Fund will realize a loss from a closing purchase transaction if the price of the transaction is more than the premium received from writing the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, 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 security.

Writing Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Options. The Funds have the ability to engage in options transactions that trade on the OTC market to the same extent that they intend to engage in exchange traded options. Just as with exchange traded options, OTC options give the holder the right to buy an underlying security from, or sell an underlying security to, an option writer at a stated exercise price. However, OTC options differ from exchange traded options in certain material respects.

OTC options are arranged directly with dealers and not, as is the case with exchange traded options, through a clearing corporation. Thus, there is a risk of non-performance by the dealer. Because there is no exchange, pricing is typically done by reference to information obtained from market makers. Since OTC options are available for a greater variety of securities and in a wider range of expiration dates and exercise prices, the writer of an OTC option is paid the premium in advance by the dealer.

A writer or purchaser of a put or call option can terminate it voluntarily only by entering into a closing transaction. There can be no assurance that a continuously liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option at any specific time. Consequently, a Fund may be able to realize the value of an OTC option it has purchased only by exercising it or entering into a closing sale transaction with the dealer that issued it. Similarly, when a Fund writes an OTC option, it generally can close out that option prior to its expiration only by entering into a closing purchase transaction with the dealer to which it originally wrote the option. If a covered call option writer cannot effect a closing transaction, it cannot sell the underlying security or foreign currency until the option expires or the option is exercised. Therefore, the writer of a covered OTC call option may not be able to sell an underlying security even though it might otherwise be advantageous to do so. Likewise, the writer of a secured OTC put option may be unable to sell the securities pledged to secure the put for other investment purposes while it is obligated as a put writer. Similarly, a purchaser of an OTC put or call option might also find it difficult to terminate its position on a timely basis in the absence of a secondary market.

Futures Contracts. The Funds have the ability to buy and sell stock index futures contracts traded on domestic futures exchanges to hedge the value of their portfolios against changes in market conditions. A stock index futures contract is an agreement between two parties to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount, times the difference between the stock index value at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. A stock index futures contract does not involve the physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index. Although stock index futures contracts call for the actual taking or delivery of cash, in most cases the Funds expect to liquidate their stock index futures positions through offsetting transactions, which may result in a gain or a loss, before cash settlement is required.

The Funds will incur brokerage fees when they purchase and sell stock index futures contracts, and at the time a Fund purchases or sells a stock index futures contract, it must make a good faith deposit known as the “initial margin.” Thereafter, a Fund may need to make subsequent deposits, known as “variation margin,” to reflect changes in the level of the stock index.

The Vice Fund may, in addition to bona fide hedging transactions, use futures and options on futures transactions if the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish such non-hedging positions, less the amount by which any such options positions are in the money (within the meaning of the Commodity Exchange Act and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”)), do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund.

Risks Associated with Options and Futures. Although the Funds may write covered call options and purchase and sell stock index futures contracts to hedge against declines in the value of their portfolio securities, the use of these instruments involves certain risks. As the writer of covered call options, a Fund receives a premium but loses any opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price if the underlying securities appreciate, though the premium received may partially offset such loss.

Although stock index futures contracts may be useful in hedging against adverse changes in the value of a Fund’s investment securities, they are derivative instruments that are subject to a number of risks. During certain market conditions, purchases and sales of stock index futures contracts may not completely offset a decline or rise in the value of a Fund’s investments. In the futures markets, it may not always be possible to execute a buy or sell order at the desired price, or to close out an open position due to market conditions, limits on open positions and/or daily price fluctuations. Changes in the value of a Fund’s investment securities may differ substantially from the changes anticipated by the Fund when it established its hedged positions, and unanticipated price movements in a futures contract may result in a loss substantially greater than the Fund’s initial investment in such a contract.

The CFTC and the various exchanges have established limits referred to as “speculative position limits” on the maximum net long or net short position that any person may hold or control in a particular futures contract. Trading limits are imposed on the number of contracts that any person may trade on a particular trading day. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of these limits and it may impose sanctions or restrictions. These trading and positions limits will not have an adverse impact on a Fund’s strategies for hedging its securities.

Often, futures purchased or sold by the Funds will be traded on foreign securities exchanges. Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association (“NFA”) nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs.

For these reasons, customers who trade foreign futures or foreign options contracts may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the CFTC regulations and the rules of the NFA and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the NFA or any domestic futures exchange. The Funds’ investments in foreign futures or foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as transactions on United States futures exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time an order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised.

Other Investment Companies and Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”) – Vice Fund

The Vice Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, which may include ETFs and money market mutual funds in addition to other mutual funds. The Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes, for temporary defensive purposes, and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. An ETF, a type of investment company that trades like common stock on an exchange, usually represents a fixed portfolio of securities designed to track the performance and dividend yield of a particular domestic or foreign market index.

The Fund intends to limit its investments in accordance with applicable law or as permitted by Rule 12d1-4. Among other things, such law would limit these investments so that, as determined immediately after a securities purchase is made by the Fund: (a) not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (b) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; (c) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund; and (d) not more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock of any one closed-end investment company will be owned by the Fund together with all other investment companies that have the same advisor. Under certain sets of conditions, different sets of restrictions may be applicable. As a shareholder of another investment company, each Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its proportionate share of that investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Investment companies in which the Fund may invest may also impose a sales or distribution charge in connection with the purchase or redemption of their shares and other types of commissions or charges. Such charges will be payable by the Fund and, therefore, will be borne directly by the Fund's shareholders.

To the extent applicable, the Fund intends to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act which in conjunction with one another allow registered investment companies (such as the Fund) to exceed the limitations set forth above, provided the aggregate sales loads any investor pays (i.e., the combined distribution expenses of both the acquiring fund and the acquired funds) do not exceed the limits on sales loads established by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") for funds of funds, and the registered investment company "mirror votes" any securities purchased pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F).

Exchange-Traded Funds – Vice Fund

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risk as an investment in a conventional mutual fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate within a wide range, and the Vice Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (1) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value; (2) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (3) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Additionally, ETFs have management fees, which increase their cost.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

As a non-principal investment strategy of the Funds, the Funds may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Equity REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. Equity REITs also may realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs generally exercise some degree of control over the operational aspects of their real estate investments, lease terms and property maintenance and repair. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties and are paid interest by the owners of the financed properties. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages.

A REIT generally is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders if it complies with certain federal income tax requirements relating primarily to its organization, ownership, assets and income and, further, if it distributes

at least 90% of its taxable income to shareholders each year. Consequently, REITs tend to focus on income-producing real estate investments.

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

Debt Securities

Each Fund may invest in debt securities, including debt securities convertible into common stock consistent with its investment objective and strategies. Debt securities purchased by the Funds may consist of obligations of any rating. Debt securities in the lowest investment grade categories have speculative characteristics, with changes in the economy or other circumstances more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of issuers of the securities to make principal and interest payments than would occur with securities rated in higher categories. Securities referred to as "high-risk" securities generally lack characteristics of a desirable investment, and are deemed speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal over a long period of time. The Funds may invest in high yield debt securities or "junk bonds" that are considered high risk. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high-yield securities structures such as zero coupon or "pay-in-kind" securities. A Fund will report the accrued interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date.

Because of the wide range of types, and maturities, of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

The payment of principal and interest on most debt securities purchased by a Fund will depend upon the ability of the issuers to meet their obligations. An issuer's obligations under its debt securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and laws, if any, that may be enacted by federal or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on, and principal of, its debt securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

The ratings of Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and other nationally recognized rating agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of debt securities. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality, and debt securities with the same maturity,

interest rate and rating may have different yields while debt securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield.

U.S. Government and Agency Obligations

The Funds may invest in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Treasury obligations differ mainly in the length of their maturity. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. government obligations also include securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises.

Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. See also "Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities," below. In addition, U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in value due to fluctuations in market interest rates. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Municipal Securities – Vice Fund

Municipal securities are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and any political subdivisions or financing authority of any of these ("Municipal Securities"). Even if the Fund earns income on its investments in Municipal Securities, it will not be able to make tax-exempt distributions unless at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year consists of qualifying Municipal Securities.

Municipal Securities are generally issued to finance public works such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation projects, schools, streets and water and sewer works. They are also issued to repay outstanding obligations, to raise funds for general operating expenses and to make loans to other public institutions and facilities. Municipal Securities include industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to provide financing aid to acquire sites or construct and equip facilities for privately or publicly owned corporations. The availability of this financing encourages these corporations to locate within the sponsoring communities and thereby increases local employment.

The two principal classifications of Municipal Securities are "general obligation" and "revenue" bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith and credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Interest on and principal of revenue bonds, however, are payable only from the revenue generated by the facility financed by the bond or other specified sources of revenue. Revenue bonds do not represent a pledge of credit or create any debt of or charge against the general revenues of a municipality or public authority. Industrial development bonds are typically classified as revenue bonds.

Municipal Securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, the following: industrial development bonds; municipal notes and bonds; serial notes and bonds sold with a series of maturity dates; tax anticipation notes and bonds sold to finance working capital needs of municipalities in anticipation of receiving taxes at a later date; bond anticipation notes sold in anticipation of the issuance of longer-term bonds in the future; pre-refunded municipal bonds refundable at a later date (payment of principal and interest on pre-refunded bonds are assured through the first call date by the deposit in escrow of U.S. government securities); and general obligation bonds secured by a municipality's pledge of taxation. There are no restrictions on the maturity of Municipal Securities in which the Fund may invest. The Fund will seek to invest in Municipal Securities

of such maturities as the Adviser believes will produce current income consistent with prudent investment and the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund may also purchase some Municipal Securities with variable interest rates. Variable interest rates are ordinarily stated as a percentage of the prime rate of a bank or some similar standard, such as the 91-day U.S. Treasury bill rate. Variable interest rates are adjusted on a periodic basis (e.g., every 30 days). Many variable rate Municipal Securities are subject to payment of principal on demand, usually in not more than seven days. If a variable rate municipal security does not have this demand feature, or the demand feature extends beyond seven days and the Adviser believes the security cannot be sold within seven days, the Adviser may consider the security to be illiquid. Variable interest rates generally reduce changes in the value of Municipal Securities from their original purchase prices. Accordingly, as interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation or depreciation is less for variable rate Municipal Securities than for fixed rate obligations. The terms of these variable rate demand instruments require payment of principal and accrued interest from the issuer of the municipal obligations, the issuer of the participation interests or a guarantor of either issuer.

Yields on Municipal Securities depend on a variety of factors, including: the general conditions of the money market and the taxable and Municipal Securities markets; the size of the particular offering; the maturity of the obligations; and the credit quality of the issue. The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective also depends on the continuing ability of the issuers of Municipal Securities to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. Any adverse economic conditions or developments affecting states or municipalities could affect the Fund's portfolio.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities – Vice Fund

Residential and commercial mortgage-backed as well as other asset-backed securities (collectively called "asset-backed securities") are secured or backed by automobile loans, installment sale contracts, credit card receivables or other assets and are issued by entities such as Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), commercial banks, trusts, financial companies, finance subsidiaries of industrial companies, savings and loan associations, mortgage banks and investment banks. These securities represent interests in pools of assets in which periodic payments of interest and/or principal on the securities are made, thus, in effect passing through periodic payments made by the individual borrowers on the assets that underlie the securities, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities.

The average life of these securities varies with the maturities and the prepayment experience of the underlying instruments. The average life of a mortgage-backed instrument may be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgages underlying the securities as the result of scheduled principal payments and mortgage prepayments. The rate of such mortgage prepayments, and hence the life of the certificates, will be a function of current market rates and current conditions in the relevant housing and commercial markets. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments tends to increase. During such periods, the reinvestment of prepayment proceeds by the Fund will generally be at lower rates than the rates that were carried by the obligations that have been prepaid. As a result, the relationship between mortgage prepayments and interest rates may give some high-yielding mortgage-related securities less potential for growth in value than non-callable bonds with comparable maturities. In calculating the average-weighted maturity of the Fund, the maturity of asset-backed securities will be based on estimates of average life. There can be no assurance that these estimates will be accurate.

There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that issue mortgage-backed securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by GNMA include GNMA Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Ginnie Maes"), which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA is a wholly owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA certificates also are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA include FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Fannie Maes"), which are solely the obligations of FNMA and are generally not backed by or entitled to the full faith and

credit of the United States, but are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. FNMA is a government-sponsored organization owned entirely by private stockholders. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by FNMA. Mortgage-backed securities issued by the FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as “Freddie Macs” or “PCs”). FHLMC is a corporate instrumentality of the United States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress. Freddie Macs are generally not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitles the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by the FHLMC. FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

In September 2008, due to the value of FNMA’s and FHLMC’s securities falling sharply and concerns that the firms did not have sufficient capital to offset losses resulting from the mortgage crisis, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency at the direction of the U.S. Department of Treasury. The U.S. government also took steps to provide additional financial support to FNMA and FHLMC. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives will be successful.

Mortgage-backed securities such as collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) may also be purchased. There are several types of mortgage-backed securities which provide the holder with a pro rata interest in the underlying mortgages, and CMOs which provide the holder with a specified interest in the cash flow of a pool of underlying mortgages or other mortgage-backed securities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes and their relative payment rights may be structured in many ways. In many cases, however, payments of principal are applied to the CMO classes in order of their respective maturities, so that no principal payments will be made on a CMO class until all other classes having an earlier maturity date are paid in full. The classes may include accrual certificates (also known as “Z-Bonds”), which do not accrue interest at a specified rate until other specified classes have been retired and are converted thereafter to interest-paying securities. They may also include planned amortization classes (“PACs”) which generally require, within certain limits, that specified amounts of principal be applied to each payment date, and generally exhibit less yield and market volatility than other classes. Investments in CMO certificates can expose a fund to greater volatility and interest rate risk than other types of mortgage-backed obligations. Prepayments on mortgage-backed securities generally increase with falling interest rates and decrease with rising interest rates; furthermore, prepayment rates are influenced by a variety of economic and social factors.

The yield characteristics of asset-backed securities differ from traditional debt securities. A major difference is that the principal amount of the obligations may be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets (i.e., loans) generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if an asset-backed security is purchased at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected may reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected may have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity. Conversely, if an asset-backed security is purchased at a discount, faster than expected prepayments may increase, while slower than expected prepayments may decrease, yield to maturity. Moreover, asset-backed securities may involve certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities arising primarily from the nature of the underlying assets (i.e., credit card and automobile loan receivables as opposed to real estate mortgages). For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured and may require the repossession of personal property upon the default of the debtor, which may be difficult or impracticable in some cases.

Asset-backed securities may be subject to greater risk of default during periods of economic downturn than other instruments. Also, while the secondary market for asset-backed securities is ordinarily quite liquid, in times of financial stress the secondary market may not be as liquid as the market for other types of securities, which could result in the Vice Fund experiencing difficulty in valuing, or liquidating such securities.

In general, the collateral supporting non-mortgage asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans. Like other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of an asset-backed security generally will decline; however, when interest rates decline, the value of an asset-backed security with prepayment features may not increase as much as that of other fixed-income securities.

Non-mortgage asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security in the collateral as mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which have given debtors the right to reduce the balance due on the credit cards. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicer to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is the risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have an effective security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is a possibility that payments on the receivables together with recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be able to support payments on these securities.

Securities of Foreign Issuers

Each Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers. In addition, under normal market conditions, the Vice Fund invests in at least three countries (one of which may be the United States) and invests at least 40% of its total assets at the time of purchase in non-U.S. companies. In determining whether a company is a U.S. or non-U.S. company, the Adviser considers a number of factors, including the company's jurisdiction of incorporation or organization, the location of the company's corporate or operational headquarters or principal place of business, the location of principal trading market for the company's common stock, the location(s) of a majority of the company's assets or production of its goods and services, and the locations of the primary sources of the company's revenues or profits.

Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve special risks that differ from those associated with investments in domestic securities. The risks associated with investments in the securities of foreign issuers relate to political and economic developments abroad, as well as those that result from the differences between the regulation of domestic securities and issuers and foreign securities and issuers. These risks may include, but are not limited to, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, withholding taxes on income earned on foreign securities, withholding taxes (generally nonrefundable) imposed by the United States on payments to certain foreign entities, limitations on the use or transfer of Fund assets, political or social instability and adverse diplomatic developments.

In addition, there are restrictions on foreign investments in other jurisdictions, and there tends to be difficulty in obtaining judgments from abroad and effecting repatriation of capital invested abroad. Delays could occur in settlement of foreign transactions, which could adversely affect shareholder equity. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the domestic economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

Furthermore, investing in foreign securities can carry higher returns and risks than those associated with domestic investments. Foreign securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. Therefore, the value in U.S. dollars of a Fund's net assets and income may be affected by changes in exchange rates and regulations.

The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as that of the United States. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation, or economic recessions or slowdowns of those partners could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

A change in the value of any foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of securities held by a Fund, denominated in that currency. Furthermore, the interest and

dividends payable on certain foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income to be paid to a Fund and that may ultimately be available for distribution.

Other differences between investing in foreign companies and in U.S. companies include:

- information is less publicly available;
- there is a lack of uniform financial accounting standards applicable to foreign companies;
- market quotations are less readily available;
- there are differences in government regulation and supervision of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, listed companies and banks;
- there is generally a lower foreign securities market volume;
- it is likely that foreign securities may be less liquid and/or more volatile;
- there are generally higher foreign brokerage commissions;
- there may be difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations or obtaining court judgments abroad because of differences in the legal systems; and
- the mail service between countries may be unreliable.

Depository Receipts – Vice Fund

The Vice Fund also may purchase foreign securities in the form of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign companies. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities but generally are denominated in the currency of the market in which they are traded. ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. ADRs are publicly traded on exchanges or over-the-counter in the United States and are issued through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” arrangements. In a sponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depository’s transaction fees, whereas under an unsponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depository’s transaction fees are paid by the ADR holders. In addition, less information generally is available for an unsponsored ADR than about a sponsored ADR and financial information about a company may not be as reliable for an unsponsored ADR as it is for a sponsored ADR. The Fund may invest in ADRs through both sponsored and unsponsored arrangements. EDRs are receipts issued in Europe by banks or depositaries which evidence similar ownership arrangements. GDRs are receipts issued globally by banks or depositaries which evidence similar ownership arrangements.

Foreign Currency Transactions – Vice Fund

The Vice Fund may invest in foreign currency exchange transactions. Exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies are a function of such factors as supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, international balances of payment, governmental intervention, speculation and other economic and political conditions. Foreign exchange dealers may realize a profit on the difference between the price at which the Fund buys and sells currencies.

Borrowings

A Fund may borrow funds to meet redemptions, for other emergency purposes or to increase its portfolio holdings of securities. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires each Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This allows each Fund to borrow for such purposes an amount (when taken together with any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes as described below) equal to as much as 50% of the value of its net assets (not including such borrowings). If a Fund’s asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings within three days in order to reduce the Fund’s debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time.

Conversely, if the income from the assets retained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of borrowing, the net income of a Fund will be less than if borrowing were not used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced. A Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Borrowing by a Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income, but at the same time, creates special risk considerations. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest a Fund will have to pay, the Fund's net income will be greater than if borrowing were not used.

Restricted and Illiquid Investments

Each Fund may invest in illiquid investments; however, a Fund may not acquire illiquid investments if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be invested in such investments. The term "illiquid investment" is defined as an investment which a 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 investment. A determination of whether an investment is illiquid is based upon guidelines contained in the liquidity risk management program of the Trust applicable to the Funds and depends upon relevant facts and circumstances. Illiquid investments present the risks that the Funds may have difficulty valuing these holdings and/or may be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price desired. There are generally no restrictions on a Fund's ability to invest in restricted securities (that is, securities that are not registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933), except to the extent such securities may be considered illiquid. Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933 will be considered liquid if determined to be so under the liquidity risk management program of the Trust applicable to the Funds.

When-Issued Purchases, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitments

The Funds may purchase or sell particular securities with payment and delivery taking place at a later date. The price or yield obtained in a transaction may be less favorable than the price or yield available in the market when the securities delivery takes place. When a Fund agrees to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis or enter into a forward commitment to purchase securities, its custodian will set aside cash or liquid high-grade debt securities equal to the amount of the commitment in a segregated account. Normally, the custodian will set aside portfolio securities to satisfy a purchase commitment, and in such a case a Fund may be required subsequently to place additional assets in the segregated account in order to ensure that the value of the account remains equal to the amount of the Fund's commitments. It may be expected that the value of a Fund's net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside portfolio securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash.

When-issued and forward commitment transactions involve the risk that the price or yield obtained in a transaction (and therefore the value of a security) may be less favorable than the price or yield (and therefore the value of a security) available in the market when the securities delivery takes place. In addition, when a Fund engages in when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of such party to do so may result in a Fund incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered advantageous.

The value of the securities underlying a when-issued purchase or a forward commitment to purchase securities, and any subsequent fluctuations in their value, are taken into account when determining the net asset value of a Fund starting on the day a Fund agrees to purchase the securities. A Fund does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until they are paid for and delivered on the settlement date. When a Fund makes a forward commitment to sell securities it owns, the proceeds to be received upon settlement are included in the Fund's assets. Fluctuations in the value of the underlying securities are not reflected in a Fund's net asset value as long as the commitment remains in effect.

Short Sales

Short sales are transactions where a Fund sells securities it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the value of the securities. A Fund must borrow the security to deliver it to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed at the market price at the time of replacement. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay the lender any dividends or interest that accrues on the security during the loan period. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. To the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, the broker will retain proceeds of the short sale until the short position is closed out. The Adviser anticipates that the frequency of short sales will vary substantially under different market conditions.

Short sales involve selling a security that a Fund borrows and does not own. The Funds may sell securities short only on a fully collateralized basis, as permitted by SEC interpretations. At the time of a short sale, a Fund will establish and maintain a segregated account consisting of liquid assets equal in value to the purchase price due on the settlement date under the short sale period. The value of the liquid assets will be marked to market daily. The Funds may engage in short sales if the Adviser anticipates that the security's market purchase price will be less than its borrowing price. Short sales carry significant risk, including the risk of loss if the value of a security sold short increases prior to the scheduled delivery date, since a Fund must pay more for the security than it has received from the purchaser in the short sale.

Warrants

The Funds have the ability to purchase warrants and similar rights, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at the specified price during a specified period of time. Warrants basically are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price valid for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. They have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the company issuing them. Warrants differ from call options in that warrants are issued by the issuer of the security that may be purchased on their exercise, whereas call options may be written or issued by anyone. The prices of warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities.

The purchase of warrants involves the risk that a Fund could lose the purchase value of a warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price, such as when there is no movement in the price level of the underlying security.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may have a portion of their net assets in cash or cash equivalents for a variety of reasons, including waiting for a suitable investment opportunity or taking a defensive position. To earn income on this portion of their net assets, the Funds may enter into repurchase agreements. Under a repurchase agreement, the Funds agree to buy securities guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies from a qualified bank or broker-dealer and then to sell the securities back to the bank or broker-dealer after a short period of time (generally, less than seven days) at a higher price. The bank or broker-dealer must transfer to a Fund's custodian securities with an initial value of at least 100% of the dollar amount invested by the Fund in each repurchase agreement. The Adviser will monitor the value of such securities daily to determine that the value equals or exceeds the repurchase price.

Repurchase agreements may involve risks in the event of default or insolvency of the bank or broker-dealer, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Funds' ability to sell the underlying securities. The Funds will enter into repurchase agreements only with parties who meet certain creditworthiness standards, i.e., banks or broker-dealers that the Adviser believes present no serious risk of becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings within the time frame contemplated by the repurchase transaction.

The Funds may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund agrees to sell a security in its portfolio and then to repurchase the security at an agreed-upon price, date and

interest payment. A Fund will maintain cash or high-grade liquid debt securities with a value equal to the value of the Fund's obligation under the agreement, including accrued interest, in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian bank. The securities subject to the reverse repurchase agreement will be marked-to-market daily.

The use of repurchase agreements by a Fund involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, a Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the bankruptcy code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for the loan by the Funds not within the control of the Funds, and therefore the realization by the Funds on the collateral may be automatically stayed. Finally, it is possible that the Funds may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Funds have adopted the following fundamental investment limitations. The following restrictions for a Fund may only be changed if the change is approved by holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. As used in this SAI, "a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities" means (i) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding voting shares or (ii) 67% or more of the Fund's voting shares present at a shareholder meeting if more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding voting shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy, whichever is less.

Each Fund may not:

1. Purchase or otherwise acquire interests in real estate, real estate mortgage loans or interests therein, except that the Fund may purchase securities issued by issuers, including real estate investment trusts that invest in real estate or interests therein.
2. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets would be loaned to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; (iii) lend its securities; or (iv) loan money to other USA Mutuals Funds within the Trust in accordance with the terms of any applicable rule or regulation or exemptive order pursuant to the 1940 Act.
3. Act as an underwriter except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter when disposing of securities it owns or when selling its own shares.
4. Issue senior securities to the Fund's presently authorized shares of beneficial interest, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit the Fund from (i) making any permitted borrowings, loans, mortgages or pledges, (ii) entering into options, futures contracts, forward contracts, repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions, or (iii) making short sales of securities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and any rule or order thereunder, or SEC staff interpretations thereof.
5. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets, provided that the Fund may borrow money from other USA Mutuals Funds within the Trust in accordance with the terms of any applicable rule or regulation or exemptive order pursuant to the 1940 Act.
6. Invest in other investment companies except as permitted by the 1940 Act.
7. Purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of other securities or other instruments, except as permitted by the 1940 Act (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts or other derivative instruments, or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities).

Additionally, the Vice Fund may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in any one industry or sector if, as a result, more than 80% of the Vice Fund's net assets will be invested in such industry or sector. This restriction, however, does not prohibit the Fund from investing in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Vice Fund has adopted policies of concentrating in securities issued by companies within a wide range of industries and sectors consisting of all categories, the selection of which will vary at any given time. The Vice Fund will concentrate at least 25% of its net assets in a group of industries (but no more than 80% in any single industry) that includes the alcoholic beverages, defense/aerospace, gaming and tobacco industries, as identified in the Funds' Prospectus.

Additionally, the All Seasons Fund may not:

1. Invest in the securities of any one industry if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of such industry, except that the foregoing does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 3816 of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, a shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust only if the shareholder first make a pre-suit demand upon the Board to bring the subject action unless such pre-suit demand is excused. A demand on the Board shall only be excused if a majority of the Board, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, has a personal financial interest in the action at issue. A Trustee shall not be deemed to have a personal financial interest in an action or otherwise be disqualified from ruling on a shareholder demand by virtue of the fact that such Trustee receives remuneration from his service on the Board.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that govern the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that such disclosure is in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

It is the Trust's policy to: (1) ensure that any disclosure of portfolio holdings information is in the best interest of Trust shareholders; (2) protect the confidentiality of portfolio holdings information; (3) have procedures in place to guard against personal trading based on the information; and (4) ensure that the disclosure of portfolio holdings information does not create conflicts between the interests of the Trust's shareholders and those of the Trust's affiliates.

The Funds disclose their portfolio holdings by filing Form N-CSR with the SEC approximately two months after the end of the fiscal year and semi-annual period. In addition, the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings by filing Form N-PORT with the SEC approximately two months after the end of each calendar quarter.

The Funds may choose to make portfolio holdings information available to rating agencies such as Lipper, Morningstar or Bloomberg more frequently on a confidential basis.

Under limited circumstances, as described below, the Funds' portfolio holdings may be disclosed to, or known by, certain third parties in advance of their filing with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT. In each case, a determination has been made that such advance disclosure is supported by a legitimate business purpose and that the recipient is subject to a duty to keep the information confidential and is prohibited from trading on material non-public information.

The Adviser. Personnel of the Adviser, including personnel responsible for managing the Funds' portfolio, may have full daily access to Fund portfolio holdings since that information is necessary in order for the Adviser to provide its management, administrative, and investment services to the Funds. As required for purposes of analyzing the impact of existing and future market changes on the prices, availability, as demand and liquidity of such securities, as well as for the assistance of portfolio managers in the trading of such securities, Adviser personnel may also release and discuss certain portfolio holdings with various broker-dealers.

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC. Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC is the transfer agent, fund accountant, administrator and custody administrator for the Funds; therefore, its personnel have full daily access to the Funds' portfolio holdings since that information is necessary in order for them to provide the agreed-upon services for the Trust.

U.S. Bank, N.A. U.S. Bank, N.A. is custodian for the Funds; therefore, its personnel have full daily access to the Funds' portfolio holdings since that information is necessary in order for them to provide the agreed-upon services for the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP. Tait, Weller & Baker is the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm; therefore, its personnel have access to the Funds' portfolio holdings in connection with auditing of the Funds' annual financial statements and providing assistance and consultation in connection with SEC filings.

Thompson Hine LLP. Thompson Hine LLP is counsel to the Trust; therefore, its personnel have access to the Funds' portfolio holdings in connection with review of the Funds' annual and semi-annual shareholder reports and SEC filings.

Additions to List of Approved Recipients

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer is the person responsible, and whose prior approval is required, for any disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities at any time or to any persons other than those described above. In such cases, the recipient must have a legitimate business need for the information and must be subject to a duty to keep the information confidential and not trade on any material, non-public information. There are no ongoing arrangements in place with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings. In no event shall the Funds, the Adviser, or any other party receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings.

Compliance with Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Procedures

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer reports periodically to the Board with respect to compliance with the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure procedures, and from time to time provides the Board any updates to the portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures.

There is no assurance that the Trust's policies on disclosure of portfolio holdings will protect the Funds from the potential misuse of holdings information by individuals or firms in possession of that information.

MANAGEMENT

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), which have been filed with the SEC and are available upon request. The Board consists of three (3) individuals, all of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust or any investment adviser to any series of the Trust ("Independent Trustees"). Pursuant to the Governing Documents, the Board shall elect officers including a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Principal Executive Officer and a Principal Accounting Officer. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes. The Board, officers, employees and agents of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his duties.

Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is led by Joseph Breslin, who has served as the Chairman of the Board since July 2015. Under the Governing Documents, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at Board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, (c) executing and administering Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for Board meetings and (ii) providing information to the Board in advance of each Board meeting and between Board meetings. The Trust believes that its Chairman, the independent chair of the Audit Committee, and, as an entity, the full Board, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust, its funds and each shareholder. Additionally, under certain 1940 Act governance guidelines that apply to the Trust, the Independent Trustees meet in executive session, at least quarterly.

Board Risk Oversight

The Board has a standing independent Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and Contract Review Committee, each with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial risk and reporting within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information. The primary purposes of the Nominating and Governance Committee are to consider and evaluate the structure, composition and operation of the Board, to evaluate and recommend individuals to serve on the Board, and to consider and make recommendations relating to the compensation of the Trust's independent trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee may consider recommendations for candidates to serve on the Board from any source it deems appropriate. The primary purpose of the Contract Review Committee is to oversee and guide the process by which the Independent Trustees annually consider whether to approve or renew the Trust's investment advisory, sub-advisory and distribution agreements, Rule 12b-1 plans, and such other agreements or plans involving the Trust as specified in the Contract Review Committee's charter or as the Board determines from time to time.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of his individual overall merits including his: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes and (iv) skills. Mr. Breslin has over 20 years of business experience in the investment management and brokerage business and possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate based, in part, upon his years of service as an officer and/or Trustee to other registered investment companies. Thomas Sarkany is qualified to serve as a Trustee based on his experience in various business and consulting positions, and through his experience from service as a board member of the Trust and other investment companies. Since 2010, he has been the President of a financial services firm and from 1994 through 2010, he held various roles at a publicly held company providing financial research, publications and money management services to retail and institutional investors, including Director of Marketing and Asset Management, Director of Index Licensing, and member of the Board of Directors. In addition to his service as a Trustee of the Trust, Mr. Sarkany serves as a trustee of the Northern Lights Fund Trust II and has previously served as a director of certain public companies. Charles R. Ranson has more than 20 years' experience in strategic analysis and planning, risk assessment, and capital formation in the operation of complex organizations and entrepreneurial ventures. In addition to his service to the Trust, Mr. Ranson serves as an independent trustee to another mutual fund complex. Each Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively also has been enhanced by his educational background and professional training. The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee's qualifications, but that the collective experience of each Trustee makes him highly qualified.

The following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and each person's principal occupation over the last five years. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246. All correspondence to the Trustees and Officers should be directed to c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707 Cincinnati, OH 45246.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Joseph Breslin Year of Birth: 1953	Independent Trustee and Chairman of the Board since 2015	Senior Counsel, White Oak Global Advisors, LLC (since 2016); and President and Consultant, Adviser Counsel, Inc. (formerly J.E. Breslin & Co.) (management consulting firm to investment advisers), (since 2009-2024).	2	Northern Lights Fund Trust IV (for series not affiliated with the Funds since 2015); Director, Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc. (since 2002); Trustee, Kinetics Portfolios Trust (since 2000); Trustee, Forethought Variable Insurance Trust (since 2015).
Thomas Sarkany Year of Birth: 1946	Independent Trustee since 2015	Founder and President, TTS Associates, Inc. (since December 2022); and Founder and President, TTS Consultants, LLC (financial services) (since 2010).	2	Northern Lights Fund Trust IV (for series not affiliated with the Funds since 2015); Arrow Investments Trust (since 2014), Arrow ETF Trust (since 2012), Trustee, Northern Lights Fund Trust II (since 2011); Director, Aquila Distributors (1981-2025)
Charles Ranson Year of Birth: 1947	Independent Trustee since 2015	Principal, Ranson & Associates (strategic analysis and planning, including risk assessment and capital formation for entrepreneurial ventures) (since 2003).	2	Northern Lights Fund Trust IV (for series not affiliated with the Funds since 2015); Advisors Preferred Trust (since 2012); North Country Funds (since 2025)

Officers

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Wendy Wang 80 Arkay Drive Hauppauge, NY 11788 Year of Birth: 1970	President since 2015	Senior Vice President, Director of Tax and Compliance Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since 2012).	N/A	N/A
Timothy Burdick 80 Arkay Drive Hauppauge, NY 11788 Year of Birth: 1986	Vice President since 2024	Vice President and Senior Managing Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since 2023); Vice President and Managing Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2022-2023); Assistant Vice President and Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2019-2022).	N/A	N/A
Sam Singh 80 Arkay Drive Hauppauge, NY 11788 Year of Birth: 1976	Treasurer since 2015	Vice President, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since 2015).	N/A	N/A

Jennifer Farrell 80 Arkay Drive Hauppauge, NY 11788 Year of Birth: 1969	Secretary since 2017	Director (since 2024); Associate Director (2022-2024); and Manager (2018-2022), Legal Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC.	N/A	N/A
James Ash Year of Birth: 1976	Chief Compliance Officer since 2019	Senior Vice President, Head of Compliance (since 2023); Vice President and Senior Compliance Officer, Northern Lights Compliance, LLC (2019 - 2022).	N/A	N/A

* The term of office for each Trustee and officer listed above will continue indefinitely until the individual resigns or is removed.

** As of June 30, 2025, the Trust was comprised of 38 other active portfolios managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of all the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Trust's independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Trust's financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Trust's independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor's independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management's responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. Mr. Breslin serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Audit Committee met ten times.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee that consists of all the Independent Trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee's responsibilities (which may also be conducted by the Board) include: (i) recommending persons to be nominated or re-nominated as Trustees in accordance with the Independent Trustees' Statement of Policy on Criteria for Selecting Independent Trustees; (ii) reviewing the Trust's officers, conducting Chief Compliance Officer searches, as needed, and providing consultation regarding other CCO matters, as requested; (iii) reviewing trustee qualifications, performance, and compensation; (iv) reviewing periodically with the Board the size and composition of the Board as a whole; (v) annually evaluating the operations of the Board and its Committees and assisting the Board in conducting its annual self-evaluation; (vi) making recommendations on the requirements for, and means of, Board orientation and training; (vii) periodically reviewing the Board's corporate governance policies and practices and recommending, as it deems appropriate, any changes to the Board; (viii) considering any corporate governance issues that arise from time to time, and developing appropriate recommendations for the Board; and (ix) supervising counsel for the Independent Trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee will accept Independent Trustee nominations from shareholders. Shareholders may nominate trustee candidates for the Nominating and Governance Committee to consider by contacting the Trust. Mr. Ranson serves as the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee operates pursuant to a Nominating and Governance Committee Charter. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Nominating and Governance Committee met once.

Contract Review Committee

The Board has a Contract Review Committee that consists of all the Independent Trustees. The Contract Review Committee's responsibilities include: (i) identifying the scope and format of information to be requested from service providers in connection with the evaluation of each contract or plan and meet and evaluate such information at least annually in advance of the automatic expiration of such contracts by operation of law or by their terms; (ii) providing guidance to independent legal counsel regarding specific information requests to be made by such counsel on behalf of the the Independent Trustees; (iii) evaluating regulatory and other developments coming to its attention that might reasonably be expected to have an impact on the Independent Trustees' consideration of how to evaluate and whether or not to renew a contract or plan; (iv) assisting in circumscribing the range of factors considered by the Independent Trustees relating to the approval or renewal of advisory or sub-advisory agreements; (v) recommending to other committees and/or to the Independent Trustees specific steps to be taken by them regarding the renewal process, including, for example, proposed schedules of meetings by Independent Trustees; (vi) investigating and reporting on any other matter brought to its attention within the scope of its duties; and (vii) performing such other duties as are consistent with the Contract Review Committee's purpose or that are assigned to it by the Board. Mr. Sarkany serves as the Chairman of the Contract Review Committee. The Chairman of the Contract Review Committee meets with Independent Trustee counsel, Trust counsel and Trust officers quarterly to review and discuss the 15(c) questionnaire responses submitted by each adviser/sub-adviser in support of Board approval of its investment advisory or sub-advisory agreement. The Contract Review Committee operates pursuant to a Contract Review Committee Charter. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Contract Review Committee met four times.

Compensation

Each Independent Trustee receives a quarterly fee of \$32,500 to be paid by the Trust within 10 days of the commencement of each calendar quarter for his service as a Trustee of the as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred for attending regularly scheduled Board and committee meetings. In addition to this quarterly fee and any expense reimbursements, the Chair of each of the Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and Contract Review Committee receives a quarterly fee of \$2,500 for his service as a committee chair.

In the event that an in-person meeting of the Board other than its regularly scheduled meetings (a "Special Meeting") is required, each Independent Trustee will receive a fee of \$5,000 per Special Meeting, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred, to be paid by the Trust or the relevant series of the Trust or its investment adviser depending on the circumstances necessitating the Special Meeting. The Independent Trustees at their sole discretion shall determine when a particular meeting constitutes a Special Meeting for purpose of the \$5,000 fee.

No officer receives compensation from the Trust.

The table below details the amount of compensation the Independent Trustees received from the Funds during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Each Independent Trustee is expected to attend all quarterly meetings during the period. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name and Position			Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Funds Expenses	Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
	Vice Fund	All Seasons Fund			
Joseph Breslin, Trustee	\$3,545	\$3,545	\$0	\$0	\$7,090
Thomas Sarkany, Trustee	\$3,545	\$3,545	\$0	\$0	\$7,090
Charles Ranson, Trustee	\$3,545	\$3,545	\$0	\$0	\$7,090

Management and Trustee Ownership

As of December 31, 2024, the Board and officers, as a group, own less than 1% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledged the existence of control.

As of July 1, 2025, the following shareholders of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Vice Fund:

<i>Institutional Shares</i>		
Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share Class
Minnesota Life Insurance Company 400 Robert Street North Saint Paul, MN 55101-2099	25,295	23.98%
LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	11,332	10.74%

<i>Investor Shares</i>		
Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share Class
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	384,375	20.12%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	383,316	20.06%

<i>Class A Shares</i>		
Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share Class
Raymond James & Associates Inc. 880 Carillon Parkway Saint Petersburg FL 33716-1102	96,353	37.45%
LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	24,017	9.33%

<i>Class C Shares</i>		
Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share Class
LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	3,906	15.71%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	3,500	14.07%
Raymond James & Associates Inc. 880 Carillon Parkway Saint Petersburg FL 33716-1102	2,228	8.96%
Curtis J Erhardt 408 N Nowlan Ave Glendive, MT 59330-2624	1,304	5.24%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services	1,247	5.01%

2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523		
--	--	--

All Seasons Fund:

<i>Institutional Shares</i>		
Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share Class
LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	213,289	29.83%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	205,217	28.70%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	159,890	22.36%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Investment Adviser and Advisory Agreement

USA Mutuals Advisors, Inc., located at 700 North Pearl Street, Suite 900, Dallas, TX 75201, serves as the Funds' investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a Texas corporation.

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the overall management of the Funds' investment-related business affairs. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, the Adviser, in conformity with the stated policies of the Fund, manages the portfolio investment operations of the Funds. The Adviser has overall supervisory responsibilities for the general management and investment of the Funds' securities portfolio, as detailed below, which are subject to review and approval by the Board. In general, the Adviser's duties include setting the Funds' overall investment strategies and asset allocation.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, agrees to invest the assets of the Funds in accordance with applicable law and the investment objective, policies and restrictions set forth in the Funds' current Prospectus and SAI, and subject to such further limitations as the Trust may from time to time impose by written notice to the Adviser. The Adviser acts as the investment adviser to the Funds and, as such shall, (i) obtain and evaluate such information relating to the economy, industries, business, securities markets and securities as it may deem necessary or useful in discharging its responsibilities here under, (ii) formulate a continuing program for the investment of the assets of the Funds in a manner consistent with its investment objective, policies and restrictions, and (iii) determine from time to time securities to be purchased, sold, retained or lent by the Funds, and implement those decisions, including the selection of entities with or through which such purchases, sales or loans are to be effected; provided, that the Adviser or its designee, directly, will place orders pursuant to its investment determinations either directly with the issuer or with a broker or dealer, and if with a broker or dealer, (a) will attempt to obtain the best price and execution of its orders, and (b) may nevertheless in its discretion purchase and sell portfolio securities from and to brokers who provide the Adviser with research, analysis, advice and similar services and pay such brokers in return a higher commission or spread than may be charged by other brokers. The Adviser also provides the Funds with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the Fund's investments, and compensates all personnel of the Funds or the Adviser performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities.

In addition, the Adviser provides the management and supplemental administrative services necessary for the operation of the Funds. These services include providing assistance in supervising relations with custodians, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, underwriters and other persons dealing with the Funds; assisting in the preparing of all general shareholder communications and conducting shareholder relations; assisting in maintaining the Funds' records and the registration of the Funds' shares under federal securities laws and

making necessary filings under state securities laws; assisting in developing management and shareholder services for the Funds; and furnishing reports, evaluations and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Board.

Each Fund pays an annual management fee (computed daily and payable monthly) pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Vice Fund pays 0.95% of its average daily net assets and the All Seasons Fund pays 1.75% of its average daily net assets to the Adviser.

For the following fiscal years ended March 31, the Adviser earned (and waived or reimbursed) the following advisory fees:

Vice Fund	2023	2024	2025
Advisory Fee Earned	\$715,826	\$646,372	\$526,379
Advisory Fees Waived/Expenses Reimbursed	\$368,097	\$175,224	\$231,235

All Seasons Fund	2023	2024	2025
Advisory Fee Earned	\$193,158	\$522,191	\$475,645
Advisory Fees Waived/Expenses Reimbursed	\$137,310	\$180,045	\$225,942

Expenses not expressly assumed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement are paid by the Funds. Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Funds are responsible for the payment of the following expenses among others: (a) the fees payable to the Adviser, (b) the fees and expenses of Trustees who are not affiliated persons of the Adviser or Distributor (as defined under the section entitled "The Distributor") (c) the fees and certain expenses of the Custodian and Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent (as defined under the section entitled "Transfer Agent"), including the cost of maintaining certain required records of the Funds and of pricing the Funds' shares, (d) the charges and expenses of legal counsel and independent accountants for the Funds, (e) brokerage commissions and any issue or transfer taxes chargeable to the Funds in connection with its securities transactions, (f) all taxes and corporate fees payable by the Funds to governmental agencies, (g) the fees of any trade association of which the Funds may be a member, (h) the cost of fidelity and liability insurance, (i) the fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining registration of the Funds and of shares with the SEC, qualifying its shares under state securities laws, including the preparation and printing of the Funds' registration statements and prospectuses for such purposes, (j) all expenses of shareholders and Trustees' meetings (including travel expenses of trustees and officers of the Trust who are not directors, officers or employees of the Adviser) and of preparing, printing and mailing reports, proxy statements and prospectuses to shareholders in the amount necessary for distribution to the shareholders and (k) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Funds' business.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for two (2) years initially and shall continue thereafter from year to year provided such continuance is approved at least annually by (a) a vote of the majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting specifically called for the purpose of voting on such approval and by (b) the majority vote of either all of the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty on 60 days written notice by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by the Adviser, or by holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding shares (with respect to the Fund). The Advisory Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

A discussion of the matters considered by the Board in connection with the approval of the Advisory Agreement with respect to the Funds is available in the Funds' Form N-CSR dated March 31, 2025.

Pursuant to an operating expenses limitation and security agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse the Funds to ensure that the total annual operating expenses for the Funds, as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets (exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, shareholder servicing plan fees, taxes,

borrowing cost such as interest and dividends on short positions, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees, contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Adviser) and class specific expenses like distribution (12b-1) fees), are limited to 1.48% for the Vice Fund and 1.96% for the All Seasons Fund. This agreement is in effect through July 31, 2026. Under the expense limitation and security agreement, the Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from each Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid by the Adviser, if such reimbursements will not cause a Fund to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics (each a “Code”) under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that governs the personal securities transactions of their board members, officers and employees who may have access to current trading information of the Trust. Under the Codes, the Board is permitted to invest in securities that may also be purchased by the Funds.

In addition, the Trust has adopted a code of ethics (the “Trust Code”), which applies only to the Trust’s executive officers to ensure that these officers promote professional conduct in the practice of corporate governance and management. The purpose behind these guidelines is to promote (i) honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships; (ii) full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Trust files with, or submits to, the SEC and in other public communications made by the Funds; (iii) compliance with applicable governmental laws, rule and regulations; (iv) the prompt internal reporting of violations of the Trust Code to an appropriate person or persons identified in the Trust Code; and (v) accountability for adherence to the Trust Code.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Board has adopted proxy voting procedures that delegate to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies, subject to the supervision of the Board. In addition, the Board authorized the Adviser to retain a third-party voting service to provide recommendations on proxy votes or vote proxies on the Funds’ behalf. The Trust’s proxy voting procedures provide that, in the event of a conflict between the interests of the Adviser and the Funds with regard to a proxy vote, a majority of the Independent Trustees will be responsible for resolving the conflict. The Adviser, subject to oversight by the Board, seeks to ensure that all voting decisions, particularly those that may involve a potential conflict of interest with the Funds’ principal underwriter or any affiliated person of the Funds, are made consistent with the Adviser’s fiduciary duty to the Funds and their shareholders.

The Adviser votes proxies in a manner designed to maximize the value of a Fund’s investment. The Adviser generally votes in accordance with management’s recommendations. If the Adviser believes management is not acting on behalf of the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders, the Adviser will not vote with management. When voting, the following factors are taken into consideration:

- the period of time over which the voting shares are expected to be held;
- the size of the position;
- the costs involved in the proxy proposal;
- the existing governance documents of the affected company; and
- the affected company’s management and operations.

The Board has approved the Adviser’s proxy voting policies and will monitor the implementation of these policies to ensure that the Adviser’s voting decisions:

- are consistent with the Adviser’s fiduciary duty to the Funds and their shareholders;
- seek to maximize shareholder return and the value of Fund investments;
- promote sound corporate governance; and
- are consistent with the Funds’ investment objectives and policies.

For investments made by the Funds in investment companies, including ETFs, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Funds must comply with the following voting restrictions: when a Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund’s shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security.

Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request by (1) calling toll-free, 1-866-264-8783; (2) visiting the Funds’ website (www.usamutuals.com); and (3) accessing the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The Funds will send a description of the proxy voting policies and procedures within three business days of receipt of a request.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022 (the "Distributor") serves as the principal underwriter and national distributor for the shares of the Funds pursuant to an underwriting agreement with the Trust (the "Underwriting Agreement"). The Distributor is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and each state's securities laws and is a member of FINRA. The offering of the Shares is continuous. The Underwriting Agreement provides that the Distributor, as agent in connection with the distribution of the Funds’ shares, will use reasonable efforts to facilitate the sale of the Funds’ shares.

The Underwriting Agreement provides that, unless sooner terminated, it will continue in effect for two years initially and thereafter shall continue from year to year, subject to annual approval by (a) the Board or a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares, and (b) by a majority of the Independent Trustees by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Underwriting Agreement may be terminated by a Fund at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the entire Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund on 60 days’ written notice to the Distributor, or by the Distributor at any time, without the payment of any penalty, on 60 days’ written notice to the Fund. The Underwriting Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

The following table sets forth the total compensation received by the Distributor from the Funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions</i>	<i>Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases</i>	<i>Brokerage Commissions</i>	<i>Other Compensation</i>
Vice Fund - Investor	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class A	\$313	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class C	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
All Seasons Fund - Institutional	\$0	\$0	\$0	*

* The Distributor received \$0 from the Adviser as compensation for its distribution services to the Funds.

The Distributor also receives 12b-1 fees from the Vice Fund as described under the following section entitled "Rule 12b-1 Plan".

The following table sets forth the total compensation received by the Distributor from the Funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions</i>	<i>Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases</i>	<i>Brokerage Commissions</i>	<i>Other Compensation</i>
Vice Fund - Investor	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class A	\$218	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class C	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
All Seasons Fund - Institutional	\$0	\$0	\$0	*

* The Distributor received \$0 from the Adviser as compensation for its distribution services to the Funds.

The Distributor also receives 12b-1 fees from the Vice Fund as described under the following section entitled "Rule 12b-1 Plan".

The following table sets forth the total compensation received by the Distributor from the Funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions</i>	<i>Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases</i>	<i>Brokerage Commissions</i>	<i>Other Compensation</i>
Vice Fund - Investor	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class A	\$1,757	\$0	\$0	*
Vice Fund - Class C	\$0	\$0	\$0	*
All Seasons Fund - Institutional	\$0	\$0	\$0	*

* The Distributor received \$0 from the Adviser as compensation for its distribution services to the Funds.

The Distributor also receives 12b-1 fees from the Vice Funds as described under the following section entitled "Rule 12b-1 Plan".

The Distributor may enter into selling agreements with broker-dealers that solicit orders for the sale of shares of the Funds and may allow concessions to dealers that sell shares of the Funds.

Rule 12b-1 Plan

The Trust, with respect to the Vice Fund, has adopted the Trust's Master Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Plans") for Investor Class, Class A and Class C Shares pursuant to which the Fund is authorized to pay the Distributor, as compensation for Distributor's account maintenance services under the Plans. The Board has approved a distribution and shareholder servicing fee at the rate of up to 0.25%, 0.25% and 1.00% of the Vice Fund's average daily net assets attributable to the Investor Class, Class A and Class C Shares, respectively. Such fees are to be paid by the Vice Fund monthly, or at such other intervals as the Board shall determine. Such fees shall be based upon the Vice Fund's average daily net assets during the preceding month and shall be calculated and accrued daily. The Vice Fund may pay fees to the Distributor at a lesser rate, as agreed upon by the Board and the Distributor. The Plans authorize payments to the Distributor as compensation for providing account maintenance services to Vice Fund shareholders, including arranging for certain securities dealers or brokers, administrators and others ("Recipients") to provide these services and paying compensation for these services. The Vice Fund bears its own costs of distribution with respect to its shares.

The services to be provided by Recipients may include, but are not limited to, the following: assisting in the offering and sale of Vice Fund shares and in other aspects of the marketing of the shares to clients or prospective clients of the respective recipients; answering routine inquiries concerning the Vice Fund; assisting in the establishment and maintenance of accounts or sub-accounts in the Fund and in processing purchase and redemption transactions; making the Vice Fund's investment plan and shareholder services available; and providing such other information and services to investors in shares of the Vice Fund as the Distributor or the Trust, on behalf of the Vice Fund, may reasonably request. The distribution services shall also include any advertising and marketing services provided by or arranged by the Distributor with respect to the Vice Fund.

The Distributor is required to provide a written report, at least quarterly to the Board, specifying in reasonable detail the amounts expended pursuant to the Plans and the purposes for which such expenditures were made. Further, the Distributor will inform the Board of any Rule 12b-1 fees to be paid by the Distributor to Recipients.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Vice Fund paid the following in allocated distribution fees:

Actual 12b-1 Expenditures Paid by Vice Fund Shares During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025			
	USA MUTUALS VICE FUND Investor	USA MUTUALS VICE FUND Class A	USA MUTUALS VICE FUND Class C
Advertising/Marketing	None	None	None
Printing/Postage	None	None	None
Payment to distributor	\$28,784	\$414	\$678
Payment to dealers	\$17,949	\$12,615	\$6,639
Compensation to sales personnel	None	None	None
Other	\$69,293	\$985	\$1,667
Total	\$116,026	\$14,014	\$8,984

The Plans may not be amended to increase materially the amount of the Distributor's compensation to be paid by the Vice Fund, unless such amendment is approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the affected class of the Vice Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act). All material amendments must be approved by a majority of the Board by votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plans. During the term of the Plans, the selection and nomination of the Independent Trustees will be committed to the discretion of the Independent Trustees. The Distributor will preserve copies of the Plans, any related agreements, and all reports, for a period of not less than six years from the date of such document and for at least the first two years in an easily accessible place.

Any agreement related to a Plan will be in writing and provide that: (a) it may be terminated by the Trust or the Vice Fund at any time upon 60 days' written notice, without the payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Trustees, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust or the Vice Fund; (b) it will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act); and (c) it will continue in effect for a period of more than one year from the date of its execution or adoption only so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Board by votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such agreement.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Paul Strehle serves as Portfolio Manager of the Vice Fund and Co-Portfolio Manager of the All Seasons Fund. He is responsible for the portfolio management of and investment research for each Fund. Arnold Englander serves as Co-Portfolio Manager of the All Seasons Fund and is responsible for the portfolio management of and investment research for All Seasons Fund. As of March 31, 2025, the Portfolio Managers were responsible for the portfolio management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Funds:

Paul Strehle

Total Other Accounts By Type	Total Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type (in millions)	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee (in millions)

Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Arnold Englander

Total Other Accounts By Type	Total Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type (in millions)	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee (in millions)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

Where conflicts of interest arise between the Funds and other accounts managed by a Portfolio Manager, the Portfolio Manager will proceed in a manner that ensures that the Funds will not be treated materially less favorably. A Portfolio Manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with the management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a Portfolio Manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include a Portfolio Manager's knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Funds. A potential conflict of interest could also arise from a Portfolio Manager receiving performance-based fees from other accounts and not receiving a performance-based fee from a Fund. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Compensation

Each Portfolio Manager is paid a minimum base salary with increases based on the Funds' net assets.

Ownership of Securities

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Portfolio Managers in each Fund as of March 31, 2025.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Vice Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Seasons Fund
Paul Strehle	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Arnold Englander	None	\$101,001-\$500,000

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIO BROKERAGE

Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for the Funds are made by the Portfolio Managers, who are employees of the Adviser. The Adviser is authorized by the Board to allocate the orders placed by them on behalf of the Funds to brokers or dealers who may, but need not, provide research or statistical material or other services to the Funds or the Adviser for the Funds' use. Such allocation is to be in such amounts and proportions as the Adviser may determine.

In selecting a broker or dealer to execute each particular transaction, the Adviser will take the following into consideration:

- the best net price available;
- the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker or dealer;
- the size of and difficulty in executing the order; and
- the value of the expected contribution of the broker or dealer to the investment performance of the Funds on a continuing basis.

Brokers or dealers executing a portfolio transaction on behalf of the Funds may receive a commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing the transaction if the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided to the Funds. In allocating portfolio brokerage, the Adviser may select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage, research and other services to other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion. Some of the services received as the result of Fund transactions may primarily benefit accounts other than the Funds, while services received as the result of portfolio transactions effected on behalf of those other accounts may primarily benefit the Funds.

For the following fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds paid the following brokerage commissions:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
Vice Fund	\$55,227	\$50,758	\$35,632
All Seasons Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Each Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. The calculation excludes from both the numerator and the denominator securities with maturities at the time of acquisition of one year or less. High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which will be borne directly by a Fund. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all of a Fund's portfolio securities were replaced once within a one-year period.

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Portfolio Turnover Rates for Fiscal Year Ended March 31</i>	
	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Vice Fund	13%	14%
All Seasons Fund	0%	0%

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Fund Administration

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, ("UFS"), which has its principal office at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, serves as administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent for the Funds pursuant to the Fund Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Funds and subject to the supervision of the Board. UFS is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds. UFS is an affiliate of the Distributor. UFS may also provide persons to serve as officers of the Fund. Such officers may be directors, officers or employees of UFS or its affiliates.

The Agreement became effective on January 22, 2021, remained in effect for two years, and continues in effect for successive twelve-month periods provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Board. The Agreement is terminable by the Board or UFS on 90 days' written notice and may be assigned by either party, provided that the Trust may not assign the Agreement without the prior written consent of UFS. The Agreement provides that UFS shall be without liability for any action reasonably taken or omitted pursuant to the Agreement.

Under the Agreement, UFS performs administrative services, including: (1) monitoring the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to the Trust by others service providers; (2) monitoring Fund holdings and operations for post-trade compliance with the Funds' registration statement and applicable laws and rules; (3) preparing and coordinating the printing of semi-annual and annual financial statements; (4) preparing selected management reports for performance and compliance analyses; (5) preparing and disseminating materials for and attending and participating in meetings of the Board; (6) determining income and capital gains available for distribution and calculating distributions required to meet regulatory, income, and excise tax requirements; (7) reviewing the Trust's federal, state, and local tax returns as prepared and signed by the Trust's independent public accountants; (8) preparing and maintaining the Trust's operating expense budget to determine proper expense accruals to be charged to the Funds to calculate their daily net asset value; (9) assisting in and monitoring the preparation, filing, printing and where applicable, dissemination to shareholders of amendments to the Trust's Registration Statement on Form N-1A, periodic reports to the Board, shareholders and the SEC, notices pursuant to Rule 24f-2, proxy materials and reports to the SEC on Forms N-CEN, N-CSR, N-PORT and N-PX; (10) coordinating the Trust's audits and examinations by assisting the Funds' independent public accountants; (11) determining, in consultation with others, the jurisdictions in which shares of the Trust shall be registered or qualified for sale and facilitating such registration or qualification; (12) monitoring sales of shares and ensuring that the shares are properly and duly registered with the SEC; (13) monitoring the calculation of performance data for the Funds; (14) preparing, or causing to be prepared, expense and financial reports; (15) preparing authorizations for the payment of Trust expenses and paying, from Trust assets, all bills of the Trust; (16) providing information typically supplied in the investment company industry to companies that track or report price, performance or other information with respect to investment companies; (17) upon request, assisting the Funds in the evaluation and selection of other service providers, such as independent public accountants, printers, EDGAR providers and proxy solicitors (such parties may be affiliates of UFS) and (18) performing other services, recordkeeping and assistance relating to the affairs of the Trust as the Trust may, from time to time, reasonably request.

For the administrative services rendered to the Funds by UFS, the Funds pay UFS an asset based fee, which scales downward based upon net assets. The Funds also pay UFS for any out-of-pocket expenses.

UFS also provides the Funds with accounting services, including: (i) daily computation of net asset value; (ii) maintenance of security ledgers and books and records as required by the 1940 Act; (iii) production of the Funds' listing of portfolio securities and general ledger reports; (iv) reconciliation of accounting records; (v) calculation of yield and total return for the Funds; (vi) maintenance of certain books and records described in Rule 31a-1 under the 1940 Act, and reconciliation of account information and balances among the Custodian (as defined below) and Adviser; and (vii) monitoring and evaluation of daily income and expense accruals, and sales and redemptions of shares of the Funds.

For the fund accounting services rendered to the Funds under the Agreement, the Funds pay UFS the greater of an annual minimum fee or an asset based fee, which scales downward based upon net assets. The Funds also pays UFS for any out-of-pocket expenses.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for administration services:

Fund	Administration Services Fees
Vice Fund	\$114,619
All Seasons Fund	\$78,723

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for administration services:

Fund	Administration Services Fees
Vice Fund	\$113,248
All Seasons Fund	\$83,998

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for administration services:

Fund	Administration Services Fees
Vice Fund	\$160,494
All Seasons Fund	\$74,843

UFS also acts as transfer, dividend disbursing, and shareholder servicing agent for the Funds pursuant to the Agreement. Under the Agreement, UFS is responsible for administering and performing transfer agent functions, dividend distribution, shareholder administration, and maintaining necessary records in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

For the services rendered to the Funds by UFS, the Funds pay UFS the greater of an annual minimum fee or an asset based fee, which scales downward based upon net assets for fund administration, fund accounting and transfer agency services. The Funds also pay UFS for any out-of-pocket expenses.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for transfer, dividend disbursing, and shareholder servicing:

Fund	Transfer Agent Services
Vice Fund	\$109,415
All Seasons Fund	\$63,147

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for transfer, dividend disbursing, and shareholder servicing:

Fund	Transfer Agent Services
Vice Fund	\$114,269
All Seasons Fund	\$50,379

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Funds paid to UFS the following amounts for transfer, dividend disbursing, and shareholder servicing:

Fund	Transfer Agent Services
Vice Fund	\$118,365
All Seasons Fund	\$30,869

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A., (“U.S. Bank” or the “Custodian”), serves as the custodian of the Funds’ assets pursuant to a custody agreement (the “Custody Agreement”) by and between the Custodian and the Trust on behalf of the Funds. The Custodian’s responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Funds’ cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Funds’ investments. Pursuant to the Custody Agreement, the Custodian also maintains original entry documents and books of record and general ledgers; posts cash receipts and disbursements; and records purchases and sales based upon communications from the Adviser. The Funds may employ foreign sub-custodians that are approved by the Board to hold foreign assets.

Securities Lending Activities

To generate additional income, the Vice Fund may lend its portfolio securities to qualified banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions (referred to as “borrowers”), provided that: (i) the loan is continuously secured by collateral in cash, cash equivalents, bank letters of credit or U.S. government securities equal to at least 100% of the value of the loaned securities, and such collateral is valued, or “marked to market,” daily (borrowers are required to furnish additional collateral to the Vice Fund as necessary to fully cover its obligations); (ii) the loan may be recalled at any time by the Fund and the loaned securities returned; (iii) the Vice Fund will receive any interest, dividends or other distributions paid on the loaned securities; and (iv) the aggregate value of the loaned securities will not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Vice Fund’s total assets. The Vice Fund generally retains part or all of the interest received on investment of the cash collateral or receives a fee from the borrower. While this practice will not impact the Vice Fund’s principal investment strategy, it does subject the Vice Fund to the securities lending risk described in the Prospectus and herein.

Loans of securities involve a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or may fail to maintain the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss of money by the Vice Fund or a delay in recovering the loaned securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Vice Fund could experience delays in recovering the loaned securities or only recover cash or a security of equivalent value. Therefore, the Vice Fund will only enter into portfolio loans after a review of all pertinent factors by the Adviser under the oversight of the Board, including the creditworthiness of the borrower and then only if the consideration to be received from such loans would justify the risk. Creditworthiness will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Adviser. An attempt may be made to recall a loan in time to vote proxies if fund management has knowledge of a material vote respect to the loaned securities and the matter involved would have a material effect on the Vice Fund’s investment in the security. The costs of securities lending are not reflected in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table or “Example” in the Prospectus.

Securities Lending Risk. The Vice Fund may invest cash collateral received pursuant to its securities lending arrangements in high quality short-term debt obligations, government obligations, bank guarantees or money market mutual funds. Securities lending involves two primary risks: “investment risk” and “borrower default risk.” Investment risk is the risk that the Vice Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral. Borrower default risk is the risk that the Vice Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

U.S. Bank serves as the Fund’s securities lending agent pursuant to a Securities Lending Agency Agreement between U.S. Bank and the Trust, on behalf of the Vice Fund.

The services provided by U.S. Bank as securities lending agent include the following selecting securities to be loaned; locating borrowers previously approved by the Trust’s board; negotiating loan terms; monitoring daily the value of the loaned securities and collateral; requiring additional collateral as necessary; investing cash collateral in accordance with the Fund’s instructions; marking to market cash collateral investments; maintaining custody of cash collateral investments; providing recordkeeping and account servicing; monitoring dividend activity and material proxy votes relating to loaned securities; transferring loaned securities; recalling loaned securities in accordance with the Fund’s instructions; and arranging for return of loaned securities to the Fund at loan termination.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025, the following amounts of income and fees and compensation were paid to the Vice Fund and U.S. Bank related to Vice Fund’s securities lending activities:

	Vice Fund
Gross income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment)	\$38,268
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services	\$(938)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$(1,053)
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	None
Indemnification fees not included in revenue split	None

Rebates paid to borrowers	\$(32,670)
Other fees not included in revenue split	None
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities and related services	\$(34,661)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$3,607

Compliance Services

Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC ("NLCS"), 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022, an affiliate of UFS and the Distributor, provides a Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust as well as related compliance services pursuant to a consulting agreement between NLCS and the Trust. NLCS's compliance services consist primarily of reviewing and assessing the policies and procedures of the Trust and its service providers pertaining to compliance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act. For the compliance services rendered to the Funds, the Funds pay NLCS a one-time fee plus an annual asset based fee, which scales downward based upon net assets. The Funds also pays NLCS for any out-of-pocket expenses.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Funds paid the following amounts for compliance services:

Fund	Compliance Services
Vice Fund	\$23,946
All Seasons Fund	\$17,074

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Funds paid the following amounts for compliance services:

Fund	Compliance Services
Vice Fund	\$21,009
All Seasons Fund	\$12,432

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Funds paid the following amounts for compliance services:

Fund	Compliance Services
Vice Fund	\$24,464
All Seasons Fund	\$10,530

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Each share of beneficial interest of the Trust has one vote in the election of Trustees. Cumulative voting is not authorized for the Trust. This means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees if they choose to do so, and, in that event, the holders of the remaining shares will be unable to elect any Trustees.

Shareholders of the Trust and any other future series of the Trust will vote in the aggregate and not by series except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interest of the shareholders of a particular series or classes. Matters such as election of Trustees are not subject to separate voting requirements and may be acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting without regard to series.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. Each share has equal, per-class, dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. There are no conversion or preemptive rights applicable to any shares of the Funds. All shares issued are fully paid and non-assessable.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism

Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds' Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a providing a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Trust will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

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

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES

Calculation of Share Price

The net asset value ("NAV") of the Funds' shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Funds' portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding (on a per-class basis) of the Funds.

Generally, the Funds' domestic securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the NASDAQ for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Funds' fair value committee in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and as further described below. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market.

Certain securities or investments for which daily market quotes are not readily available may be valued, pursuant to guidelines established by the Board, with reference to other securities or indices. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity. Short-term investments having a maturity of 60 days or less may be generally valued at amortized cost when it approximated fair value.

Under certain circumstances, the Funds may use an independent pricing service to calculate the fair market value of foreign equity securities on a daily basis by applying valuation factors to the last sale price or the mean price as noted above. The fair market values supplied by the independent pricing service will generally reflect market trading that occurs after the close of the applicable foreign markets of comparable securities or the value of other instruments that have a strong correlation to the fair-valued securities. The independent pricing service will also take into account the current relevant currency exchange rate. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. Because foreign securities may trade on days when Fund shares are not priced, the value of securities held by the Funds can change on days when Fund shares cannot be redeemed or purchased. In the event that a foreign security's market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable (for reasons other than because the foreign exchange on which it trades closed before the Funds' calculation of NAV), the security will be valued at its fair market value as determined in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board as discussed below. Without fair valuation, it is possible that short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term

investors. Fair valuation of the Funds' portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that it will prevent dilution of the Funds' NAV by short-term traders. In addition, because the Funds may invest in underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the underlying ETFs do not price their shares, the value of these portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Fund shares.

Investments initially valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from pricing services or other parties in accordance with the valuation procedures approved by the Board. As a result, the NAV of the Funds' shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of securities traded in markets outside the United States or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is closed and an investor is not able to purchase, redeem or exchange shares.

Fund shares are valued at the close of regular trading on the Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) (the "Exchange Close") on each day that the Exchange is open. For purposes of calculating the NAV, the Funds normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the Exchange Close and do not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the Exchange Close. Domestic fixed income and foreign securities are normally priced using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Information that becomes known to the Funds or their agents after the NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of the security or the NAV determined earlier that day.

When market quotations are insufficient or not readily available, the Funds may value securities at fair value or estimate their value as determined in good faith by the Board or its designees, pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Fair valuation may also be used by the Board if extraordinary events occur after the close of the relevant market but prior to the Exchange Close.

The Funds may hold securities, such as private placements, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. These securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Board. The Board has designated the Adviser as its valuation designee (the "Valuation Designee") to execute these procedures. The Board may also enlist third party consultants such as a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm or a valuation consultant or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist the Valuation Designee in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving fair value methodologies utilized by the Valuation Designee, approval of which shall be based upon whether the Valuation Designee followed the valuation procedures established by the Board.

Money market shares are valued by their issuers at \$1.00 per share using the amortized cost method in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

Fair Value Process. Applicable investments are valued collectively by the Valuation Designee pursuant to valuation procedures established by the Board. Fair value determinations are required for the following securities: (i) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available on a particular business day (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source), (ii) securities for which, in the judgment of the Valuation Designee, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument (factors which may cause the Valuation Designee to make such a judgment include, but are not limited to, the following: only a bid price or an asked price is available; the spread between bid and asked prices is substantial; the frequency of sales; the thinness of the market; the size of reported trades; and actions of the securities markets, such as the suspension or limitation of trading); (iii) securities determined to be illiquid; and (iv) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred (a "significant event") since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to the Fund's calculation of its NAV. Specifically, interests in managed futures pools are valued on a daily basis by reference to the closing market prices of each futures contract or other asset held by a pool, as adjusted for pool expenses. Restricted or illiquid investments, such as private placements or non-traded securities are valued based upon the current bid for the security from

two or more independent dealers or other parties reasonably familiar with the facts and circumstances of the security (who should take into consideration all relevant factors as may be appropriate under the circumstances). If a current bid from such independent dealers or other independent parties is unavailable, the Valuation Designee shall determine the fair value of such security using the following factors: (i) the type of security; (ii) the cost at date of purchase; (iii) the size and nature of the Funds' holdings; (iv) the discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of purchase and subsequent thereto; (v) information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; (vi) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security and the existence of any registration rights; (vii) how the yield of the security compares to similar securities of companies of similar or equal creditworthiness; (viii) the level of recent trades of similar or comparable securities; (ix) the liquidity characteristics of the security; (x) current market conditions; and (xi) the market value of any securities into which the security is convertible or exchangeable.

Standards For Fair Value Determinations. As a general principle, the fair value of a security is the amount that the Funds might reasonably expect to realize upon its current sale. The Trust has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820"). In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that the Funds would receive upon selling an investment in a timely transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment. ASC 820 establishes a three-tier hierarchy to maximize the use of observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, for example, the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value including such a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on the best information available under the circumstances.

Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Funds' investments relating to ASC 820. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments).

Board Determination. The Board meets at least quarterly to consider the valuations provided by the Valuation Designee to ratify the valuations made for the applicable securities. The Board considers the reports provided by the Valuation Designee, including follow up studies of subsequent market-provided prices when available, in reviewing and determining in good faith the fair value of the applicable portfolio securities.

The Trust expects that the Exchange will be closed on the following holidays: 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.

Purchase of Shares

Orders for shares received by the Funds in good order prior to the close of business on the Exchange on each day during such periods that the Exchange is open for trading are priced at the public offering price, which is NAV plus any sales charge, or at net asset value per share on a per-class basis (if no sales charges apply) computed as of the close of the regular session of trading on the Exchange. Orders received in good order after the close of the Exchange, or on a day it is not open for trading, are priced at the close of such Exchange on the

next day on which it is open for trading at the next determined net asset value per share plus sales charges, if any.

Redemption of Shares

The Funds will redeem all or any portion of a shareholder's shares of the Funds when requested in accordance with the procedures set forth in the "How to Redeem Shares" section of the Prospectus. Under the 1940 Act, a shareholder's right to redeem shares and to receive payment therefore may be suspended at times:

(a) when the Exchange is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings;

(b) when trading on that exchange is restricted for any reason;

(c) when an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Funds of securities owned is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Funds to fairly to determine the value of net assets, provided that applicable rules and regulations of the SEC (or any succeeding governmental authority) will govern as to whether the conditions prescribed in (b) or (c) exist; or

(d) when the SEC by order permits a suspension of the right to redemption or a postponement of the date of payment on redemption.

In case of suspension of the right of redemption, payment of a redemption request will be made based on the net asset value next determined after the termination of the suspension.

Supporting documents in addition to those listed under "How to Redeem Shares" in the Prospectus will be required from executors, administrators, trustees, or if redemption is requested by someone other than the shareholder of record. Such documents include, but are not restricted to, stock powers, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor, and certificates of corporate authority and waiver of tax required in some states when settling estates.

Waivers of Redemption Fees: The Funds have elected not to impose the redemption fee for:

- redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and distributions;
- certain types of redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares owned through participant-directed retirement plans;
- redemptions or exchanges in discretionary asset allocation, fee based or wrap programs ("wrap programs") that are initiated by the sponsor/financial advisor as part of a periodic rebalancing;
- redemptions or exchanges in a fee based or wrap program that are made as a result of a full withdrawal from the wrap program or as part of a systematic withdrawal plan including the Funds' automatic withdrawal plan; involuntary redemptions, such as those resulting from a shareholder's failure to maintain a minimum investment in a Fund, or to pay shareholder fees; or
- other types of redemptions as the Adviser or the Trust may determine in special situations and approved by the Adviser's chief compliance officer.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion is general in nature and should not be regarded as an exhaustive presentation of all possible tax ramifications. All shareholders should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding their investment in the Funds.

Each Fund intends to qualify as regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Tax Code"), which requires compliance with certain requirements concerning the sources of its income, diversification of its assets, and the amount and timing of its distributions to shareholders. Such qualification does not involve supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency or bureau. By so qualifying, the Funds should not be subject to federal income or excise tax on its net investment income or net capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance

with the applicable timing requirements. Net investment income and net capital gain of the Funds will be computed in accordance with Section 852 of the Tax Code.

Net investment income is made up of dividends and interest less expenses. Net capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Funds. Capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely and retain the character of the original loss. Capital loss carryforwards are available to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent that these carryforwards are used to offset future capital gains it is probable that the amount offset will not be distributed to shareholders.

As of March 31, 2025, the components of accumulated earnings/(deficit) on a tax basis were as follows:

Fund	Undistributed Ordinary Income	Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains	Post October Loss and Late Year Loss	Capital Loss Carry Forwards	Other Book/Tax Differences	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Total Accumulated Earnings/(Deficits)
Vice Fund	\$ 433,040	\$ 1,728,154	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,849,250	\$ 14,010,444
All Seasons Fund	193,708	—	(423,977)	(3,118,160)	—	(18)	(3,348,447)

The Funds intend to distribute all of their net investment income, any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, and any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Tax Code and therefore should not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Distributions of net investment income and net capital gain will be made after the end of each fiscal year, and no later than December 31 of each year. Both types of distributions will be in shares of the Funds unless a shareholder elects to receive cash.

To be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Tax Code, the Funds must also (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such securities or currencies, and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Funds' assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation, generally limited in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Funds' assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Funds control and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships.

If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it may be able to pay a tax penalty on the portion of income that caused to inadvertently violate Subchapter M or it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. If treated as a corporation, the Funds would be required to pay income taxes on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Shareholders of the Fund generally would not be liable for income tax on the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains in their individual capacities. Distributions to shareholders, whether from the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Funds.

The Funds are subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on certain undistributed amounts of ordinary income and capital gain under a prescribed formula contained in Section 4982 of the Tax Code. The formula requires payment to shareholders during a calendar year of distributions representing at least 98% of the Funds' ordinary income for the calendar year and at least 98.2% of its capital gain net income (i.e., the excess of its capital gains over capital losses) realized during the one-year period ending October 31 during such year plus 100% of any income that was neither distributed nor taxed to the Funds during the preceding calendar year. Under ordinary circumstances, the Funds expect to time their distributions so as to avoid liability for this tax.

The following discussion of tax consequences is for the general information of shareholders that are subject to tax. Shareholders that are IRAs or other qualified retirement plans are exempt from income taxation under the Tax Code.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Distributions of net capital gain ("capital gain dividends") generally are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the Funds have been held by such shareholders.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Funds and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Funds. U.S. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Funds.

A redemption of the Funds' shares by a shareholder will result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. However, any loss realized upon the redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or a portion of any loss realized upon the redemption of shares may be disallowed to the extent shares are purchased (including shares acquired by means of reinvested dividends) within 30 days before or after such redemption.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above, whether received in additional cash or shares. Shareholders electing to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the net asset value of a share on the reinvestment date.

All distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain, whether received in shares or in cash, must be reported by each taxable shareholder on his or her federal income tax return. Dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December as of a record date in such a month, if any, will be deemed to have been received by shareholders on December 31, if paid during January of the following year. Redemptions of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder and are also subject to these reporting requirements.

Under the Tax Code, the Funds are required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of certain exempt shareholders. Under the backup withholding provisions of Section 3406 of the Tax Code, distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of a regulated investment company may be subject to withholding of federal income tax in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the investment company with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law, or if the Funds are notified by the IRS or a broker that withholding is required due to an incorrect TIN or a previous failure to report taxable interest or dividends. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by the Funds and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Funds. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. The Funds may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA.

Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts and Swap Agreements

To the extent such investments are permissible for the Funds, the Funds' transactions in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, straddles and foreign currencies will be subject to special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Funds, defer losses to the Funds, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Funds' securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

To the extent such investments are permissible, a certain percentage of the Funds' hedging activities (including its transactions, if any, in foreign currencies or foreign currency-denominated instruments) are likely to produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If the Funds' book income exceeds its taxable income, the distribution (if any) of such excess book income will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Funds' remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. If the Funds' book income is less than taxable income, the Funds could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regular investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Investment by a Fund in certain passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs") could subject the Funds to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the company or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the company, which tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a qualified electing fund ("QEF"), in which case the Funds will be required to include its share of the company's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receive any distribution from the company.

The Funds also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings "to the market" as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Funds' taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed for the Funds to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Funds to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Funds' total return.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Funds' transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt securities and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned.

Foreign Taxation

Income received by the Funds from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties and conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may be able to elect to "pass through" to the Fund's shareholders the amount of eligible foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his or her pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund, and may be entitled either to

deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his or her taxable income or to use it as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to certain limitations. In particular, a shareholder must hold his or her shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 more days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a gain dividend. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified within 60 days after the close of the Funds' taxable year whether the foreign taxes paid by the Funds will "pass through" for that year.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his or her total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if the pass-through election is made, the source of the Funds' income will flow through to shareholders of the Funds. With respect to the Funds, gains from the sale of securities will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and certain currency fluctuation gains, including fluctuation gains from foreign currency-denominated debt securities, receivables and payables will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, and to certain other types of income. A shareholder may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of his or her proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Funds. The foreign tax credit can be used to offset only 90% of the revised alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations and individuals and foreign taxes generally are not deductible in computing alternative minimum taxable income.

Original Issue Discount and Pay-In-Kind Securities

Current federal tax law requires the holder of a U.S. Treasury or other fixed income zero coupon security to accrue as income each year a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased, even though the holder receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year. In addition, pay-in-kind securities will give rise to income which is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Funds may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities (including certain pay-in-kind securities) may be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Funds in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. The Funds may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Funds may be treated as having acquisition discount, or OID in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, the Funds will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. The Funds may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

If the Funds hold the foregoing kinds of securities, they may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount, which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Funds actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Funds or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Funds may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Funds realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution, if any, than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Shareholders of the Funds may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the Funds and on redemptions of the Funds' shares.

A brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution accompany each distribution. In January of each year the Funds issue to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.

Shareholders should consult their tax advisers about the application of federal, state and local and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation.

COST BASIS REPORTING

The Funds are required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of shares acquired by a shareholder when the shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems such shares. These requirements do not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), credit unions and certain other governmental bodies.

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, located at 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year. The firm provides services including (i) audit of annual financial statements, and (ii) assistance and consultation in connection with SEC filings.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, OH 43215, serves as the Trust's legal counsel.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and report of the independent registered public accounting firm required to be included in this SAI are hereby incorporated by reference to the [Annual Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025](#). You can obtain the Funds' annual report and semi-annual report without charge by calling 1-866-264-8783.

APPENDIX A

Adviser Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

USA MUTUALS ADVISORS, INC.'s PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Funds recognize that the right to vote proxies for their holdings is an important responsibility and a significant asset. We also recognize that the Funds' investment adviser is in a better position to monitor corporate actions, analyze proxy proposals, make voting decisions and ensure that proxies are submitted in a timely fashion. We therefore delegate our authority to vote proxies to the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. Moreover, we authorize the Adviser to retain a third party proxy voting service, such as ISS, to provide recommendations on proxy votes or vote proxies on the Funds' behalf.

The Board of Trustees has approved the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures. The Board of Trustees will monitor the implementation of these policies to ensure that voting decisions:

- are consistent with the fiduciary duty owed to the Fund and its shareholders;
- seek to maximize shareholder return and the value of Fund investments;
- promote sound corporate governance; and
- are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Adviser and the Funds, the Adviser's policies provide that the conflict may be disclosed to the Board or its delegate, who shall provide direction to vote the proxies. The Board has delegated this authority to the disinterested trustees, and the proxy voting direction in such a case shall be determined by a majority of the disinterested trustees.

The Funds will describe their proxy voting policies and procedures in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") in accordance with SEC requirements. The Funds also will disclose in their annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders that a description (or copy) of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free, 1-866-264-8783, and by accessing the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Fund will send a description of its proxy voting policies and procedures within three business days of receipt of a request.

The Funds will file their complete proxy voting records with the SEC on Form N-PX on an annual basis, by no later than August 31 of each year (beginning August 31, 2004). The Funds also will disclose in the SAI and annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders that their proxy voting record is available without charge, either upon request, by calling toll-free, 1-866-264-8783, and by accessing the SEC's website. The Funds must send the information disclosed in the Funds' most recently filed Forms N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request.