



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**AGF Investments Trust
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November 1, 2023

AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund
AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund

Class I: AGQIX Class R6: AGQRX
Class I: AGPIX Class R6: AGPRX

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of AGF Investments Trust (the "Trust") pertaining to the Funds listed above dated November 1, 2023 (the "Prospectus"), which incorporates this SAI by reference. This SAI is not an offer to sell Shares of the Funds. A written offer can be made only by a prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus and the Funds' shareholder reports are available, without charge, upon request to the address above, by telephone at the number above, or on the Funds' website at www.agf.com. You should read the Prospectus carefully before investing.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in the Prospectus or in this SAI in connection with the offering made by the Prospectus, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust. The Prospectus and this SAI do not constitute an offering by the Funds or their Distributor in any jurisdiction in which such offering may not lawfully be made.

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GLOSSARY

The following terms are used throughout this SAI, and have the meanings used below:

“**1933 Act**” means Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**1934 Act**” means Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Investment Company Act**” means Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

“**Adviser**” or “**AGFA**” means AGF Investments America Inc.

“**Board of Trustees**” or “**Board**” means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

“**Business Day**” means any day on which the Trust is open for business.

“**CFTC**” means Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“**Code**” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“**Distributor**” or “**Foreside**” means Foreside Fund Services, LLC.

“**ETF**” means an exchange-traded fund.

“**AGF ETFs**” means exchange-traded funds managed by AGF Investments LLC, an affiliate of AGFA.

“**Fund**” means one or more of the series of the Trust identified on the front cover of this SAI.

“**Independent Trustee**” means a Trustee who is not an “interested person” as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act.

“**Interested Trustee**” means a Trustee who is an “interested person” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act.

“**NAV**” means the net asset value of a Fund.

“**RIC**” means a “regulated investment company” as defined in section 851(a) of the Code.

“**SAI**” means this statement of additional information.

“**SEC**” means U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“**Share**” means share of beneficial interest in a Fund.

“**Trust**” means AGF Investments Trust.

“**Trustee**” means a trustee of the Trust.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act. The Trust was organized on November 19, 2009. The Trust's name was changed from FQF Trust to AGF Investments Trust on October 19, 2019. There are series of the Trust other than the Funds, which are not discussed in this SAI. Other series of the Trust may be added in the future and/or offered in a separate prospectus and SAI.

AGFA is the investment adviser to the Funds.

The investment objective and policies of the Funds, unless otherwise noted, may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders. The Funds are also required to operate within limitations imposed by their fundamental investment policies, which may not be changed without shareholder approval. These limitations are set forth under "Investment Restrictions." The AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund is an open-end, management investment company classified as a "non-diversified company" within the meaning of the Investment Company Act. The AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund is an open-end, management investment company classified as a "diversified company" within the meaning of the Investment Company Act.

As disclosed in the Funds' Prospectus, investors should note that each Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time, to merge or reorganize itself or a class of shares, or to cease operations and liquidate at any time. In the event the Board determines to liquidate a Fund, shareholders may be subject to adverse tax consequences. A shareholder would not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses incurred, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as sales charges, if any, or fees and expenses) as a result of its investment in a Fund. In addition, the shareholder may receive a liquidating amount that is less than the shareholder's original investment.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, TECHNIQUES AND RELATED RISKS

Reference is made to the Prospectus for a discussion of the investment objective and principal investment strategies of each Fund. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The investment techniques and strategies discussed below may be used by the Funds if, in the opinion of the Adviser, the techniques or strategies may be advantageous to the Funds. A Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its use of any of these techniques or strategies without changing the Fund's fundamental policies. There is no assurance that any of the techniques or strategies listed below, or any of the other methods of investment available to a Fund, will result in the achievement of the Fund's investment objective. Also, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case management may determine to liquidate a Fund at a time that may not be opportune for shareholders.

Additional information concerning the Funds, their investments policies and techniques, and the securities and financial instruments in which they may invest is set forth below.

Borrowing. The Funds may borrow from banks. Borrowing may be done for any purpose permitted by the Investment Company Act or as permitted by the Funds' investment policies and restrictions. If a Fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. If the Funds make additional investments while borrowings are outstanding, this may be considered a form of leverage. Under the Investment Company Act, the Funds are required to maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% with respect to such borrowings and to sell (within three days) sufficient portfolio holdings to restore such coverage if it should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or otherwise, even if such liquidations of the Funds' holdings may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint.

Leveraging by means of borrowing may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of portfolio securities or a Fund's NAV. Money borrowed will be subject to interest and other costs (which may include commitment fees and/or the cost of maintaining minimum average balances) which may or may not exceed the income received from the securities purchased with borrowed funds. In the event the Funds borrow, the Funds may also 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.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations. A collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") is an asset-backed security whose underlying collateral is a pool of loans. Such loans may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, some of which may be below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Investments in CLOs carry the same risks as investments in loans directly, as well as other risks, including interest rate risk, credit and liquidity and valuation risks, and the risk of default. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. A CLO may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. A Fund's investment in a CLO may decrease in market value because of (i) loan defaults or credit impairment, (ii) the disappearance of subordinate tranches, (iii) market anticipation of defaults, and (iv) investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. These risks may be magnified depending on the tranche of CLO securities in which a Fund invests. For example, investments in a junior tranche of CLO securities will likely be more sensitive to loan defaults or credit impairment than investments in more senior tranches.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs, but are backed by pools of assets consisting of securities and other instruments rather than only loans, typically including bonds, other structured finance securities (including other asset-backed securities and other CLOs) and/or synthetic instruments. CDOs are often highly leveraged, and like CLOs, the risks of investing in CDOs may be magnified depending on the tranche of CDO securities held by the Funds. The nature of the risks of CDOs depends largely on the type and quality of the underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Funds may invest. CDOs collateralized by pools of asset-backed securities carry the same risks as investments in asset-backed securities directly, including losses with respect to the collateral underlying those asset-backed securities. In addition, certain CDOs may not hold their underlying collateral directly, but rather, use derivatives such as swaps to create "synthetic" exposure to the collateral pool. Such CDOs entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper. The Funds may invest in commercial paper, which represents short-term (generally, nine months or less) unsecured promissory notes issued (in bearer form) by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies, if it is rated at the time of investment in the highest ratings category by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO"), such as Prime-1 by Moody's or A-1 by S&P, or if not rated by an NRSRO, if AGFA determines that the commercial paper is of comparable quality. In addition, each Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in commercial paper if, when purchased, it is rated in one of the two highest ratings categories by an NRSRO, or, if unrated, AGFA determines that the commercial paper is of comparable quality. A commercial paper rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The ratings are based on current information furnished to rating agencies by the issuer or obtained from other sources the rating agencies consider reliable. The rating agencies do not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information.

Convertible Securities. The Funds may invest in convertible securities, which are securities that may be converted, either at a stated price or rate within a specified period of time, into a specified number of shares of common stock. The exchange ratio for any particular convertible security may be adjusted from time to time due to stock splits, dividends, spin-offs, other corporate distributions, or scheduled changes in the exchange ratio. Convertible bonds and convertible preferred stocks, until converted, have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics. By permitting the holder to exchange his investment for common stock or the cash value of a security or a basket or index of securities, convertible securities may also enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying securities. Thus, to the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. Some convertible securities contain a call feature whereby the issuer may redeem the security at a stipulated price, thereby limiting the possible appreciation. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or cash or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities share fixed income and equity characteristics and risks until converted, as they generally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of equity securities of the same or similar issuers. In addition, because of the conversion or exchange feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stocks, and, therefore, also will react to variations in the general market for equity securities. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Of course, like all debt securities, there can be no assurance of current income because the issuers of the convertible securities may default in their obligations. The Funds' investments in convertible securities may be negatively influenced by an increase in interest rates or a deterioration of the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness, although often to a lesser extent than with debt securities. These investments also may be negatively influenced by adverse developments relating to the common stock into which they may be converted, including general market conditions or issuer-specific factors. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. Holders of fixed income securities (including convertible securities) have a claim on the assets of the issuer prior to the holders of common stock in case of liquidation. However, convertible securities are typically subordinated to similar non-convertible securities of the same issuer.

The Funds may invest in "synthetic" convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a derivative position composed of two or more securities whose investment characteristics, taken together, resemble those of traditional convertible securities. Synthetic convertible securities are preferred stocks or debt obligations of an issuer which are structured with an embedded equity component whose conversion value is based on the value of the common stocks of two or more different issuers or a particular benchmark (which may include indices, baskets of domestic stocks, commodities, a foreign issuer or basket of foreign stocks, or a company whose stock is not yet publicly traded). The values of a synthetic convertible and a true convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations. In addition, the Fund purchasing a synthetic convertible security may have counterparty (including credit) risk with respect to the financial institution or investment bank that offers the instrument.

Cybersecurity and Operational Risk. The Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact the Funds. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Funds' ability to calculate their NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Funds to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cybersecurity risk management purposes. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers or securities in which the Funds may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Funds' investment in such companies to lose value. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber-attacks in the future. While the service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Debt Securities. The Funds may invest in debt securities with fixed, variable or floating (including inverse floating) rates of interest. To the extent that a Fund invests in debt securities, it will be subject to certain risks. The value of the debt securities held by a Fund, and thus the NAV of the shares of the Fund, generally will fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including, among others, changes in the perceived creditworthiness of the issuers of those securities, movements in interest rates, the maturity of the Fund's investments, changes in relative values of the currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated relative to the U.S. dollar, and the extent to which the Fund hedges its interest rate, credit and currency exchange rate risks.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board") raised interest rates beginning in 2015 and continued to increase interest rates through 2018. In July 2019, the Federal Reserve Board lowered the federal funds rate for the first time since 2008, and further decreased the federal funds rate through March 2020. In addition, the central banks of certain European countries and Japan experienced (or currently are expected to experience) negative interest rates on certain fixed income instruments, and similar interest rate conditions may be experienced in other regions. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify the Funds' susceptibility to interest rate risk and diminish yield and performance (e.g., during periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Funds may be unable to maintain positive returns). The Funds may be subject to heightened interest rate risk because the Federal Reserve raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on securities markets in general, directly or indirectly impacting the Funds' investments, yield and performance.

The Funds' investments in U.S. dollar- or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers are limited to corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments) which meet the credit quality and maturity criteria set forth for the Funds. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked to indices or stock prices or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currency or currencies. Differing yields on corporate fixed income securities of the same maturity are a function of several factors, including the relative financial strength of the issuers. Higher yields are generally available from securities in the lower rating categories.

Moreover, the values of lower-rated debt securities that the Funds purchase may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt securities. Lower-rated debt securities generally carry greater risk that the issuer will default on the payment of interest and principal. Lower-rated fixed income securities generally tend to reflect short term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities that react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Changes in the value of securities subsequent to their acquisition will not affect cash income or yields to maturity to the Funds but will be reflected in the NAVs of the Funds' shares.

Corporate debt securities may bear fixed, contingent or variable rates of interest and may involve equity features, such as conversion or exchange rights or warrants for the acquisition of stock of the same or a different issuer, participations based on revenues, sales or profits, or the purchase of common stock in a unit transaction (where corporate debt securities and common stock are offered as a unit).

When and if available, debt securities may be purchased at a discount from face value. From time to time, the Funds may purchase securities not paying interest or dividends at the time acquired. Investment grade securities are generally securities rated at the time of purchase Baa3 or better by Moody's or BBB- or better by S&P or comparable non-rated securities. Non-rated securities will be considered for investment by the Funds when AGFA believes that the financial condition of the issuers of such obligations and the protection afforded by the terms of the obligations themselves limit the risk to the Funds to a degree comparable to that of rated securities which are consistent with the Funds' objective and policies.

The ratings of fixed income securities by an NRSRO are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint. The rating of an issuer is heavily weighted by past developments and does not necessarily reflect future conditions. There is frequently a lag between the time a rating is assigned and the time it is updated. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit risk of securities in each rating category. AGFA will attempt to reduce the overall portfolio credit risk through diversification and selection of portfolio securities based on considerations mentioned above.

Fixed Income Instruments. The value of fixed income or debt instruments may be affected by changes in general interest rates and in the creditworthiness of the issuer. Debt instruments with longer maturities (for example, over ten years) are more affected by changes in interest rates and provide less price stability than securities with short-term maturities (for example, one to two years). Also, for each debt security, there is a risk of principal and interest default, which will be greater with higher-yielding, lower-grade securities. While some countries or companies may be regarded as favorable investments, pure fixed income opportunities may be unattractive or limited due to insufficient supply, legal or technical restrictions. In such cases, the Funds may consider convertible securities or equity securities to gain exposure to such investments. At times, in connection with the restructuring of a preferred stock or fixed income instrument either outside of bankruptcy court or in the context of bankruptcy court proceedings, the Funds may determine or be required to accept equity securities, such as common stocks, in exchange for all or a portion of a preferred stock or fixed income instrument. Depending upon, among other things, AGFA's evaluation of the potential value of such securities in relation to the price that could be obtained by the Funds at any given time upon sale thereof, the Funds may determine to hold such securities in its portfolio.

Certain of the Funds' investments are subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money (*i.e.*, as inflation increases, the values of the Fund's assets can decline). Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and a Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund shareholders. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities.

High-Yield Fixed Income Investments. High yield/high risk bonds ("high yield bonds") are non-investment grade high risk debt securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). In general, high yield bonds are not considered to be investment grade, and investors should consider the risks associated with high yield bonds before investing in the Funds. Investment in such securities generally provides greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk.

Investment in high yield bonds involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher rated debt securities. High yield bonds are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Certain Brady Bonds may be considered high yield bonds. A severe economic downturn or increase in interest rates might increase defaults in high yield securities issued by highly leveraged companies. An increase in the number of defaults could adversely affect the value of all outstanding high yield securities, thus disrupting the market for such securities. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities that are high yield bonds may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities, and the ability of a fund to achieve its investment goal may, to the extent of investment in high yield bonds, be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analysis than would be the case if the Funds were investing in higher quality bonds.

High yield bonds may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade bonds. The prices of high yield bonds have been found to be less sensitive to interest-rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield bond prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield bonds defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Funds may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

In the case of high yield bonds structured as zero-coupon or payment-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

The secondary market on which high yield bonds are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade bonds. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which a Fund could sell a high yield bond, and could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the daily NAV of the Fund's shares. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield bonds, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield bonds are less liquid than the market for higher grade bonds, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

There are also certain risks involved in using credit ratings for evaluating high yield bonds. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield bonds. Also, credit rating agencies may fail to timely reflect events and circumstances since a security was last rated.

Depository Receipts. Securities of foreign issuers may take the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), or other similar securities that represent interests in securities of foreign issuers (collectively, "Depository Receipts"). These securities are typically dollar-denominated, although their market price may be subject to fluctuations of the foreign currencies in which the underlying securities are denominated.

An ADR is a receipt typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying foreign security and is typically designed for U.S. investors. ADRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. A sponsored ADR is issued by a depository which has an exclusive relationship with the issuer of the underlying security. An unsponsored ADR may be issued by any number of U.S. depositories. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of the unsponsored facility. Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositories agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the ADR holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities. The depository of an unsponsored ADR, on the other hand, is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the deposited securities. The Funds may invest in either type of ADR. Although the U.S. investor holds a substitute receipt of ownership rather than direct stock certificates, the use of the Depository Receipts in the United States can reduce costs and delays as well as potential currency exchange and other difficulties. The Funds may purchase securities in local markets and direct delivery of these ordinary shares to the local depository of an ADR agent bank in the foreign country. Simultaneously, the ADR agents create a certificate that settles at the Funds' custodian in five days. The Funds may also execute trades on the U.S. markets using existing ADRs. A foreign issuer of the security underlying an ADR is generally not subject to the same reporting requirements in the United States as a domestic issuer. Accordingly the information available to a U.S. investor will be limited to the information the foreign issuer is required to disclose in its own country and the market value of an ADR may not reflect undisclosed material information concerning the issuer of the underlying security. ADRs may also be subject to exchange rate risks if the underlying foreign securities are traded in foreign currency.

EDRs are similar to ADRs but may be listed and traded on a European exchange as well as in the United States. Typically, these securities are traded on the Luxembourg exchange in Europe. Generally ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are similar to EDRs although they may be held through foreign clearing agents such as Euroclear Bank and other foreign depositories. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored Depositary Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. Depositary Receipts also involve the risks of other investments in foreign securities. Non-voting Depositary Receipts evidence non-voting equity interests in a foreign issuer.

Derivatives Regulatory Matters

Pursuant to CFTC-imposed limitations on commodities trading by certain regulated entities, in order to qualify for an exclusion from registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), a Fund may only use a de minimis amount of commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps) other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC). A de minimis amount is defined as an amount such that the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are “in-the-money” at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of a Fund’s NAV, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Fund’s NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). Because the Funds are expected to engage only in a de minimis amount of such transactions, the Adviser has claimed such an exclusion. Therefore, it is not subject to the registration requirements of the CEA.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness or raise the costs of a Fund’s derivative transactions, impede the employment of a Fund’s derivatives strategies, or adversely affect the Fund’s performance. For instance, in August 2022, the SEC implemented a final rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies (the “derivatives rule”). Subject to certain exceptions, the derivatives rule requires a Fund to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations subject to a value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limit and certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a Fund qualifies for a “limited derivatives users” exception that is included in the derivatives rule. Under the derivatives rule, when a Fund trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness (e.g., bank borrowings, if applicable) when calculating a Fund’s asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. In addition, under the derivatives rule, a Fund is permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security under the Investment Company Act, provided that (i) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the “Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision”). A Fund may otherwise engage in such transactions that do not meet the conditions of the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision so long as the Fund treats any such transaction as a derivatives transaction for purposes of compliance with the derivatives rule. Furthermore, under the derivatives rule, a Fund will be permitted to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement, and such unfunded commitment agreement will not be subject to the asset coverage requirements under the Investment Company Act, if the Fund reasonably believes, at the time it enters into such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due. These requirements may limit the ability of a Fund to use derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, and unfunded commitments as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. The Adviser intends to monitor developments and seek to manage a Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund’s investment objective.

Forwards. A foreign currency forward exchange contract (a “forward contract”) involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the contract date, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts may be used to gain exposure to a particular currency or to hedge against the risk of loss due to changing currency exchange rates. Forward contracts to purchase or sell a foreign currency may also be used by the Funds in anticipation of future purchases (or in settlement of such purchases) or sales of securities denominated in foreign currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected. Forward currency contracts may also be used to exchange one currency for another, including to repatriate foreign currency. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Although these contracts are intended, when used for hedging purposes, to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currencies increase.

The Funds may enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to increase their return by trading in foreign currencies and/or protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. The Funds may also enter into contracts to purchase foreign currencies to protect against an anticipated rise in the U.S. dollar price of securities they intend to purchase and may enter into contracts to sell foreign currencies to protect against the decline in value of their foreign currency-denominated portfolio securities due to a decline in the value of the foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar. In addition, the Funds may use one currency (or a basket of currencies) to hedge against adverse changes in the value of another currency (or a basket of currencies) when exchange rates between the two currencies are correlated. However, the use of currency management strategies to protect the value of the Funds’ portfolio securities against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities.

Set forth below are examples of some circumstances in which the Funds might employ a foreign currency transaction. When the Funds enter into, or anticipate entering into, a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, they may desire to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transaction, a Fund will be able to insulate itself from a possible loss resulting from a change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received, although the Fund would also forego any gain it might have realized had rates moved in the opposite direction. This technique is sometimes referred to as a “settlement” hedge or “transaction” hedge.

The Funds may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Funds’ portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. Such a hedge (sometimes referred to as a “position” hedge) will tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but will not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. The Funds also may hedge the same position by using another currency (or a basket of currencies) expected to perform in a manner substantially similar to the hedged currency, which may be less costly than a direct hedge. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a “proxy” hedge, could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield, or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a direct hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated. A proxy hedge entails greater risk than a direct hedge because it is dependent on a stable relationship between the two currencies paired, as proxies, and the relationship can be very unstable at times. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. With respect to positions that constitute “transaction” or “position” hedges (including “proxy” hedges), a Fund will not enter into forward contracts to sell currency or maintain a net exposure to such contracts if the consummation of such contracts would obligate the Fund to an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency (or the related currency, in the case of a “proxy” hedge).

The Funds also may enter into forward contracts to shift its investment exposure from one currency into another currency that is expected to perform inversely with respect to the hedged currency relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a “cross-currency” hedge, will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, much as if the Funds had sold a security denominated in one currency and purchased an equivalent security denominated in another. “Cross-currency” hedges protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency but will cause the Funds to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

The Funds may also enter into currency transactions to profit from changing exchange rates based upon AGFA’s assessment of likely exchange rate movements. These transactions will not necessarily hedge existing or anticipated holdings of foreign securities and may result in a loss if AGFA’s currency assessment is incorrect.

At the consummation of the forward contract, a Fund may either make delivery of the foreign currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an offsetting contract obligating it to purchase at the same maturity date the same amount of such foreign currency. If a Fund chooses to make delivery of the foreign currency, it may be required to obtain such currency for delivery through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of the Fund into such currency. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund will realize a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been a change in forward contract prices. Closing purchase transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract. A Fund will only enter into such a forward contract if it is expected that there will be a liquid market in which to close out the contract. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist in which to close a forward contract, in which case the Funds may suffer a loss.

Although a Fund may enter into forward contracts to reduce currency exchange risks, changes in currency exchange rates may result in poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not engaged in such transactions. Exchange rate movements can be large, depending on the currency, and can last for extended periods of time, affecting the value of a Fund’s assets. Moreover, there may be an imperfect correlation between a Fund’s portfolio holdings of securities denominated in a particular currency and forward contracts entered into by the Fund. Such imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to the risk of currency exchange loss.

The Funds cannot assure that their use of currency management will always be successful. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Funds’ investment exposure to changes in currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Funds if currencies do not perform as AGFA anticipates. For example, if a currency’s value rose at a time when AGFA had hedged a Fund by selling that currency in exchange for dollars, the Fund would not participate in the currency’s appreciation. If AGFA hedges currency exposure through a “proxy” hedge, a Fund could realize currency losses from both the hedge and the security position if the two currencies do not move in tandem. Similarly, if AGFA increases a Fund’s exposure to a foreign currency and that currency’s value declines, the Fund will realize a loss. There is no assurance that AGFA’s use of currency management strategies will be advantageous to the Funds or that it will hedge at appropriate times. The forecasting of currency market movement is extremely difficult, and whether any hedging strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Moreover, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a foreign currency forward contract. Accordingly, the Funds may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if AGFA’s predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. In addition, the use of “cross-currency” transactions may involve special risks, and may leave a Fund in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established.

Because foreign currency forward contracts are privately negotiated transactions, there can be no assurance that a Fund will have flexibility to roll-over a foreign currency forward contract upon its expiration if it desires to do so. Additionally, these contracts are subject to counterparty risks as there can be no assurance that the other party to the contract will perform its services thereunder. Certain foreign currency forwards may eventually be exchange-traded and cleared. Although these changes are expected to decrease the credit risk involved in and increase the liquidity over bilaterally negotiated contracts, exchange-trading and clearing would not make the contracts risk-free.

Futures and Options on Futures. A futures contract is a standardized, exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, reference rate or index at a specific price at a specific future time. Futures contracts may be based on, among other things, a specified equity security (securities futures), a specified debt security or reference rate (interest rate futures), the value of a specified securities index (index futures) or the value of a foreign currency (currency futures). Because these contracts are traded on exchanges, in most cases, a party can close out its position on the exchange for cash, without delivering the underlying security or commodity. An option on a futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy or sell a position in a futures contract, at a specified price and on or before a specified expiration date.

The Funds may invest in futures contracts and options thereon (“futures options”) with respect to, but not limited to, interest rates, commodities, and security or commodity indexes. To the extent that a Fund may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it also may invest in foreign currency futures contracts and options thereon.

An interest rate, commodity, foreign currency or index futures contract provides for the future sale or purchase of a specified quantity of a financial instrument, commodity, foreign currency or the cash value of an index at a specified price and time. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which a party agrees to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of these securities is made. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indexes as well as financial instruments and foreign currencies, including, but not limited to: the S&P 500; the S&P MidCap 400; the Nikkei 225; Markit CDX credit indices; iTraxx credit indices; U.S. Treasury bonds; U.S. Treasury notes; U.S. Treasury bills; Eurodollar certificates of deposit; the Australian dollar; the Canadian dollar; the British pound; the Japanese yen; the Swiss franc; the Mexican peso; and certain multinational currencies, such as the euro. It is expected that other futures contracts will be developed and traded in the future. Certain futures contracts on indexes, financial instruments or foreign currencies may represent new investment products that lack track records. The Funds also may invest in commodity futures contracts and options thereon. A commodity futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a commodity, such as an energy, agricultural or metal commodity at a later date at a price and quantity agreed-upon when the contract is bought or sold.

The Funds may purchase and write call and put futures options. Futures options possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities and indexes (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned a short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. A call option is “in the money” if the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option exceeds the exercise price. A put option is “in the money” if the exercise price exceeds the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option.

When a Fund uses futures for hedging purposes, the Fund often seeks to establish with more certainty than would otherwise be possible the effective price or rate of return on portfolio securities (or securities that the Fund proposes to acquire) or the exchange rate of currencies in which portfolio securities are quoted or denominated. A Fund may sell futures contracts on a currency in which its portfolio securities are quoted or denominated, or sell futures contracts on one currency to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities quoted or denominated in a different currency if there is an established historical pattern of correlation between the two currencies. If, in the opinion of AGFA, there is a sufficient degree of correlation between price trends for a Fund's portfolio securities and futures contracts based on other financial instruments, securities indices or other indices, the Fund may also enter into such futures contracts as part of a hedging strategy. Although under some circumstances prices of securities in the Fund's portfolio may be more or less volatile than prices of such futures contracts, AGFA will attempt to estimate the extent of this volatility difference based on historical patterns and compensate for any such differential by having the Fund enter into a greater or lesser number of futures contracts or by attempting to achieve only a partial hedge against price changes affecting the Fund's portfolio securities. When hedging of this character is successful, any depreciation in the value of portfolio securities will be substantially offset by appreciation in the value of the futures position.

There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and futures options as hedging techniques. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in the Fund securities being hedged. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for futures and futures options on securities, including technical influences in futures trading and futures options, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading in such respects as interest rate levels, maturities, and creditworthiness of issuers. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate or currency trends.

Futures contracts on U.S. government securities historically have reacted to an increase or decrease in interest rates in a manner similar to that in which the underlying U.S. government securities reacted. To the extent, however, that a Fund enters into such futures contracts, the value of such futures will not vary in direct proportion to the value of the Fund's holdings of U.S. government securities. Thus, the anticipated spread between the price of the futures contract and the hedged security may be distorted due to differences in the nature of the markets. The spread also may be distorted by differences in initial and variation margin requirements, the liquidity of such markets and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures or a futures option position, and that Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. If trading is not possible, or if a Fund determines not to close a position in anticipation of adverse price movements, the Fund will be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. The risk that a Fund will be unable to close out a futures position will be minimized by entering into such transactions on a national securities exchange, national futures exchange or foreign board of trade with an active and liquid secondary market, but there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

Options. The Funds may use options for any purpose consistent with its investment strategies such as hedging or managing risk. An option is a contract in which the “holder” (the buyer) pays a certain amount (the “premium”) to the “writer” (the seller) to obtain the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the writer (in a “call”) or sell to the writer (in a “put”) a specific asset at an agreed upon price (the “strike price” or “exercise price”) at or before a certain time (the “expiration date”). The holder pays the premium at inception and has no further financial obligation.

The holder of an option will benefit from favorable movements in the price of the underlying asset but is not exposed to corresponding losses due to adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset. The writer of an option will receive fees or premiums but is exposed to losses due to changes in the value of the underlying asset. The Funds may purchase (buy) or write (sell) put and call options on assets, such as securities, currencies and indices of debt and equity securities (“underlying assets”) and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate an existing position.

If AGFA judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with a Fund’s investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of a Fund’s NAV per share and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised. The Funds may purchase put or call options that are traded on an exchange or in the OTC market. A Fund may sell (“write”) covered call options on its portfolio securities in an attempt to enhance investment performance. The Funds may also write covered put options. A put option is a short-term contract that gives the purchaser of the put option, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying security to the seller of the option at a specified price during the term of the option.

Swaps. The Funds may enter into swap agreements, including index swaps, interest rate swaps, mortgage swaps, credit default swaps, currency swaps, total return swaps and options on swaps. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or security, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. Bilateral swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors. Cleared swaps are transacted through FCMs that are members of central clearinghouses with the clearinghouse serving as a central counterparty similar to transactions in futures contracts. Funds post initial and variation margin by making payments to their clearing member FCMs.

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of commitments to pay or receive payments for floating rate payments based on interest rates at specified intervals in the future. Two types of interest rate swaps include “fixed-for-floating rate swaps” and “basis swaps.” Fixed-for-floating rate swaps involve the exchange of payments based on a fixed interest rate for payments based on a floating interest rate index. By contrast, basis swaps involve the exchange of payments based on two different floating interest rate indices.

Mortgage swaps are similar to interest rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, however, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages.

Index swaps involve the exchange of payments based on a notional principal amount of a specified index or indices by a Fund with another party.

Currency swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies.

Credit default swaps involve the exchange of a floating or fixed rate payment in return for assuming potential credit losses of an underlying security or pool of securities.

Total return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component.

The Funds may enter into equity swap contracts to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in various circumstances, including circumstances where direct investment in the securities is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. Equity swaps may also be used for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. Equity swap contracts may be structured in different ways. For example, a counterparty may agree to pay a Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap contract would have increased in value had it been invested in particular stocks (or a group of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In these cases, a Fund may agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the equity swap contract plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to a Fund on the equity swap contract should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Funds on the notional amount. In other cases, the counterparty and a Fund may each agree to pay the other the difference between the relative investment performances that would have been achieved if the notional amount of the equity swap contract had been invested in different stocks (or a group of stocks).

Equity swaps typically are entered into on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Payments may be made at the conclusion of an equity swap contract or periodically during its term. Equity swaps normally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to equity swaps is normally limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an equity swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into or modify an underlying swap or to modify the terms of an existing swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into or modify an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms, which generally entails a greater risk of loss than incurred in buying a swaption.

A great deal of flexibility may be possible in the way swap transactions are structured. However, generally the Funds will enter into interest rate, total return, credit, mortgage and index swaps on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Interest rate, total return, credit, index and mortgage swaps do not normally involve the delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate, total return, credit, index and mortgage swaps is normally limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an interest rate, total return, credit, index or mortgage swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of a gross payment stream in one designated currency in exchange for a gross payment stream in another designated currency. Therefore, the entire payment stream under a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Certain standardized swaps are currently subject to mandatory central clearing. Central clearing is expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilateral swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant's swap. However, central clearing does not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely. In addition, depending on the size of a Fund and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearinghouse and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Fund to support its obligations under a similar bilateral swap. However, existing or anticipated margin requirements, including minimums, or uncleared swaps may change this comparison.

The use of swaps and swaptions is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of a swap requires an understanding not only of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions. If AGFA is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, credit quality, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Funds would be less favorable than it would have been if this investment technique were not used.

In addition, these transactions can involve greater risks than if the Funds had invested in the reference obligation directly because, in addition to general market risks, swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk, pricing risk, operational risk and legal risk. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. However, certain risks are reduced (but not eliminated) if the Funds invest in cleared swaps. Because bilateral swap agreements are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap transactions may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Funds bear the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and often valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to imitate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Centralized reporting of detailed information about many types of cleared and uncleared swaps is also required. This information is available to regulators and, to a more limited extent and on an anonymous basis, to the public. Reporting of swap data may result in greater market transparency, which may be beneficial to funds that use swaps to implement trading strategies. However, these rules place potential additional administrative obligations on these funds, and the safeguards established to protect anonymity may not function as expected.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments which are traded in the interbank market.

Equity Securities. The market price of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred stocks, owned by the Funds may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of such securities may decline due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or to factors affecting a particular industry or industries. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income instruments.

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Common stock typically entitles the owner to vote on the election of directors and other important matters as well as to receive dividends on such stock. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds, other debt holders, and owners of preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and debt securities are subject. Preferred stock normally pays dividends at a specified rate and has precedence over common stock in the event the issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. However, in the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, often has a stated dividend rate payable from the issuer's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or noncumulative, participating or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. In some cases, preferred stock dividends are not paid at a stated rate and may vary depending on an issuer's financial performance. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of such stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates.

Warrants. To the extent that the Funds invest in equity securities, the Funds may invest in warrants. The holder of a warrant has the right to purchase a given number of shares of a particular issuer at a specified price until expiration of the warrant. Such investments can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities, and are speculative investments. Warrants pay no dividends and confer no rights other than a purchase option. If a warrant is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund will lose its entire investment in such warrant.

Foreign Investments and Currencies. The Funds may invest in foreign securities, including securities quoted or denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves certain special risks, including those discussed in the Funds' Prospectus and those set forth below, which are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities or quoted securities of U.S. issuers.

With respect to investments in certain foreign countries, there exist certain economic, political and social risks, including the risk of adverse political developments, nationalization, military unrest, social instability, war and terrorism, confiscation without fair compensation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the movement of funds and other assets between different countries, or diplomatic developments, any of which could adversely affect the Funds' investments in those countries. Governments in certain foreign countries continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and dividend payments. In addition, a foreign government may limit or cause delay in the convertibility or repatriation of its currency which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value and/or liquidity of investments denominated in that currency. Certain foreign investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by a Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When a Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value.

Investments in foreign companies and countries are subject to economic sanction and trade laws in the United States and other jurisdictions. These laws and related governmental actions may, from time to time, prohibit a Fund from investing in certain countries and in certain companies. Investments in certain countries and companies may be, and have in the past been, restricted as a result of the imposition of economic sanctions. In addition, economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit a Fund from transacting with a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict or completely prohibit investment activities in certain jurisdictions.

Economic sanctions and other similar governmental actions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate a Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities or groups of securities, and thus may make the Fund's investments in such securities less liquid or more difficult to value. In addition, as a result of economic sanctions, the Fund may be forced to sell or otherwise dispose of investments at inopportune times or prices, which could result in losses to the Fund and increased transaction costs. These conditions may be in place for a substantial period of time and enacted with limited advance notice to the Fund.

In addition, such economic sanctions or other government restrictions may negatively impact the value or liquidity of a Fund's investments, and could impair the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective or invest in accordance with its investment strategy because the Fund may, for example, be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such restrictions and the Fund could be required to freeze or divest its existing investments that the Adviser would otherwise consider to be attractive.

The risks posed by economic sanctions against a particular foreign country, its nationals or industries or businesses within the country may be heightened to the extent a Fund invests significantly in the affected country or region or in issuers from the affected country that depend on global markets.

AGFA is committed to complying fully with sanctions in effect as of the date of this SAI and any other applicable sanctions that may be enacted in the future.

Many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline. Additionally, many foreign country economies are heavily dependent on international trade and are adversely affected by protective trade barriers and economic conditions of their trading partners. Protectionist trade legislation enacted by those trading partners or the United States could have a significant adverse effect on the securities markets of those countries. Individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

Because foreign issuers generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a U.S. company. Volume and liquidity in most foreign securities markets are less than in the United States and securities of many foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. The securities of foreign issuers may be listed on foreign securities exchanges or traded in foreign OTC markets. Fixed commissions on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges, although the Funds endeavor to achieve the most favorable net results on their portfolio transactions. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, dealers and listed and unlisted companies than in the United States, and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. For example, there may be no comparable provisions under certain foreign laws to insider trading and similar investor protections that apply with respect to securities transactions consummated in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of a Fund's assets are uninvested and no return is earned on such assets. The inability of a Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the securities, in possible liability to the purchaser.

As described more fully below, the Funds may invest in countries with emerging economies or securities markets. Political and economic structures in many of such countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. Certain of such countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. As a result, the risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, may be heightened.

Costs. The expense ratio of a Fund that invests in foreign securities is likely to be higher than those of a fund investing in domestic securities, since the cost of maintaining the custody of foreign securities is higher. In considering whether to invest in the securities of a foreign company, AGFA considers such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends and the performance of securities markets within the United States and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental and social conditions of the country or countries where the company is located. The extent to which the Funds will be invested in foreign companies and countries and Depositary Receipts will fluctuate from time to time within the limitations described in the Prospectus, depending on AGFA's assessment of prevailing market, economic, and other conditions.

Emerging Markets. The Funds may invest in the securities of issuers domiciled in various countries with emerging capital markets. With respect to the AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund, specifically, a country with an emerging capital market includes, but is not necessarily limited to, any country that the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations or its authorities has determined to have a low or middle income economy. In addition, AGFA has broad discretion to identify or determine those countries that it considers to qualify as emerging markets (including frontier markets). With respect to the AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund, specifically, a country with an emerging capital market includes those countries that are included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") Emerging Markets Index and those countries that are included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index. The index sponsor may over time change the countries included within these indices. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. Investments in emerging markets may be more susceptible to the risks associated with foreign investments. Such capital markets are emerging in a dynamic political and economic environment brought about by events over recent years that have reshaped political boundaries and traditional ideologies. In such a dynamic environment, there can be no assurance that these capital markets will continue to present viable investment opportunities for the Funds. In the past, governments of such nations have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and most claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that such expropriations will not reoccur. A country may take these and other retaliatory actions against a specific private company, including the Funds and there may not be any legal recourse against these actions. In such an event, it is possible that a Fund could lose the entire value of its investments in the affected markets. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors. Governments in emerging market countries are often less stable and more likely to take extra-legal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, it can be more difficult for investors to bring litigation or enforce judgments against issuers in emerging markets or for U.S. regulators to bring enforcement actions against such issuers. In addition, certain emerging market countries may be subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping and therefore, material information related to an investment may not be available or reliable. The Funds may also be subject to risk if they invest in derivatives or other securities or instruments whose value or return are related to the value or returns of emerging markets securities. The economy of some emerging markets may be particularly exposed to or affected by a certain industry or sector, and therefore issuers and/or securities of such emerging markets may be more affected by the performance of such industries or sectors.

Frontier Markets. The AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund may invest in the securities of issuers domiciled in countries or issuers that are economically tied to countries that are included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index. Countries included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index are subject to a heightened degree of the risks associated with investments in emerging markets that are not included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index.

Foreign Currency Risks. Investments in foreign securities often involve currencies of foreign countries. Accordingly, the Funds may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency rates and in exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Funds may be subject to currency exposure independent of their securities positions. To the extent that a Fund is fully invested in foreign securities while also maintaining net currency positions, it may be exposed to greater combined risk. Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect, favorably or unfavorably, the U.S. dollar value of foreign securities. In a period when the U.S. dollar generally rises against foreign currencies, the returns on foreign securities for a U.S. investor will be diminished. By contrast, in a period when the U.S. dollar generally declines, the returns on foreign securities will be enhanced. Therefore, unfavorable changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the relevant foreign currencies will adversely affect the value of a Fund's shares.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. To the extent that a portion of a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect the Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, is denominated or quoted in the currencies of foreign countries, the Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries. A Fund's net currency positions may expose it to risks independent of its securities positions.

The Funds may also engage in certain derivatives transactions to manage foreign currency risk, including foreign currency forward contracts, currency exchange transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis, put and call options on foreign currencies, and foreign exchange futures contracts.

A Fund may hold a portion of its assets in bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies, so as to facilitate investment in foreign securities as well as protect against currency fluctuations and the need to convert such assets from and into U.S. dollars (thereby also reducing transaction costs). To the extent these monies are converted back into U.S. dollars, the value of the assets so maintained will be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations.

Legal and Regulatory Matters. In addition to nationalization, foreign governments may take other actions that could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest, including restrictions on foreign investment, expropriation of goods, imposition of taxes, currency restrictions and exchange control regulations.

Market Characteristics. Settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where a Fund's assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose a Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer. Transactions in options on securities, futures contracts, futures options and currency contracts may not be regulated as effectively on foreign exchanges as similar transactions in the United States, and may not involve clearing mechanisms and related guarantees. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by the imposition of different exercise terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States. The value of a Fund's positions may also be adversely impacted by delays in its ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States.

Taxes. The income payable on certain of the Funds' foreign securities, including interest and dividends, as well as gains realized from the sale or other disposition of foreign securities, may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the Funds' return on those investments as well as net amount of income or gains available for distribution to the Funds' shareholders. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. A shareholder otherwise subject to U.S. federal income taxes may, subject to certain limitations, be entitled to claim a credit or deduction of U.S. federal income tax purposes for such shareholder's proportionate share of such foreign taxes paid or incurred by the Funds. See "Taxation" below for additional information.

Investing in Asia. Although many countries in Asia have experienced a relatively stable political environment over the last decade, there is no guarantee that such stability will be maintained in the future. As an emerging region, many factors may affect such stability on a country-by-country as well as on a regional basis – increasing gaps between the rich and poor, agrarian unrest, instability of existing coalitions in politically-fractionated countries, hostile relations with neighboring countries, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection – and may result in adverse consequences to the Funds. The political history of some Asian countries has been characterized by political uncertainty, intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres, and political corruption. Such developments, if they continue to occur, could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization, and removal of trade barriers, and could result in significant disruption to securities markets.

The legal infrastructure in each of the countries in Asia is unique and often undeveloped. In most cases, securities laws are evolving and far from adequate for the protection of the public from serious fraud. Investment in Asian securities involves considerations and possible risks not typically involved with investment in other issuers, including changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments) or confiscatory taxation may also affect investment in Asian securities. Higher expenses may result from investments in Asian securities than would from investments in other securities because of the costs that must be incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies and brokerage commissions that may be higher than more established markets. Asian securities markets also may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than elsewhere. Investments in countries in the region could be affected by other factors not present elsewhere, including lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, inadequate settlement procedures and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Some Asian economies have limited natural resources, resulting in dependence on foreign sources for energy and raw materials and economic vulnerability to global fluctuations of price and supply. Certain countries in Asia are especially prone to natural disasters, such as flooding, drought and earthquakes. Combined with the possibility of man-made disasters, the occurrence of such disasters may adversely affect companies in which the Funds are invested and, as a result, may result in adverse consequences to the Funds.

Many of the countries in Asia periodically have experienced significant inflation. Should the governments and central banks of the countries in Asia fail to control inflation, this may have an adverse effect on the performance of the Funds' investments in Asian securities. Several of the countries in Asia remain dependent on the U.S. economy as their largest export customer, and future barriers to entry into the U.S. market or other important markets could adversely affect the Funds' performance. Intraregional trade is becoming an increasingly significant percentage of total trade for the countries in Asia. Consequently, the intertwined economies are becoming increasingly dependent on each other, and any barriers to entry to markets in Asia in the future may adversely affect the Funds' performance.

Certain Asian countries may have managed currencies which are maintained at artificial levels to the U.S. dollar rather than at levels determined by the market. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. Certain Asian countries also may restrict the free conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. There is no significant foreign exchange market for certain currencies, and it would, as a result, be difficult to engage in foreign currency transactions designed to protect the value of the Funds' interests in securities denominated in such currencies.

Although the Funds will generally attempt to invest in those markets which provide the greatest freedom of movement of foreign capital, there is no assurance that this will be possible or that certain countries in Asia will not restrict the movement of foreign capital in the future. Changes in securities laws and foreign ownership laws may have an adverse effect on the Funds.

Investing in Europe. The Funds may operate in euros and/or may hold euros and/or euro-denominated bonds and other obligations. The euro requires participation of multiple sovereign states forming the Euro zone and is therefore sensitive to the credit, general economic and political position of each such state, including each state's actual and intended ongoing engagement with and/or support for the other sovereign states then forming the European Union ("EU"), in particular those within the Euro zone. Changes in these factors might materially adversely impact the value of securities that the Fund has invested in.

European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") imposes for membership. Europe's economies are diverse, its governments are decentralized, and its cultures vary widely. Several EU countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among EMU member countries. Member countries are required to maintain tight control over inflation, public debt, and budget deficit to qualify for membership in the EMU. These requirements can severely limit the ability of EMU member countries to implement monetary policy to address regional economic conditions.

Economic challenges facing the region include high levels of public debt, significant rates of unemployment, aging populations, and heavy regulation in certain economic sectors. European policy makers have taken unprecedented steps to respond to the economic crisis and to boost growth in the region, which has increased the risk that regulatory uncertainty could negatively affect the value of the Funds' investments. Responses to economic or financial difficulties by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may be ineffective, may limit future economic growth or recovery, and/or may result in social unrest or other unintended consequences. Any of the foregoing events could significantly affect the value of the Funds' European investments.

The national politics of European countries can be unpredictable and subject to influence by disruptive political groups or ideologies. The occurrence of conflicts, war or terrorist activities in Europe could have an adverse impact on financial markets. For example, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The extent, duration and impact of Russia's military action in Ukraine, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional, European and global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors, and on a Fund's investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the region, including declines in value and reductions in liquidity.

Referendum on the UK's EU Membership. In an advisory referendum held in June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") electorate voted to leave the EU, an event widely referred to as "Brexit." On January 31, 2020, the UK officially withdrew from the EU and the UK entered a transition period which ended on December 31, 2020. On December 30, 2020, the EU and UK signed the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("TCA"), an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the EU's and the UK's relationship following the end of the transition period. Notwithstanding the TCA, following the transition period, there is likely to be considerable uncertainty as to the UK's post-transition framework.

The impact on the UK and the EU and the broader global economy is still unknown but could be significant and could result in increased volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth. Brexit may have a negative impact on the economy and currency of the UK and the EU as a result of anticipated, perceived or actual changes to the UK's economic and political relations with the EU. The impact of Brexit, and its ultimate implementation, on the economic, political and regulatory environment of the UK and the EU could have global ramifications.

The Funds may make investments in the UK, other EU members and in non-EU countries that are directly or indirectly affected by the exit of the UK from the EU. Adverse legal, regulatory or economic conditions affecting the economies of the countries in which the Funds conduct their business (including making investments) and any corresponding deterioration in global macro-economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on a Fund's investment returns. Potential consequences to which the Funds may be exposed, directly or indirectly, as a result of the UK referendum vote include, but are not limited to, market dislocations, economic and financial instability in the UK and in other EU members, increased volatility and reduced liquidity in financial markets, reduced availability of capital, an adverse effect on investor and market sentiment, Sterling and Euro destabilization, reduced deal flow in a Fund's target markets, increased counterparty risk and regulatory, legal and compliance uncertainties. Any of the foregoing or similar risks could have a material adverse effect on the operations, financial condition or investment returns of a Fund and/or the Adviser in general. The effects on the UK, European and global economies of the exit of the UK (and/or other EU members during the term of a Fund) from the EU, or the exit of other EU members from the European monetary area and/or the redenomination of financial instruments from the Euro to a different currency, are difficult to predict and to protect fully against. Many of the foregoing risks are outside of the control of a Fund and the Adviser. These risks may affect a Fund, the Adviser and other service providers given economic, political and regulatory uncertainty created by Brexit.

Illiquid Investments and Restricted Securities. Each Fund may purchase illiquid investments and securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered ("restricted securities") under the 1933 Act, but which can be sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. No Fund may acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. The term "illiquid investments" means any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Funds may not be able to sell illiquid investments when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the investments were liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid investments also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of liquid investments. Illiquid investments also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities and may have an adverse impact on a Fund's NAV.

High yield/high-risk bonds (including floating rate loans) may be less liquid than higher quality investments. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, requiring AGFA to rely on judgments that may be somewhat subjective in determining value, which could vary from the amount that a Fund could realize upon disposition.

The privately placed securities in which the Funds may invest are called restricted securities because there are restrictions or conditions attached to their resale. Restricted securities may be sold only in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the 1933 Act or in a transaction exempt from such registration such as certain privately negotiated transactions. Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities may be priced at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

Certain restricted securities may be purchased by certain “qualified institutional buyers” without the necessity for registration of the securities. These securities are often called Rule 144A securities. A Fund may acquire such a security without the security being treated as illiquid for purposes of the above-described limitation on acquisition of illiquid assets if AGFA determines that the security is liquid under guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. Investing in such restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the level of a Fund’s illiquidity to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities.

Inflation-Linked Investments. The Funds may invest in inflation-linked investments, which are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Inflation-linked investments often are structured in one of two common arrangements: (i) the U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond and (ii) most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index accruals as part of a semiannual coupon. Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. The Funds also may invest in other inflation related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-indexed bonds. While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

As inflation increases, the value of the Funds’ assets can decline as can the value of the Funds’ distributions. Although each Fund invests in inflation-linked investments, the value of its securities may be vulnerable to changes in expectations of inflation or interest rates. Although inflation-linked investments are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise because of reasons other than inflation (for example, because of changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the security’s inflation measure. There is no guarantee that the Funds will generate returns that exceed the rate of inflation in the U.S. economy over time. There is no guarantee that the Funds’ use of inflation-linked investments will be successful. Furthermore, during periods of deflation or periods when the actual rate of inflation is lower than anticipated, the Funds are likely to underperform funds that hold fixed income securities similar to those held by the Funds but do not hold inflation-linked investments.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”). IPOs occur when a company first offers its securities to the public. Although companies can be any age or size at the time of their IPO, they are often smaller and have limited operating histories, which may involve a greater potential for the value of their securities to be impaired following the IPO. Investors in IPOs can be adversely affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by the issuance of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders. In addition, all of the factors that affect stock market performance may have a greater impact on the shares of IPO companies.

The price of a company’s securities may be highly unstable at the time of its IPO and for a period thereafter due to market psychology prevailing at the time of the IPO, the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available and limited availability of investor information. As a result of this or other factors, AGFA might decide to sell an IPO security more quickly than it would otherwise, which may result in a significant gain or loss and greater transaction costs to the Funds. Any gains from shares held for one year or less may be treated as short-term gains, and be taxable as ordinary income to a Fund’s shareholders. In addition, IPO securities may be subject to varying patterns of trading volume and may, at times, be difficult to sell without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. The effect of an IPO investment can have a magnified impact on a Fund’s performance if the Funds’ asset base is small. Consequently, IPOs may constitute a significant portion of a Fund’s returns particularly when the Fund is small. Since the number of securities issued in an IPO is limited, it is likely that IPO securities will represent a small component of a Fund’s assets as it increases in size and therefore have a more limited effect on the Fund’s performance.

There can be no assurance that IPOs will continue to be available for the Funds to purchase. The number or quality of IPOs available for purchase by the Funds may vary, decrease or entirely disappear. In some cases, the Funds may not be able to purchase IPOs at the offering price, but may have to purchase the shares in the after-market at a price greatly exceeding the offering price, making it more difficult for the Funds to realize a profit.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds, ETFs and business development companies as well as private or foreign investment funds, subject to limitations prescribed by the Investment Company Act. The Investment Company Act limitations prohibit a Fund from: (i) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of an investment company; (ii) investing more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets in securities of any one investment company; and (iii) investing more than 10% of the Fund’s total assets in securities of all investment companies. These restrictions may not apply to certain investments in money market funds. However, the Funds may invest in certain ETFs beyond the statutory limits of Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act in reliance on, and subject to the conditions of, Rule 12d1-4 thereunder or another exemption that may be available.

Each Fund indirectly will bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by the investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. The investment companies in which a Fund invests may have adopted certain investment restrictions that are more or less restrictive than the Fund’s investment restrictions, which may permit the Fund to engage in investment strategies indirectly that are prohibited under the Fund’s investment restrictions.

Closed-end funds are subject to management risk because the adviser to the closed-end fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the fund’s investment objective. Moreover, investments in a closed-end fund generally reflect the risks of the closed-end fund’s underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end funds may also trade at a discount or premium to their NAV and may trade at a larger discount or smaller premium subsequent to purchase by the Funds. Closed-end funds may trade infrequently and with small volume, which may make it difficult for the Funds to buy and sell shares. Closed-end funds are subject to management fees and other expenses that may increase their cost versus the costs of owning the underlying securities. Since closed-end funds trade on exchanges, the Funds may also incur brokerage expenses and commissions when they buy or sell closed-end fund shares.

Liquidity. Investments are subject to liquidity risk when they are difficult to purchase or sell. Investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of a Fund because it may be unable to sell or dispose of the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Applicable regulatory guidance and interpretations provide examples of factors that may be taken into account in determining whether a particular instrument should be treated as illiquid. Under the Funds' liquidity determination procedures, AGFA may consider factors deemed relevant.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. The Funds may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income from a Fund's investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of a Fund's assets can decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's assets.

Market Disruptions Risk. The Funds are subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including war and occupation, terrorism and related geopolitical risks, natural disasters, and public health emergencies, including an epidemic or pandemic, which may lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Funds' service providers rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Funds' service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Funds. Each Fund is also subject to the risk that deficiencies in the internal systems or controls of the Adviser or another service provider will cause losses for the Fund or hinder Fund operations. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systemic) could prevent a Fund from purchasing a security expected to appreciate in value.

A widespread health crisis, such as a global pandemic, could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions or restrictions and closures of securities exchanges and businesses. Such a health care crisis could impact the ability to complete redemptions, and adversely impact investments held by the Funds. For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus, caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Funds hold. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff furloughs and reductions) and supply chains, and a reduction in consumer and business spending, as well as general economic concern and uncertainty. These disruptions have led to instability in the marketplace, including equity and debt market losses and overall volatility, and the jobs market. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial wellbeing and performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses, such as COVID-19, in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Funds. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Funds being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price their investments. These and other developments may adversely affect the liquidity of the Funds' holdings. Although the precise impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains unknown, it has introduced uncertainty and volatility in global markets and economies. This impact may be for a short-term or extend for a longer term and may adversely affect the performance of a Fund.

U.S. and global markets recently have experienced increased volatility, including as a result of the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to the Funds and issuers in which they invest. For example, if a bank in which a Fund or an issuer has an account fails, any cash or other assets in bank accounts may be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost by the Fund or issuer. If a bank that provides a subscription line credit facility, asset-based facility, other credit facility and/or other services to an issuer fails, the issuer could be unable to draw funds under its credit facilities or obtain replacement credit facilities or other services from other lending institutions with similar terms. Even if banks used by issuers in which a Fund invests remain solvent, continued volatility in the banking sector could cause or intensify an economic recession, increase the costs of banking services or result in the issuers being unable to obtain or refinance indebtedness at all or on as favorable terms as could otherwise have been obtained. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to the Funds and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative or regulatory responses, are uncertain. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market and economic and financial conditions, as a result of developments in the banking industry or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the fund and issuers in which it invests.

In addition, inflation rates may change frequently and significantly because of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change). Changes in inflation rates may adversely affect market and economic conditions, the Funds' investments and an investment in the Funds.

Master Limited Partnerships. MLPs are limited partnerships in which ownership units are publicly traded. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners, such as the Funds that invest in an MLP, are not involved in the day-to-day management of the MLP. Investments in MLPs are generally subject to many of the risks that apply to partnerships. For example, holders of the units of MLPs may have limited control and limited voting rights on matters affecting the MLP. There may be fewer investor protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Conflicts of interest may exist among limited partners and the general partner of an MLP. Holders of units of an MLP are allocated income and capital gains in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. Investments held by MLPs may be illiquid. MLP units may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements.

Mortgage-Backed and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements and other categories of receivables. Such assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or corporation, or other credit enhancements may be present.

Such securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying asset-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Accordingly, a Fund's ability to maintain positions in such securities will be affected by reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments, and its ability to reinvest the returns of principal at comparable yields is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. To the extent that a Fund invests in asset-backed securities, the values of the Fund's portfolio securities will vary with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities present certain additional risks because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than residential real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. 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 a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, if the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, the Funds will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Funds' recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

The Funds may buy mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. Typically, mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans or leases, including mortgage loans made by savings & loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations.

Like other fixed income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline. However, when interest rates are declining, the value of a mortgage-related security with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Funds to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of AGFA to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. Some securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. These securities may also be subject to prepayment risk and, if the security has been purchased at a premium, the amount of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment.

The Funds, to the extent permitted in the Prospectus, or otherwise limited herein, may also invest in debt securities that are secured with collateral consisting of mortgage-related securities, and in other types of mortgage-related securities. Mortgage-backed securities may include multiple class securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit ("REMIC") pass-through or participation certificates. A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment and invests in certain mortgages principally secured by interests in real property and other permitted investments. CMOs provide an investor with a specified interest in the cash flow from a pool of underlying mortgages or of other mortgage-backed securities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes each with a specified fixed or floating interest rate and a final scheduled distribution rate. In many cases, payments of principal are applied to the CMO classes in the order of their respective stated maturities, so that no principal payments will be made on a CMO class until all other classes having an earlier stated maturity date are paid in full. Sometimes, however, CMO classes are "parallel pay" (*i.e.*, payments of principal are made to two or more classes concurrently). In some cases, CMOs may have the characteristics of a stripped mortgage-backed security whose price can be highly volatile. CMOs may exhibit more or less price volatility and interest rate risk than other types of mortgage-related obligations, and under certain interest rate and payment scenarios, a Fund may fail to recoup fully its investment in certain of these securities regardless of their credit quality.

While principal and interest payments on some mortgage-related securities may be guaranteed by the U.S. government, government agencies or other guarantors, the market value of such securities is not guaranteed. Generally, the Funds will invest in mortgage-related (or other asset-backed) securities either (1) issued by U.S. government-sponsored corporations such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), and Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") (*i.e.*, agency securities), or (2) privately issued securities rated Baa3 or better by Moody's or BBB- or better by S&P or, if not rated, of comparable investment quality as determined by AGFA. In addition, the Funds may invest in other mortgage-related (or other asset-backed) securities that AGFA considers to be consistent with the Funds' investment objective, strategies and policies, as applicable. If any mortgage-related (or other asset-backed) security is determined to be illiquid, each Fund will limit its investments in these and other illiquid instruments subject to the Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

In addition, the U.S. government, including the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, and other governmental and regulatory bodies has recently taken or is considering taking actions to address the financial crisis, including initiatives to limit large-scale losses associated with mortgage-related securities held on the books of certain U.S. financial institutions and to support the credit markets generally. The impact that such actions could have on any of the mortgage-related securities held by the Funds are unknown.

As in the case with other fixed income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-backed security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-backed securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The value of some mortgage-backed securities in which the Funds may invest may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of the Funds, the ability of the Funds to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of AGFA to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. If AGFA incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken a position in mortgage-backed securities that is or becomes contrary to prevailing market trends, the Funds could be exposed to the risk of a loss.

Investment in mortgage-backed securities poses several risks, including prepayment, extension market, and credit risk. Prepayment risk reflects the chance that borrowers may prepay their mortgages faster than expected, thereby affecting the investment's average life and perhaps its yield. Whether or not a mortgage loan is prepaid is almost entirely controlled by the borrower. Borrowers are most likely to exercise their prepayment options at a time when it is least advantageous to investors, generally prepaying mortgages as interest rates fall, and slowing payments as interest rates rise. Conversely, when interest rates are rising, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of the mortgage-backed security. Besides the effect of prevailing interest rates, the rate of prepayment and refinancing of mortgages may also be affected by changes in home values, ease of the refinancing process and local economic conditions.

Market risk reflects the chance that the price of the security may fluctuate over time. The price of mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to prevailing interest rates, the length of time the security is expected to be outstanding, and the liquidity of the issue. In a period of unstable interest rates, there may be decreased demand for certain types of mortgage-backed securities, and the Funds invested in such securities and wishing to sell them may find it difficult to find a buyer, which may in turn decrease the price at which they may be sold.

Credit risk reflects the chance that a Fund may not receive all or part of its principal because the issuer or credit enhancer has defaulted on its obligations. Obligations issued by U.S. government-related entities are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The performance of private label mortgage-backed securities, issued by private institutions, is based on the financial health of those institutions.

To the extent that mortgages underlying a mortgage-related security are so-called "subprime mortgages" (*i.e.*, mortgages granted to borrowers whose credit history is not sufficient to obtain a conventional mortgage), the risk of default is higher. Subprime mortgages also have higher serious delinquency rates than prime loans. The downturn in the subprime mortgage lending market may have far-reaching consequences into various aspects of the financials sector, and consequently, the values of the Funds may decline in response to such developments.

Home mortgage loans are typically grouped together into pools by banks and other lending institutions, and interests in these pools are then sold to investors, allowing the bank or other lending institution to have more money available to loan to home buyers. Some of these pools are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or by government sponsored private corporations - familiarly called "Ginnie Mae," "Fannie Mae" and "Freddie Mac." Home mortgage loans may also be purchased and grouped together by non-lending institutions such as investment banks and hedge funds who will sell interests in such pools to investors. Mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Funds' holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Funds' investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.

Commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") are collateralized by one or more commercial mortgage loans. Banks and other lending institutions typically group the loans into pools and interests in these pools are then sold to investors, allowing the lender to have more money available to loan to other commercial real estate owners. Commercial mortgage loans may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings. Investments in CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

The values of, and income generated by, CMBS may be adversely affected by changing interest rates and other developments impacting the commercial real estate market, such as population shifts and other demographic changes, increasing vacancies (potentially for extended periods) and reduced demand for commercial and office space as well as maintenance or tenant improvement costs and costs to convert properties for other uses. These developments could result from, among other things, changing tastes and preferences (such as remote work arrangements) as well as cultural, technological, global or local economic and market developments. In addition, changing interest rate environments and associated changes in lending standards and higher refinancing rates may adversely affect the commercial real estate and CMBS markets. The occurrence of any of the foregoing or similar developments would likely increase default risk for the properties and loans underlying these investments as well as impact the value of, and income generated by, these investments. These developments could also result in reduced liquidity for CMBS.

Non-Diversified Status. The AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund, as a non-diversified fund, can invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or in fewer issuers than a diversified fund. Investing in a non-diversified fund involves greater risk than investing in a diversified fund because a loss in value of a particular investment may have a greater effect on the fund's return because the securities may represent a larger portion of the fund's total portfolio assets, which could lead to greater volatility in the fund's returns. Because the Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act, it is subject only to certain federal tax diversification requirements. See "Taxation" below for additional information.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. Each Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on its "real estate investment trust taxable income" (including net capital gains) for a taxable year that it distributes to its shareholders if, among other things, it distributes substantially all of that income (other than "net capital gain" (as defined below under "Taxation"))).

Because REITs have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, REIT shareholders, including a Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses in addition to the expenses of the Fund. However, such expenses are not considered to be Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and, therefore, are not reflected as such in a Fund's fee table.

A Fund also may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for modified tax-free “pass-through” of net investment income and net realized capital gains under the Code, including regulations thereunder and IRS interpretations or similar authority upon which a Fund may rely or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act.

Regulatory Risk. Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Funds are regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Funds and the value of their investments, and limit and/or preclude the Funds’ ability to achieve their investment objectives. Government regulation may change frequently and such changes may have significant adverse consequences on the Funds. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects.

Repurchase Agreements. Each of the Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions in pursuit of its investment objectives, as “cover” for the investment techniques it employs, or for liquidity purposes. Under a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases a debt security and simultaneously agrees to sell the security back to the seller at a mutually agreed-upon future price and date, normally one day or a few days later. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon market interest rate during the purchaser’s holding period. The Funds follow certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting any repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions whose condition will be continually monitored by the Adviser. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement.

In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral which could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase are less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. A Fund also may experience difficulties and incur certain costs in exercising its rights to the collateral and may lose the interest the Fund expected to receive under the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but may be longer.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Each Fund may use reverse repurchase agreements as part of its investment strategy. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by a Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to a Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and the Funds intend to use the reverse repurchase technique only when the Adviser believes it will be to a Fund’s advantage to do so.

Securities Lending. For the purpose of realizing additional income, each Funds may make secured loans of the Fund’s securities amounting to not more than 33 1/3% of its total assets. Securities loans are made to broker/dealers, institutional investors, or other persons pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by collateral at least equal at all times to the value of the securities loaned, marked to market on a daily basis. The collateral received will consist of cash, U.S. government securities, letters of credit or such other collateral as may be permitted under its investment program. While the securities are being loaned, a Fund will continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities, as well as interest on the investment of the collateral or a fee from the borrower, although a portion can be payable to a collateral agent for certain services. When a Fund invests collateral, the Fund will bear the risk of loss and the risk of loss depends on the nature and type of investment made with the collateral. Costs of underlying securities lending activities are not typically reflected in the Funds’ fee and expense ratios. The Funds have a right to call each loan and obtain the securities on five Business Days’ notice or, in connection with securities trading on foreign markets, within such longer period of time which coincides with the normal settlement period for purchases and sales of such securities in such foreign markets. The Funds will not have the right to vote securities while they are being loaned, but they will call a loan in anticipation of any important vote. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of secured credit, consist of possible delay in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Short Sales. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market price. Even during normal or favorable market conditions, the Funds may make short sales in an attempt to maintain portfolio flexibility and facilitate the rapid implementation of investment strategies if AGFA believes that the price of a particular security or group of securities is likely to decline.

When a Fund makes a short sale, the Fund must arrange through a broker or other institution to borrow the security to deliver to the buyer; and, in so doing, the Fund becomes obligated to replace the security borrowed at its market price at the time of replacement, whatever that price may be. A Fund may have to pay a premium and other transaction costs to borrow the security, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. A Fund must also pay any dividends or interest payable on the security until the Fund replaces the security.

The Funds must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses a Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Also, the lender of a security may terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same security for delivery. In that case, the Fund would need to purchase a replacement security at the then current market price “buy in” by paying the lender an amount equal to the cost of purchasing the security.

Until a Fund replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund’s short position by collateral deposited with the broker or the Funds’ custodian, consisting of cash, U.S. government securities or other securities acceptable to the broker. This may limit the Fund’s investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

While derivative instruments are excluded from the definition of a short sale, the Funds may enter into short sales on derivative instruments with a counterparty will be subject to counterparty risk (*i.e.*, the risk that a Fund’s counterparty will not satisfy its obligation under the particular derivative contract), in addition to risks relating to derivatives and short sales.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Each Fund also may invest in U.S. government securities in pursuit of their investment objectives, as “cover” for the investment techniques it employs, or for liquidity purposes. U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, and the National Credit Union Administration. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by Federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored Federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so, since the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

Yields on U.S. government securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering, and the maturity of the obligation. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to potentially greater capital appreciation and depreciation than obligations with shorter maturities and lower yields. The market value of U.S. government securities generally varies inversely with changes in market interest rates. An increase in interest rates, therefore, would generally reduce the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in U.S. government securities, while a decline in interest rates would generally increase the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in these securities. Accordingly, risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened.

Zero Coupon Bonds. The Funds' fixed income investments may include zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds would have accrued and compounded over the period until maturity. A zero coupon bond pays no interest to its holder during its life and its value consists of the difference between its face value at maturity and its cost. Such investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service but also require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of such cash. Such investments may experience greater volatility in market value than debt obligations which provide for regular payments of interest. Moreover, zero coupon bonds involve the additional risk that, unlike securities that periodically pay interest to maturity, a Fund will realize no cash until a specified future payment date unless a portion of such securities is sold and, if the issuer of such securities defaults, the Fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. The valuation of such investments requires judgment regarding the collection of futures payments. A Fund will accrue income on such investments for each taxable year which (net of deductible expenses, if any) is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is generally received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to satisfy the Fund's distribution obligations.

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which are borne directly by the Funds. High portfolio turnover may result in the Funds recognizing greater amounts of income and capital gains, which would increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders and increase the amount of commissions paid by the Funds. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all of a Fund's portfolio securities were replaced once within a one-year period. The rate of portfolio turnover will depend upon market and other conditions, and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser believes that portfolio changes are appropriate.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions set forth below are fundamental policies of the Funds and may not be changed, except as described below, without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds. The vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of (a) 67% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, whichever is the less. For purposes of the fundamental investment restrictions, the phrase “to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder” may be informed by guidance and interpretations of the SEC or its staff or exemptive relief from the SEC.

1. The Funds may borrow money to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
2. The Funds may issue senior securities to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
3. Each Fund may act as an underwriter of securities issued by others to the extent it could be considered an underwriter in the acquisition and disposition of restricted securities.
4. The Funds may purchase or sell real estate to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
5. The Funds may invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
6. The Funds may make loans to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
7. Each Fund may not “concentrate” its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

In addition to the fundamental restrictions listed above, the AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund will operate in a manner consistent with its classification as a “diversified company,” and the AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund will operate in a manner consistent with its classification as a “non-diversified company,” as each term is defined in the Investment Company Act.

Except with respect to borrowing, if a percentage limitation is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the value of a Fund’s investments will not constitute a violation of such limitation. Thus, a Fund may continue to hold a security even though it causes the Fund to exceed a percentage limitation because of fluctuation in the value of the Fund’s assets, except that any borrowing by a Fund that exceeds the fundamental investment limitations stated above must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the Investment Company Act or the relevant rules, regulations or interpretations thereunder.

Borrowing. In the event that a Fund’s “asset coverage” (as defined in the Investment Company Act) at any time falls below 300%, the Fund, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulations, will reduce the amount of its borrowings to the extent required so that the asset coverage of such borrowings will be at least 300%.

Senior Securities. The Funds may enter into certain transactions that are economically equivalent to borrowing (e.g., reverse repurchase agreements). Under the Investment Company Act and interpretations thereof, borrowing transactions and certain transactions that create leverage will not be considered to constitute the issuance of a “senior security” by a Fund, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the limitations otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Fund, if the Fund: (1) maintains an offsetting financial position; (2) maintains liquid assets equal in value to the Fund’s potential economic exposure under the borrowing transaction; or (3) otherwise “covers” the transaction in accordance with applicable SEC guidance.

Real Estate. The Funds may acquire real estate as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and the Funds may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or REITs.

Commodities. Under the federal securities and commodities laws, certain financial instruments such as futures contracts and options thereon, including currency futures, stock index futures or interest rate futures, and certain swaps, including currency swaps, interest rate swaps, swaps on broad-based securities indices and certain credit default swaps, may, under certain circumstances, also be considered to be commodities. Nevertheless, the Investment Company Act does not prohibit investments in physical commodities or contracts related to physical commodities.

Loans. Although the Investment Company Act does not prohibit a fund from making loans, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets, except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements.

Concentration. Although the Investment Company Act does not define what constitutes “concentration” in an industry or group of industries, the staff of the SEC takes the position that any fund that invests more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities) is deemed to be “concentrated” in that industry or group of industries. In applying this restriction to derivative transactions or instruments, including, but not limited to, futures, swaps, forwards, options and structured notes, the Funds will look to the industry of the reference asset(s) and not to the counterparty or issuer. The Funds do not apply this restriction to repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, including U.S. government agency securities.

For purposes of the Funds’ industry concentration policy, the Adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and instrument and may assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics. The Adviser may, but need not, consider industry classifications provided by third parties.

Diversification. Under the Investment Company Act and the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, a “diversified company,” as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government or its agencies, or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer’s voting securities would be held by the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

In seeking to implement the Funds’ policies, the Adviser effects transactions with those brokers and dealers who the Adviser believes provide the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. If the Adviser believes such prices and executions are obtainable from more than one broker or dealer, the Adviser may give consideration to placing portfolio transactions with those brokers and dealers who also furnish research and other services to the Funds or the Adviser. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale; statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investment; wire services; and appraisals or evaluations of portfolio securities. If the broker-dealer providing these additional services is acting as a principal for its own account, no commissions would be payable. If the broker-dealer is not a principal, a higher commission may be justified, at the determination of the Adviser, for the additional services. The information and services received by the Adviser from brokers and dealers may be of benefit to the Adviser in the management of accounts of some of the Adviser’s other clients and may not in all cases benefit the Funds directly. While the receipt of such information and services is useful in varying degrees and would generally reduce the amount of research or services otherwise performed by the Adviser and thereby reduce the Adviser’s expenses, this information and these services are of indeterminable value and the management fee paid to the Adviser is not reduced by any amount that may be attributable to the value of such information and services.

The Adviser does not consider sales of Shares as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by the Funds during the three most recent fiscal years, as applicable, are set forth in the table below.

Name of Fund	Brokerage Commissions Paid	Amount of Transactions Involved
<i>AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund</i>		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	\$747.00	\$585,561.54
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022	\$807.42	\$597,058.56
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021	\$786.61	\$692,528.10
<i>AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund</i>		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	\$3,685.34	\$5,679,648.93
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022	\$621.86	\$829,665.46
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021	\$665.75	\$983,671.92

Directed Brokerage

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Funds did not participate in any directed brokerage.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed by its officers under the oversight of its Board. The Board sets broad policies for the Trust and may appoint Trust officers. The Board oversees the performance of the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers. Each Trustee serves until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified.

One Trustee and all of the officers of the Trust are directors, officers or employees of the Adviser and/or its affiliates, except for Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kalina, who are employees of affiliates of the Distributor. The other Trustees are Independent Trustees. The fund complex includes the Funds and the AGF ETFs, all of which are held out to investors as related for purposes of investment and investor services ("Fund Complex").

The Trustees, their year of birth, term of office and length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen and other directorships, if any, held by each Trustee, are shown in a table below. The officers, their year of birth, term of office and length of time served and their principal business occupations during the past five years, are shown in a table below. Unless noted otherwise, the address of each Trustee and each Officer is: c/o AGF Investments Trust, 99 High Street, Suite 2802, Boston, MA 02110.

Name, Address*, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served (or Year Service Began)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Independent Trustees					
Peter A. Ambrosini Year of Birth: 1943	Trustee	Indefinite/ Since 2011	Independent Consultant, (2013 to present); Independent Director of GMO Trust (2013 to 2021); Independent Consultant, GMO Funds (2011 to 2021).	4	None
Joseph A. Franco Year of Birth: 1957	Trustee	Indefinite/ Since 2011	Professor of Law, Suffolk University Law School (1996 to present).	4	None
Richard S. Robie III Year of Birth: 1960	Trustee	Indefinite/ Since 2011	Chief Operating Officer, Eagle Capital Management (July 2017 to present); Consultant, Advent International (August 2010 to present).	4	None
Interested Trustee**					
William H. DeRoche Year of Birth: 1962	Trustee; President	Indefinite/ Since 2020 Indefinite/ Since 2012	Senior Vice President, Head of Quantitative Investing (September 2022 to present); Chief Investment Officer, Adviser (April 2010 to August 2022); Chief Compliance Officer, Adviser (June 2012 to March 2017).	4	None

*Each Independent Trustee may be contacted by writing to the counsel for the Independent Trustees of AGF Investments Trust, c/o Stacy L. Fuller, Esq., K&L Gates LLP, 1601 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C., 20006-1600.

**Mr. DeRoche is an “interested person,” as defined by the Investment Company Act, because of his employment with AGF Investments LLC, adviser to the AGF ETFs.

Officers

Name, Address, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served (or Year Service Began)	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Joshua Hunter 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, ME 04101 Year of Birth: 1981	Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer	Indefinite/Since 2015	Senior Principal Consultant and Fund Principal Financial Officer, Foreside Management Services, LLC (July 2015 to present).*
Kenneth Kalina 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, ME 04101 Year of Birth: 1959	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite/Since 2017	Senior Principal Consultant and Fund Chief Compliance Officer, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (June 2017 to present); Chief Compliance Officer, Henderson Global Funds (December 2005 to June 2017).*
Kevin McCreadie 81 Bay Street, Suite 3900 CIBC Square – Tower One Toronto, Ontario Canada M5J 0G1 Year of Birth: 1960	Vice President	Indefinite/Since 2017	Director and Chief Investment Officer of AGF Investments America Inc. (June 2014 to present); Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of AGF Management Limited (December 2018 to present); Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of AGF Management Limited (June 2014 to November 2018); Senior Officer and/or Director of certain subsidiaries of AGF Management Limited (June 2014 to present).
Damion Hendrickson 99 High Street, Suite 2802 Boston, MA 02110 Year of Birth: 1972	Vice President	Indefinite/Since 2020	Managing Director/Head of U.S. Business of AGF Investments (March 2020 to present); Managing Director/Head of Sales U.S. and Latin America of HSBC Global Asset Management (December 2011 to February 2020).

*Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kalina serve as officers to other unaffiliated mutual funds or closed-end funds for which the Distributor (or its affiliates) acts as distributor (or provider of other services).

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2022, no officer or Trustee beneficially owned shares of the Funds. As of December 31, 2022, no Independent Trustee or his immediate family member owned beneficially or of record securities in the Adviser or Distributor, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or Distributor.

The following table shows the dollar range of shares of the Funds owned by each Trustee in the Funds:

Information as of December 31, 2022		
Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies*
Independent Trustees		
Peter A. Ambrosini	None	None
Joseph A. Franco	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Richard S. Robie III	None	None
Interested Trustee		
William H. DeRoche	None	Over \$100,000

*Family of Investment Companies consists only of the Funds of AGF Investments Trust.

Additional Information About the Trustees

The following provides information additional to that set forth in the table above regarding other relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills applicable to each Trustee.

Peter A. Ambrosini: Mr. Ambrosini has extensive experience in the investment management business, including as a chief compliance officer of an investment adviser.

Joseph A. Franco: Mr. Franco is a law professor and has extensive experience in legal and regulatory issues affecting the securities industry, including prior positions with the SEC. He recently co-authored a legal casebook on Investment Management Regulation.

Richard S. Robie III: Mr. Robie has extensive experience in the investment management business, including as a chief administration officer of an investment adviser.

William H. DeRoche: Mr. DeRoche has extensive experience in the investment management industry, including as head of quantitative investment strategies, senior portfolio manager and investment analyst.

The Board has determined that each Trustee on an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees is qualified to serve, and should serve, on the Board. To make this determination the Board considered a variety of criteria, none of which in isolation was controlling. Among other things, the Board considered each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills.

Board Structure

Mr. DeRoche is considered to be an Interested Trustee and serves as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board; and serving as a liaison among the other Trustees, Trust officers, management personnel and counsel.

The Board believes that having an interested Chairman, who is familiar with the Adviser and its operations, while also having three-fourths of the Board composed of Independent Trustees, strikes an appropriate balance that allows the Board to benefit from the insights and perspective of a representative of management while empowering the Independent Trustees with the ultimate decision-making authority. The Board has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee at this time. The Board does not believe that an independent Chairman or a lead Independent Trustee would enhance the Board's effectiveness, as the relatively small size of the Board allows for diverse viewpoints to be shared and for effective communications between and among Independent Trustees and management so that meetings proceed efficiently. Independent Trustees have effective input with respect to the Board's agenda because they form a majority of the Board and can request presentations and agenda topics at Board meetings.

The Board normally holds four regularly scheduled in-person meetings each year. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees typically meet separately at each regularly scheduled in-person meeting of the Board, during a portion of each separate meeting management is not present. The Independent Trustees may also hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

The Board conducts a self-assessment on an annual basis, as part of which it considers whether the structure of the Board and its Committees are appropriate under the circumstances. Based on such self-assessment, among other things, the Board will consider whether its current structure is appropriate. As part of this self-assessment, the Board will consider several factors, including the number of funds overseen by the Board, their investment objectives, the responsibilities entrusted to the Adviser and other service providers with respect to the oversight of the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Funds.

The Board sets broad policies for the Trust and may appoint Trust officers. The Board oversees the performance of the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board monitors the Adviser's risk management, including, as applicable, its management of investment, compliance and operational risks, through the receipt of periodic reports and presentations. The Board has not established a standing risk committee. Rather, the Board relies on Trust officers, advisory personnel and service providers to manage applicable risks and report exceptions to the Board in order to enable it to exercise its oversight responsibility. To this end, the Board receives reports from such parties at least quarterly, including, but not limited to, investment and/or performance reports, distribution reports, valuation reports and internal controls reports. Similarly, the Board receives quarterly reports from the Trust's chief compliance officer ("CCO"), including, but not limited to, a report on the Trust's compliance program, and the Independent Trustees have an opportunity to meet separately each quarter with the CCO. The CCO typically provides the Board with updates regarding the Trust's compliance policies and procedures, including any enhancements to them. The Board expects all parties, including, but not limited to, the Adviser, service providers and the CCO, to inform the Board on an intra-quarter basis if a material issue arises that requires the Board's oversight.

The Board generally exercises its oversight as a whole, but has delegated certain oversight functions to an Audit Committee. The function of the Audit Committee is discussed in detail below.

Committees

The Board currently has two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. Currently, each Independent Trustee serves on each of these committees.

The purposes of the Audit Committee are to: (1) oversee generally the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, their internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; (2) oversee the quality, integrity, and objectivity of the Funds' financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (3) assist the full Board with its oversight of the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Funds' accounting and financial reporting, internal controls and independent audits; (4) approve, prior to appointment, the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent auditors; and (5) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

The purposes of the Nominating Committee are, among other things, to: (1) identify and recommend for nomination candidates to serve as Trustees and/or on Board committees who are not "interested persons" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act ("Interested Person") of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; (2) evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board regarding potential trustee candidates who are not Interested Persons of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; and (3) review periodically the workload and capabilities of the Trustees and, as the Nominating Committee deems appropriate, to make recommendations to the Board if such a review suggests that changes to the size or composition of the Board and/or its committees are warranted. The Nominating Committee will generally not consider potential candidates for nomination identified by shareholders. Shareholder nominations should be forwarded to the attention of the President of the Trust at the address provided on the cover of this SAI. Any shareholder nomination must be submitted in compliance with all of the pertinent provisions of Rule 14a-8 under the 1934 Act in order to be considered by the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee met once during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Compensation of Trustees and Officers

The Interested Trustee is not compensated by the Trust. Prior to January 1, 2023, the Trust paid each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of \$32,000, paid in equal quarterly installments. Effective January 1, 2023, the Trust pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of \$36,000, paid in equal quarterly installments. All Trustees are reimbursed for their travel expenses and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board meetings. The Trust does not accrue pension or retirement benefits as part of the Funds' expenses, and Trustees are not entitled to benefits upon retirement from the Board.

The table below shows the compensation that was paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as part of Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
Peter A. Ambrosini	\$394	None	None	\$33,000
Joseph A. Franco	\$394	None	None	\$33,000
Richard S. Robie III	\$394	None	None	\$33,000
Interested Trustee				
William H. DeRoche	None	None	None	None

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

As of October 2, 2023, the name, address and percentage ownership of each entity or person that owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of a Fund were as follows:

AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund		
Share Class	Nominee Name/Address	Percent of Class
Class I	AGF Investments Inc. 81 Bay Street Suite 3900 CIBC Square –Tower One Toronto, ON M5J 0G1	100.00 %*
Class R6	AGF Investments Inc. 81 Bay Street Suite 3900 CIBC Square –Tower One Toronto, ON M5J 0G1	100.00 %*
AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund		
Share Class	Nominee Name/Address	Percent of Class
Class I	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1015	85.58%*
	AGF Investments Inc. 81 Bay Street Suite 3900 CIBC Square –Tower One Toronto, ON M5J 0G1	8.04%
	Interactive Brokers LLC 2 Pickwick Plaza Suite 202 Greenwich CT 06830-5576	6.37%
Class R6	AGF Investments Inc. 81 Bay Street Suite 3900 CIBC Square –Tower One Toronto, ON M5J 0G1	100.00 %*

*A person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the voting securities of the Fund may be deemed to “control” (as defined in the Investment Company Act) the Fund, and may be able to exercise a controlling influence over any matter submitted to shareholders of the Fund.

As of October 2, 2023, the Trustees and officers, unless otherwise noted, as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding equity securities of each Fund.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADVISER

AGFA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AGF Management Limited, a diversified global asset management firm based in Canada. In rendering investment advisory services, AGFA may use the research, trading and other resources of AGF Investments Inc. (“AGFI”), an affiliate of AGFA. AGFI is not registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of Investment Company, as amended. AGFA has entered into a Resources Sharing Agreement and a Shared Services Agreement (collectively, the “Affiliate Agreement”) with AGFI. Investment professionals from AGFI may render research, trading and other services to the Funds under the Affiliate Agreement and are subject to supervision by AGFA. In some cases, AGFI may also utilize its branch offices or affiliates located in the U.S. or outside the U.S. to perform certain services, such as trade execution, trade matching and settlement, or various administrative, back-office or other services. The portfolio management teams of the Funds are dual employees of AGFA and AGFI.

Regina Chi has been the portfolio manager of the AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund since its inception (January 2020).

Martin Grosskopf has been a portfolio manager of the AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund since November 2017.

Vishal Bané has been a co-portfolio manager of the AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund since March 2023.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The Funds’ portfolio managers (the “Portfolio Managers”) provide discretionary investment advisory services to mutual funds offered in Canada and separate account clients, primarily through financial intermediaries (unaffiliated registered investment advisers) on a sub-advisory basis and institutional investors in multiple jurisdictions around the world.

The following table provides information about the Portfolio Managers as of June 30, 2023.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies [*]		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles ^{**}		Other Accounts		Performance Fee Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Regina Chi	1	\$0.7	3	\$ 526.9	1	\$540.8	N/A	N/A
Martin Grosskopf	1	\$4.8	5	\$611.8	3	\$603.6	N/A	N/A
Vishal Bané	1	\$4.8	1	\$484.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^{*}Registered Investment Companies include all funds managed by the Portfolio Manager, including the Funds.

^{**}Other Pooled Investment Vehicles include Canadian-registered mutual funds, including ETFs, managed by the Portfolio Manager.

Conflicts of Interest

In the course of providing advisory services for the Funds, the Adviser may simultaneously recommend the sale of a particular security for one Fund or account, if any, while recommending the purchase of the same security for another fund in the Trust or account, if any, if such recommendations are consistent with each client's investment strategies.

The Adviser, its principals, officers and employees (and members of their families) and affiliates may participate directly or indirectly as investors in the Adviser's clients, such as the Funds. Thus, the Adviser may recommend to clients the purchase or sale of securities in which it, or its officers, employees or related persons have a financial interest. The Adviser may give advice and take actions in the performance of its duties to its clients that differ from the advice given or the timing and nature of actions taken, with respect to other clients' accounts and/or employees' accounts that may invest in some of the same securities recommended to clients.

In addition, the Adviser, its affiliates and principals may trade for their own accounts. Consequently, non-customer and proprietary trades may be executed and cleared through any prime broker or other broker utilized by clients. It is possible that officers or employees of the Adviser may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to, or purchased for, its clients and may engage in transactions for their own accounts in a manner that is inconsistent with the Adviser's recommendations to a client. Personal securities transactions by employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when such persons trade in a security that is owned by, or considered for purchase or sale for, a client. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent such conflicts of interest and, when they do arise, to ensure that it effects transactions for clients in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty to its clients and in accordance with applicable law.

Any Access Person of the Adviser may make security purchases subject to the terms of the Adviser's Code of Ethics, which is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act.

The Adviser and its affiliated persons may come into possession from time to time of material nonpublic and other confidential information about companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell, or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Adviser and its affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using this information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether the person is a client of the Adviser. Accordingly, should the Adviser or any affiliated person come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any company, the Adviser and its affiliated persons will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose the information to clients as a result of following its policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

AGFA has created a competitive compensation program that is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. The Portfolio Managers are eligible to receive a fixed base salary, an annual incentive bonus, potential equity ownership as well as benefits. Each Portfolio Manager's total compensation, inclusive of bonus and equity ownership in the Adviser, reflects the Portfolio Manager's relative experience and contribution to the firm.

The annual incentive bonus opportunity provides cash bonuses and equity ownership based upon investment performance and individual contributions. Consideration is also given to appropriate risk management, teamwork and investment support activities in determining the annual bonus amount. Overall compensation will also depend on the profitability of the Adviser, which is tied to the success of the Funds.

The Portfolio Managers are eligible to participate in the firm's standard employee benefit programs, which include health and welfare programs.

Disclosure of Securities Ownership

The table below shows the dollar range of equity securities in the Funds beneficially owned by the Portfolio Managers as of June 30, 2023.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Securities Beneficially Owned
Regina Chi	None
Martin Grosskopf	None
Vishal Bané	None

Investment Management Agreement

Under an investment management agreement between AGFA and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (“Management Agreement”), the AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund and AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund pays AGFA a fee at an annualized rate, based on its average daily net assets, of 0.80% and 0.65%, respectively. AGFA manages the investment and the reinvestment of the assets of each of the Funds, in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and limitations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board. The address of AGFA is 81 Bay Street, Suite 3900 CIBC Square –Tower One, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5J 0G1.

Under the Management Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for the expenses of providing the personnel, office space and equipment reasonably necessary for the Adviser’s management of the Funds in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement and all expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with providing the services under the Management Agreement to the Funds, other than those assumed by the Trust or the Funds, or other third parties under separate agreements. The Adviser is not responsible for compensating the Independent Trustees.

AGFA has contractually undertaken to forgo current payment of fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Funds until at least November 1, 2026 (the “Contractual Expense Limit”) so that the total annual operating expenses (excluding taxes, interest, litigation, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and other transaction expenses relating to the purchase or sale of portfolio investments, and acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses) (“Operating Expenses”) of each share class of the AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund and the AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund are limited to 0.95% and 0.80%, respectively, of average daily net assets attributable to each share class (“Fee Caps”). This undertaking can only be changed with the approval of the Board of Trustees. In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its management fees to the extent of any acquired fund fees and expenses incurred by the Fund that are attributable to the management fee paid to the Adviser (or an affiliated person of the Adviser) by an underlying fund in which the Fund invests. Each Fund has agreed that it will repay the Adviser for fees and expenses forgone or reimbursed for the Fund during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap or the expense cap in place at the time of the original fee waiver or reimbursement. The Contractual Expense Limit for the Funds will be in place for 36 months from the date of this SAI, and will renew automatically each year unless terminated.

AGFA, from its own resources, including profits from advisory fees received from the Funds, also may make payments to broker-dealers and other financial institutions for their expenses in connection with the distribution of the Funds’ shares. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s most recent approval of the Management Agreement is contained in the report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2023.

The Management Agreement provides that the Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Management Agreement relates, but will be liable only for willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its duties or obligations in rendering its services to the Trust as specified in the Management Agreement. The Management Agreement also provides that the Adviser may engage in other businesses, devote time and attention to any other business whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and render investment advisory services to others.

The Management Agreement with respect to the Funds will remain in effect for two (2) years from its effective date and thereafter continue in effect for as long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually, by: (1) the Board, or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds (as defined in the Investment Company Act); and (2) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Management Agreement or Interested Persons of the Adviser, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Management Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds' shareholders, on 60 calendar days' written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser on the same notice to the Trust and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

The table below shows the actual aggregate advisory fees paid by the Funds, as well as expenses waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, during the three most recent fiscal years:

Name of Fund	Advisory Fees Paid	Reimbursements and Waivers by the Adviser
<i>AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund</i>		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2023	\$5,428	\$(389,118)
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2022	\$6,428	\$(353,755)
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2021	\$6,556	\$(328,686)
<i>AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund</i>		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2023	\$18,909	\$(433,292)
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2022	\$12,495	\$(385,887)
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2021	\$10,322	\$(349,087)

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and Foreside Financial Group, LLC, (on behalf of each of the Distributor, Foreside Fund Officer Services LLC, and Foreside Management Services LLC), have each adopted a code of ethics ("Code of Ethics") under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act which is designed to prevent their affiliated persons from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a Code of Ethics). There can be no assurance that the Codes of Ethics are effective in preventing such activities. The Codes of Ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of each of those entities to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Trust's and the Adviser's Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Board has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings. It is the policy of the Funds and of AGFA to prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information concerning the Funds' portfolio holdings. Under the policy, portfolio holdings may be made available on a selective basis to mutual fund evaluation services due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds, provided that: (i) the recipient does not distribute the portfolio holdings to third parties, other departments or persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling the Funds before the expiration of the applicable delay periods; (ii) the recipient agrees not to use the information for investment or trading purposes; and (iii) the recipient signs a written confidentiality agreement. Portfolio holdings of the Funds, which will form the basis for the calculation of NAV on a Business Day, are publicly disseminated within 60 days of the quarter-end through financial reporting and news services, including on the Funds' website at www.agf.com.

INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accounting Agent and Custodian

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. (“Administrator”), 70 Fargo Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, acts as administrator and fund accounting agent to the Funds pursuant to an administration agreement.

The Administrator provides the Funds with all required general administrative services, including, without limitation, office space, equipment, and personnel; clerical and general back office services; bookkeeping, internal accounting, and secretarial services; the determination of NAVs; and the preparation and filing of all reports, registration statements, proxy statements, and all other materials required to be filed or furnished by the Funds under federal and state securities laws. The Administrator pays all fees and expenses that are directly related to the services provided by the Administrator to the Funds; the Funds reimburse the Administrator for all fees and expenses incurred by the Administrator which are not directly related to the services the Administrator provides to the Funds under the service agreement. The Funds may also reimburse the Administrator for such out-of-pocket expenses as incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“Custodian”), 4 Chase MetroTech Center, Brooklyn, New York 11245, acts as custodian to the Funds pursuant to a custody agreement. The Custodian holds the Funds’ cash and securities, maintains such cash and securities in separate accounts in the name of the Funds, maintain a statement of accounts for the Funds, and may provide other services pursuant to the Custody Agreement and related agreements. The Custodian, upon the order of the Trust, receives, delivers and releases securities and makes payments for securities purchased by the Trust for the Funds.

The following table sets forth the administration, fund accounting and custodian expenses of each Fund paid to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for the fiscal years noted:

Fund	Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022	Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$127,566	\$120,379	\$123,629
AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund	\$115,644	\$112,397	115,687

Transfer Agent

U.S. Bank Global Services (the “Transfer Agent”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-5207, serves as the transfer agent to the Funds. The Transfer Agent is responsible for the processing purchase and redemption requests and crediting dividends to the accounts of shareholders of the Funds. For its services, the Transfer Agent receives monthly fees charged to the Funds, plus certain charges for securities transactions.

The following table sets forth the transfer agent expenses of the Funds paid by the Adviser to U.S. Bank Global Fund Services for the fiscal year noted:

Fund	Transfer Agent Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	Transfer Agent Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022	Transfer Agent Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$66,751	\$64,786	\$63,276
AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund	\$66,845	\$64,786	\$63,276

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd. (“Cohen”), 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as independent registered public accounting firm to the Funds. Cohen provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance, and consultation in connection with certain SEC filings.

Legal Counsel

Dechert LLP, 1900 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-1600, serves as legal counsel for the Funds.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the shares of the Funds shares pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (“Distribution Agreement”). The Distributor’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor. The Distributor also acts as an agent for the Trust with respect to the Funds and the AGF ETFs and for those activities described within the Distribution Agreement. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds. No compensation is payable by the Trust to the Distributor for such distribution services. However, the Adviser has entered into an agreement with the Distributor under which it makes payments to the Distributor in consideration for its services under the Distribution Agreement. The payments made by the Adviser to the Distributor do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders.

Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer Services Agreements

The Trust has entered into agreements with Foreside Management Services, LLC (“FMS”) and Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (“FFOS”), Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, pursuant to which FMS and FFOS provide the Trust with the services of individual(s) to serve as the Trust’s Principal Financial Officer, CCO and Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”) officer. Neither FMS, FFOS nor the Principal Financial Officer, CCO or AML officer have a role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or the Funds, or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust or the Funds.

Additional Payments to Financial Firms

Revenue Sharing/Marketing Support. The Adviser may make payments and provide other incentives to financial firms as compensation for services such as providing the Funds with “shelf space,” or a higher profile for the financial firms’ financial professionals and their customers, placing the Funds on the financial firms’ preferred or recommended fund list or otherwise identifying the Funds as being part of a complex to be accorded a higher degree of marketing support than complexes whose distributor or investment adviser is not making such payments, granting the Adviser access to the financial firms’ financial professionals in order to promote the Funds, providing assistance in training and educating the financial firms’ personnel, shareholder account set-up and maintenance, transaction processing and settlement, and furnishing marketing support and other specified services. The actual services provided, and the payments made for such services, vary from firm to firm. These payments may be significant to the financial firms.

Platform Support. The Adviser also may make payments or reimbursements to financial firms or their affiliated companies, which may be used for their platform development, maintenance, improvement and/or the availability of services including, but not limited to, platform education and communications, relationship management support, trading or order taking platforms and related infrastructure/technology and/or legal, risk management and regulatory compliance infrastructure in support of investment-related products, programs and services (collectively, “platform support”). Such payments typically relate to the amount of assets a financial firm’s clients have invested in the Funds.

Payments. Payments for items including marketing support and platform support, as well as revenue sharing, are, in certain circumstances, bundled and allocated among these categories in the Adviser's discretion. The financial firms receiving such bundled payments may characterize or allocate the payments differently from the Adviser's internal allocation. In addition, payments made by the Adviser to a financial firm and allocated by the Adviser to a particular category of services can in some cases result in benefits related to, or enhance the eligibility of the Adviser or a Fund to receive, services provided by the financial firm that may be characterized or allocated to one or more other categories of services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SHARES

Organization and Description of Shares of Beneficial Interest

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and registered open-end investment company. The Trust was organized on November 19, 2009 and has authorized capital of unlimited Shares of beneficial interest of no par value which may be issued in more than one class or series. Currently, the Trust consists of 4 series. The Board may designate additional series and classify Shares of a particular series into one or more classes of that series.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual shareholders meeting if the Investment Company Act does not require such a meeting. Generally, there will not be annual meetings of Trust shareholders. If requested by shareholders of at least 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, the Trust will call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee and will assist in communications with other Trust shareholders. Shareholders holding two-thirds of Shares outstanding of the funds in the Trust may remove Trustees from office by votes cast at a meeting of Trust shareholders or by written consent.

In addition to the Funds, other series of the Trust are the AGF ETFs. All Shares are freely transferable. Shares will not have preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights, and none of the Shares will have any preference to conversion, exchange, dividends, retirements, liquidation, redemption, or any other feature. Shares have equal voting rights, except that in a matter affecting only a particular fund of the Trust, only Shares of that fund may be entitled to vote on the matter. For the AGF ETFs, the Trust Instrument confers upon the Board the power, by resolution, to alter the number of Shares constituting a Creation Unit or to specify that Shares of the Funds may be individually redeemable. The Trust reserves the right to adjust the stock prices of Shares of the AGF ETFs to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any such adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits which would have no effect on the NAV of the Funds.

The Trust Instrument of the Trust disclaims liability of the shareholders or the officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of the Funds' property for all loss and expense of the Funds' shareholders being held personally liable solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reason. The risk of a Trust shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Funds themselves would not be able to meet the Trust's obligations and this risk should be considered remote.

If the Funds do not grow to a size to permit it to be economically viable, the Funds may cease operations. In such an event, shareholders may be required to liquidate or transfer their Shares at an inopportune time and shareholders may lose money on their investment.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING SHARES

Purchasing Shares

The Funds offer Class I and Class R6 shares.

Class I shares are offered by the Funds to individuals and institutions with a \$1,000,000 minimum requirement for initial investment, a minimum account balance of \$1,000,000 and no minimum is required for additional investments. Omnibus accounts are eligible to meet the initial investment minimum for Class I shares at the omnibus account level. The minimum requirement may be waived, at the Adviser's discretion, for certain institutions and individuals who are charged fees for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services by a financial intermediary or other service provider. Neither the minimum requirement for initial investment for the Funds nor the requirements for the minimum account size will apply to investments by employees of the Adviser (or their affiliates), officers and trustees of the Funds, partners or employees of law firms that serve as counsel to the Funds or the Funds' independent trustees, or members of the immediate families of the foregoing (e.g., spouses and children).

Class R6 shares are offered by the Funds to Institutional Investors that meet a \$1,000,000 minimum requirement for initial investment and to Eligible Investors. No minimum is required for additional investments. "Institutional Investors" (including endowments and foundations) are investors deemed appropriate by the Adviser that hold shares of the Funds through an account held directly with the Funds that are not traded through an intermediary, subject to a minimum initial investment of \$1,000,000. Eligible Investors (as that term is defined in the Prospectus) are not subject to a minimum initial investment and include (a) retirement and benefit plans that have plan-level or omnibus accounts held on the books of the Funds and do not collect servicing or record keeping fees from the Funds; (b) plans or platforms sponsored by a financial intermediary whereby shares are held on the books of the Funds through omnibus accounts, either at the plan or platform level or the level of the plan administrator, and where an unaffiliated third party intermediary provides administrative, distribution and/or other support services to the plan or platform and does not charge the Funds servicing, record keeping or sub-transfer agent fees; and (c) collective investment trusts. Class R6 shares are not available directly to traditional or Roth IRAs, Coverdell Savings Accounts, Keoghs, SEPs, SARSEPs, Simple IRAs, individual 401(k) plans or individual 403 (b) plans. Class R6 shares of the Funds have an investment minimum of \$1,000,000 and a minimum account balance of \$1,000,000. There is no investment minimum or minimum investment account size requirement for Eligible Investors. The Funds reserve the right to redeem shares if an account balance for the Funds fall below the minimum account balance due to redemptions and not due to market movement. If the account balance is not increased within 60 days of the investor being notified by the Fund, then the account may be closed and the proceeds in the account given to the investor. Fund shares will be redeemed at NAV on the day the redemption transaction is processed.

Orders for the purchase of shares of the Funds will be confirmed at the NAV next determined after receipt of the order in proper form by the Transfer Agent, generally as of the close of the NYSE on that day. Orders received by financial intermediaries prior to the close of the NYSE and received by the Transfer Agent prior to the close of that Business Day will be confirmed at the NAV as of the close of the NYSE on that day. Dealers and other financial services firms are obligated to transmit orders promptly.

The Funds offer you the option to submit purchase orders through your financial intermediary or through the Transfer Agent. Purchase orders may be delivered to the Transfer Agent by mail or phone, and purchase proceeds may be sent by check, wire transfer or ACH.

Shares of the Funds have not been registered outside of the United States. The Adviser does not generally offer shares to investors residing outside of the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Initial Investment By Mail.

Subject to acceptance by the Funds, an account may be opened by completing and signing an account application and mailing it to the Transfer Agent at the address noted below, together with a check payable to "AGF Funds".

Regular Mail:

AGF Investments America Inc. c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

Overnight Courier:

AGF Investments America Inc. c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-5207

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services' post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

All checks must be in U.S. Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. The Funds will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Funds do not accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment. To prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

The Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Funds, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Funds not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Funds reserve the right to reject any application.

Initial Investment By Wire.

To purchase shares by wire, the Transfer Agent must have received a completed application and issued an account number to you. Please call 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863) for instructions prior to wiring funds and to advise of your intent to wire. Your bank must include both the name of the Fund you are purchasing, the account number, and the account registration name so that monies can be correctly applied. Please use the following wire instructions:

U.S. Bank, N.A.
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
ABA #075000022

Credit:

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
Account #112-952-137

Further Credit:

(AGF Fund name and share class)
(Shareholder account registration name and shareholder account number)

Wired funds must be received by the close of the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) to be eligible for same day pricing. The Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Additional Investments.

To add to your account, you may follow any one of the following steps:

By Telephone

Investors may purchase additional shares of the Funds by calling 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863). If you did not decline the telephone option on your account application, and your account has been open for at least 7 business days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. If your order is received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, your shares will be purchased at the NAV calculated on the day your order is placed.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

By Mail

- Make your check payable to “AGF Funds.”
- Mail the stub from your confirmation statement. Or, if unavailable, please provide the following information with your payment:
 - AGF Investments America Inc.
 - Account registration name and shareholder account number
 - Share class
- Mail your additional investment to:

AGF Investments America Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
- By overnight courier, send to:

AGF Investments America Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207
- The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services’ post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent of the Funds. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent’s offices.

By Wire

To purchase shares and make additional investments by bank wire, please use the following wire instructions:

U.S. Bank, N.A.
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
ABA #075000022

Credit:
U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC
Account #112-952-137
Further Credit:
(AGF Fund name and share class)
(Account registration name and shareholder account number)

- Wired funds must be received by the close of the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) to be eligible for same day pricing. The Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.
- Please call 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863) for instructions prior to wiring funds and to advise of your intent to wire.

Shares of the Funds are not certificated and the record of owners of Shares are kept on the books of the Transfer Agent.

Transaction Cut-Off Times

All purchase or sell orders are processed at the NAV next determined after your order was received in good order by the Transfer Agent, or your financial intermediary. You may submit your order by mail, phone, or through your financial intermediary. The cut-off time for an order is market close (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time).

A purchase request in good order includes the name of the Fund and Share class; the dollar amount of shares to be purchased; your account application or investment stub; and a check payable to the AGF Funds. A sell request in good order contains your shareholder account number, states whether you want all or some of your shares redeemed, and is signed by all of the shareholders whose names appear on the account registration).

Redeeming Shares

Class I and Class R6 shares of the Funds will be sold at the NAV next calculated after your request is submitted in good order. You will generally receive the proceeds of your sale within seven days after your request was received in good order.

You will generally receive the proceeds of your sale within seven days after your request was received in good order. The Funds typically send the redemption proceeds on the next Business Day after the redemption request is received in good order and prior to market close, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are sent via check, wire, or automated clearing house (ACH) transfer. Under unusual circumstances, the Funds may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for up to seven days, as permitted by federal securities law.

The Funds may suspend the right to redeem shares of the Funds and may postpone payment for any period beyond seven days:

—during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or during which trading on the Exchange is restricted;

- when the SEC determines that a state of emergency exists that may make payment or transfer not reasonably practicable;
- as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the security holders of the Funds; or
- at any other time as the SEC, laws or regulations may allow.

If you are redeeming shares that you recently purchased by check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, the Funds may delay sending your redemption proceeds until your payment for the purchase has cleared. This may take up to 15 calendar days after your purchase is received. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option.

The Funds typically expects that the Funds will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The Funds may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the Funds. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions. The Funds reserve the right to redeem in-kind as described under the “Redemptions In-Kind” section below. Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of a Fund’s net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in circumstances as described above, and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

In addition to the rights expressly set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Funds reserve the right to close your account or redeem your shares in other circumstances as may be determined by the Board or by the Funds pursuant to policies adopted by the Board. The Funds, the Adviser (or its affiliates), and the Board will not be responsible for any loss in your account or tax liability resulting from such a redemption.

If selling your shares through your financial adviser or broker, please contact them to ask about their redemption procedures. Your adviser and/or broker may have transaction minimums and/or transaction times that may affect your redemption. Otherwise, please follow the information below.

To sell shares please contact U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, the Transfer Agent.

By Phone:

If you have previously authorized telephone redemptions, proceeds redeemed by telephone will be sent only to an investor’s address or bank of record as shown on the records of the Transfer Agent.

You may redeem up to \$100,000 by calling 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863). If you have changed your address, there is a 15-calendar day waiting period before a withdrawal can be made by check. If you have previously authorized ACH or wire redemptions, you may still redeem shares during the waiting period. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time).

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. The telephone call may be recorded and the caller may be asked to verify certain personal identification information. If the Funds or their agents follow these procedures, they cannot be held liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes fraudulent or unauthorized requests. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Funds will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person.

In order to arrange for telephone redemptions after an account has been opened or to change the bank account or address designated to receive redemption proceeds, a written request must be sent to the Transfer Agent. The request must be signed by each shareholder of the account and may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other form of signature authentication from a financial institution source. Further documentation may be requested from corporations, executors, administrators, trustees and guardians.

IRA and other retirement plan redemptions

If you have an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election to have tax withheld will be subject to 10% withholding.

Shares held in IRA accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863). Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

By Mail:

AGF Investments America Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

1. In a letter, include the genuine signature of each registered owner (exactly as registered), the name of each account owner, the shareholder account number and the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed. See "Signature Guarantees" below for information on when a signature guarantee is required.

2. Mail or courier the letter to the applicable address above or below.

3. The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services' post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent of the Funds. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

By Overnight Courier:

AGF Investments America Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

By Wire:

Redemption proceeds may be wired to your pre-identified bank account. A \$15 fee may be deducted from your redemption proceeds for complete share redemptions. In the case of a partial redemption, the fee of \$15 may be deducted from the remaining account balance. If your written request is received in good order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the Funds will normally wire the money on the following Business Day. If the Funds receive your request after 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the Funds will normally wire the money on the second Business Day. Contact your financial institution about the time of receipt and availability. See "Signature Guarantees" section below for information on when a signature guarantee is required.

Signature Guarantees

A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, is required to redeem shares in the following situations:

- If ownership is being changed on your account;
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- If a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 calendar days;
- For all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

The Funds may waive any of the above requirements in certain instances. In addition to the situations described above, the Funds and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"). A signature guarantee from a notary public is not acceptable.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Funds reserve the right to pay certain large redemptions, either totally or partially, in-kind with securities (instead of cash), consistent with the Funds' procedures relating to in-kind redemptions and in accordance with the Investment Company Act and rules and interpretations of the SEC thereunder. The securities involved in a redemption in-kind would be valued at the same value as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV of the shares being redeemed. In the event a shareholder were to receive a redemption in-kind, it would be the responsibility of the shareholder to dispose of the securities, which may result in capital gains or other tax consequences. The shareholder would be at risk that the value of the securities would decline prior to their sale, that it may be difficult to sell the securities, and that brokerage fees and other transaction costs could be incurred.

Exchanging Shares

An exchange is when you sell shares of a class of one Fund and use the proceeds from that sale to purchase shares of the same class of another fund managed by AGFA in the same trust. You may make exchanges only between identically registered accounts (same account registration name(s), address and taxpayer ID number(s)). Please confirm with the Transfer Agent that the fund into which you intend to exchange is available for sale in your State. Not all funds available for exchange may be available for purchase in your State. You may make exchanges on any Business Day of shares of a Fund for corresponding shares of any other fund managed by AGFA in the same trust on the basis of the respective NAVs of the shares involved.

Exchange requests, like any other share transaction, will be processed at the NAV next determined after your exchange order is received in good order. All exchange requests must be received by the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary prior to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time in order to be processed at that Business Day's NAV.

The exchange privilege may be modified or discontinued at any time.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility to vote proxies related to the securities held in the Funds' portfolios. Under this authority, the Adviser is required by the Board to vote proxies related to portfolio securities in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Board permits the Adviser to contract with a third party to obtain proxy voting and related services.

The Adviser has established policies and procedures ("Proxy Voting Policy") in relation to voting on matters for which the Funds receive, in the capacity as securityholder, proxy materials for a meeting of securityholders of an issuer. The Adviser has delegated the responsibility to vote issuer proxy solicitations to the Portfolio Manager of the Funds as part of their obligations in the general management of portfolio securities of the Funds. The Proxy Voting Policy provides a framework for the Portfolio Managers on how to approach the voting of securities held by the Funds to create a disciplined approach to voting.

The Adviser has also retained a third party service provider, Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"), to provide proxy analysis, vote recommendations and vote execution services on behalf of the Adviser and the Funds, all in accordance with the Proxy Voting Policy. The Adviser has agreed to, and the Board has approved the use of, the ISS U.S. Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "ISS Guidelines"), which reflects voting guidelines that are consistent with the objectives of sustainability-minded investors and fiduciaries. The ISS Guidelines recognizes the growing view among investment professionals that sustainability or environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) factors could present material risks to portfolio investments. The ISS Guidelines incorporate ESG performance into investment making decisions in order to have a more comprehensive understanding of the overall risk profile of the companies in which they invest and ensure sustainable long-term profitability for their beneficiaries. The ISS Guidelines seeks to promote support for recognized global governing bodies promoting sustainable business practices advocating for stewardship of environment, fair labor practices, non-discrimination, and the protection of human rights. Generally, the ISS Guidelines will take as its frame of reference internationally recognized sustainability-related initiatives. Each of these efforts promote a fair, unified and productive reporting and compliance environment which advances positive corporate ESG actions that promote practices that present new opportunities or that mitigate related financial and reputational risks. On matters of corporate governance, executive compensation, and corporate structure, the ISS Guidelines are based on a commitment to create and preserve economic value and to advance principles of good corporate governance.

Under the Proxy Voting Policy, the primary responsibility of the Portfolio Manager is to act in the best interest of the Funds, which includes maximizing positive economic effect on the Funds' value and to protect the Funds' rights as a securityholder. The Proxy Voting Policy includes a discussion regarding particular matters brought to a vote but they are not exhaustive. The Portfolio Manager may depart from the Proxy Voting Policy on specific matters addressed in the Policy where the Portfolio Manager believes it is necessary to do so in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders.

In certain cases, proxy votes may not be cast. For example, the Portfolio Manager may determine that it is not in the best interests of shareholders of the Funds to vote proxies. These cases could include situations where there would be extraordinary costs to vote proxies or where it may not be possible to vote certain proxies despite good faith efforts to do so (for example, where inadequate notice of the matter is provided).

The Proxy Voting Policy that the Funds follow when voting proxies relating to portfolio securities are available on request, at no cost, by calling 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863) or writing to us at:

AGF Investments America Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

The Proxy Voting Policy for each of the commonly raised matters require case-by-case analysis with consideration given to the protection of securityholders rights and positive economic securityholder value. Factors to be considered for each include:

- Appointment of Auditors: Independence.
- Election of Directors: Independence, long-term director performance, egregious actions, compensation and structure.
- Increase in Authorized Common/Voting Stock: Dilution implications.
- Changes in Capital Structure: Economic effect and securityholder rights.
- Executive Compensation: Interest alignment and performance.
- Employee Stock Purchase Plans: Dilution, plan governance, securityholder rights and interests alignment.
- Corporate Restructurings, Mergers and Acquisitions: Strategic rationale, securityholder rights, financial implications and future economic prospects.
- Poison Pills: Securityholder rights and economic impact.
- Any Proposal Affecting Securityholder Rights: Preservation of rights and dilution implications.

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest may exist where the Portfolio Manager, the Adviser's employees or an entity related to the Adviser maintains a relationship (that is or may be perceived as significant) with the issuer soliciting the proxy or a third party with material interest in the outcome of the proxy vote. In cases where such a conflict of interest may exist, the Adviser has formed an independent proxy voting committee, which will include members independent of the conflict, to consider the matter that is subject to the vote and make a determination, based upon representations to it, as to how to vote the proxy.

The Adviser confirms the Portfolio Manager maintains a Code of Ethics that identifies the conflicts of interest and requires, at all times, the best interests of the Funds be placed ahead of the conflicting interest. Where the interest is a personal interest, the Code of Ethics must provide for specific consequences to the individuals involved in the event the interests of the Funds are not placed ahead of their own.

Proxy Voting Records

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, by calling 833-AGF-FUND (833-243-3863) or visiting the website of the SEC, www.sec.gov.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value, or NAV, of Shares is calculated as of the close of normal trading on each Business Day (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). The Funds' NAV per Share is calculated separately for each class of shares of the Funds. The NAV is calculated by adding the total value of a Fund's investments and other assets, determining the proportion of that total allocable to the particular class, subtracting the liabilities allocable to the class and then dividing that figure by the number of outstanding shares of that class.

TAXATION

The following summarizes certain federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. The discussion is based upon current provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Funds' shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Each Fund intends to qualify annually and intends to elect or has elected to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, each Fund must, among other things: (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies (the "Qualifying Income Test"); (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year (or within 30 days after such quarter), (a) at least 50% of the market value of its assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of its total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), of two or more issuers which the Funds control (as that term is defined in the relevant provisions of the Code) and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (iii) distribute dividends of an amount at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, and net short-term capital gains in excess of any net long-term capital losses), determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, plus its net tax-exempt interest each taxable year (the "Annual Minimum Distribution Requirement").

The Treasury Department is authorized to promulgate regulations under which foreign currency gains would constitute qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test only if such gains are directly related to investing in securities (or options and futures with respect to securities). To date, no such regulations have been issued.

Certain requirements relating to the qualification of the Funds as regulated investment companies may limit the extent to which the Funds will be able to engage in certain investment practices, including transactions in futures contracts and other types of derivative securities transactions. In addition, if a Fund were unable to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems relating to foreign investments or due to the holding of illiquid securities, the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC might be affected.

If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, the Fund would be subject to taxation on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gain, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and for treatment as qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gain, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

Assuming a Fund qualifies as RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (any net long-term capital gains in excess of the net short-term capital losses), if any, that it distributes to shareholders. Each Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and any net capital gains. Investment company taxable income which is retained by a Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate tax rates. A Fund might also retain for investment its net capital gain. If a Fund does retain such net capital gain, such gain will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their respective shares of the undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their respective shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of a Fund will be increased by an amount equal under current law to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a capital gain dividend, its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a Fund may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, or if there is no net capital loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after that date) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, plus (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

For federal income tax purposes, a Fund is generally permitted to carry forward a net capital loss in any taxable year to offset its own capital gains, if any. These amounts are available to be carried forward to offset future capital gains to the extent permitted by the Code and applicable tax regulations. Any such loss carryforwards will retain their character as short-term or long-term. In the event that a Fund were to experience an ownership change as defined under the Code, the capital loss carryforwards (“CLCFs”) and other favorable tax attributes of the Fund, if any, may be subject to limitation. As of June 30, 2023, the Funds had CLCFs available to offset future realized gains, if any, to the extent provided for by regulations and to thereby reduce the amount of future capital gain distributions. Under current tax law, CLCFs retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses, and are not subject to expiration. For the tax year ended June 30, 2023, the following Funds had available to offset future net capital gains.

Fund	Indefinite Short-Term	Indefinite Long-Term	Total
AGF Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$23,467	\$4,288	\$27,755
AGF Global Sustainable Equity Fund	\$9,194	\$5,338	\$14,532

Generally, regulated investment companies, like the Funds, typically must distribute amounts on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement in order to avoid a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax. Generally, to avoid this tax, a RIC must distribute in respect of each calendar year dividends of an amount at least equal to the sum of: (i) 98% of its ordinary income (taking into account certain adjustments and deferrals) for the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the 12-month period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (iii) all ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed or taxed during such years and on which the RIC paid no federal income tax. To avoid application of the excise tax, the Funds generally intend to make their distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of a calendar year if it is declared by the Funds in October, November or December of that year to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid by the Funds during January of the following calendar year. Such distributions are taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

If a Fund were unable to distribute an amount at least equal to the Annual Minimum Distribution Requirement within applicable time periods, the Fund would not qualify for the favorable federal income tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, or, even if it did so qualify, it might become liable for federal taxes on undistributed investment company taxable income and gains. In addition, the ability of a Fund to obtain timely and accurate information relating to its investments is a significant factor in complying with the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies in making tax-related computations. Thus, if a Fund were unable to obtain accurate information on a timely basis, it might be unable to qualify as a RIC, or its tax computations might be subject to revisions (which could result in the imposition of taxes, interest and penalties).

All dividends from net investment income, together with distributions of any realized net short-term capital gains, whether paid direct to the shareholder or reinvested in shares of the Funds, are generally taxable as ordinary income.

For federal income tax purposes, dividends paid by the Funds from net investment income may qualify for the corporate stockholder's dividends received deduction to the extent the Funds report the amount distributed as a qualified dividend. The aggregate amount reported as a qualified dividend by the Funds cannot exceed the aggregate amount of dividends received by the Funds from domestic corporations for the taxable year. The corporate dividends received deduction will be limited if the shares with respect to which the dividends are received are treated as debt-financed or are deemed to have been held less than 46 days. In addition, a corporate stockholder must hold Fund share for at least 46 days as well as satisfy certain other requirements in order to be eligible to claim the dividends received deduction.

The excess of net long-term capital gains over short-term capital losses realized and distributed by the Funds as capital gain dividends will generally be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain. Capital gains from assets held by the Funds for one year or less will be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Distributions will be subject to these tax rates whether paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares and regardless of how long a shareholder has held Fund shares.

Advice as to the tax status of each year's dividends and distributions will be mailed annually. A purchase of shares shortly before payment of a dividend or distribution may be disadvantageous because the dividend or distribution to the purchaser has the effect of reducing the per share NAV of the shares by the amount of the dividends or distributions. In addition, all or a portion of such dividends or distributions (although in effect a return of capital) may be taxable.

The maximum individual rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" and long-term capital gains ranges from 0% to 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. The aggregate amount designated as qualified dividend income by a Fund cannot exceed the aggregate amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations for the taxable year. Qualified dividend income will be limited if the shares with respect to which the dividends are received are deemed to have been held by the Fund less than 61 days. The rate reductions do not apply to corporate taxpayers or to foreign shareholders. The Funds will be able to separately report distributions of any qualifying long-term capital gains or qualifying dividends earned by the Funds that would be eligible for the lower maximum rate. A Fund's shareholder would also have to satisfy a more than 60-day holding period as well as certain other requirements with respect to any distributions of qualifying dividends in order to obtain the benefit of the lower rate. The amount of a Fund's distributions that would otherwise qualify for this favorable tax treatment may be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities or high portfolio turnover rate. Distributions from income derived from interest on bonds and other debt instruments will not generally qualify for the lower rates.

If a Fund makes a distribution to its shareholders in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of each shareholder's basis (for tax purposes) in its shares, and any distribution in excess of basis will be treated as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces the shareholder's basis in its shares, which reduces the loss (or increases the gain) on a subsequent taxable disposition by such shareholder of the shares.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Funds and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Generally, gain or loss realized upon the sale or redemption of shares (including the exchange of shares for shares of another fund) will be capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and will be taxable to shareholders, respectively, as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares had been held for more than one year at the time of sale or redemption. Capital gain or loss on shares held as capital assets for less than one year generally will be taxable to shareholders, respectively, as short-term capital gain or loss. Investors should be aware that any loss realized upon the sale, exchange or redemption of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distribution of long-term capital gain to the shareholder with respect to such shares. In addition, any loss realized on a sale, exchange or redemption of shares will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced within a period of 61 days, beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Cost Basis Reporting—Shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 are generally considered covered shares. The Funds must report cost basis information to you and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") when covered shares are redeemed. The Funds will use a default average cost method for reporting your cost basis for covered shares, unless you instruct us otherwise in writing, to use another method. Accounts opened through a financial intermediary may be subject to different cost basis policies. For more information about your financial intermediary's rules and procedures, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

The Funds' shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the appropriate cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting rules apply to their particular circumstances.

Back-up Withholding—The Funds generally will be required to withhold federal income tax at a rate of 24% ("back-up withholding") from dividends paid, capital gain distributions and redemption proceeds to shareholders if (1) the shareholder fails to furnish the Funds with the shareholder's correct taxpayer identification number or social security number; (2) the IRS notifies the shareholder or the Funds that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect; or (3) when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify that he or she is not subject to back-up withholding. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's federal income tax liability.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies—The Funds may invest in stocks of foreign companies that are treated under the Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign company is treated as a PFIC if at least one half of its assets constitutes investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. Under the PFIC rules, an "excess distribution" received with respect to PFIC stock is treated as having been realized ratably over a period during which the Funds held the PFIC stock. The Funds themselves generally will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of the excess distribution that is allocated to the Funds' holding period in prior taxable years (an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had actually been payable in such prior taxable years) even though the Funds distribute the corresponding income to shareholders. Excess distributions include any gain from the sale of PFIC stock as well as certain distributions from a PFIC. All excess distributions are taxable as ordinary income.

The Funds may be able to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC stock. Under an election that may be available if a Fund is in a position to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF"), a Fund generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether any distributions are received from the PFIC (*i.e.*, the "QEF election"). If this election is made, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply. In addition, another election may be available that would involve marking to market the Funds' PFIC stock at the end of each taxable year with the result that unrealized gains are treated as though they were realized (*i.e.*, the "mark-to-market election"). If this election were made, any tax otherwise assessed at the Fund level under the PFIC rules generally would be eliminated, but the Funds could, in limited circumstances, incur nondeductible interest charges. The Funds' intention to be subject to tax annually as regulated investment companies may limit the Funds' elections with respect to PFIC stock. The IRS issued regulations that generally treat a Fund's income inclusion with respect to a PFIC with respect to which the Fund has made a QEF election as qualifying income for purposes of determining the Fund's ability to be subject to tax as a RIC if either if (A) there is a current distribution out of the earnings and profits of the PFIC that are attributable to such income inclusion or (B) such inclusion is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies.

Although not required to do so, it is likely that the Funds will choose to make the mark-to-market election with respect to PFIC stock acquired and held. If this election is made, the Funds may be required to make ordinary dividend distributions to their shareholders based on the Funds' unrealized gains for which no cash has been generated through disposition or sale of the shares of PFIC stock.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC stock, as well as subject the Funds themselves to tax on certain income from PFIC stock, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not invest in PFIC stock.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts and Swap Agreements—Certain options, futures contracts, and forward contracts in which the Funds may invest may be "Section 1256 contracts." Gains or losses on Section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses; however, foreign currency gains or losses arising from certain Section 1256 contracts may be treated as ordinary income or loss. Also, Section 1256 contracts held by the Funds at the end of each taxable year (and at certain other times as prescribed pursuant to the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized.

Generally, the hedging transactions undertaken by the Funds may result in "straddles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the amount, timing and character of gains (or losses) realized by the Funds. The transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by the Funds which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. In addition, losses realized by the Funds on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Certain carrying charges (including interest expense) associated with positions in a straddle may be required to be capitalized rather than deducted currently. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of transactions in options, futures, forward contracts, swap agreements and other financial contracts to the Funds are not entirely clear.

The Funds may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If the Funds make any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections may operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions.

Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased as compared to a fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions. Because only a few regulations regarding the treatment of swap agreements and related caps, floors and collars have been implemented, the tax consequences of such transactions are not entirely clear. The Funds intend to account for such transactions in a manner deemed by them to be appropriate, but the IRS might not necessarily accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of the Funds as regulated investment companies might be affected or taxes and interest may be imposed upon the examination and challenged by the IRS.

The requirements applicable to the Funds' qualification as regulated investment companies may limit the extent to which the Funds will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swap agreements and other financial contracts.

Market Discount—If a Fund acquires a debt security at a price below the lower of the adjusted issue price or the stated redemption price of such debt security, the excess of its stated redemption price at maturity over its acquisition cost constitutes "market discount." If the amount of market discount is more than a *de minimis* amount, a portion of such market discount must be included as ordinary income (not capital gain) by a Fund in each taxable year in which the Fund owns an interest in such debt security and receives a principal payment on it. In particular, the Fund will be required to allocate that principal payment first to a portion of the market discount on the debt security that has accrued but has not previously been includable in income. In general, the amount of market discount that must be included for each period is equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of market discount accruing during such period (plus any accrued market discount for prior periods not previously taken into account) or (ii) the amount of the principal payment with respect to such period. Generally, market discount accrues on a daily basis for each day the debt security is held by a Fund at a constant rate over the time remaining to the debt security's maturity or, at the election of the Fund, at a constant yield to maturity which takes into account the semi-annual compounding of interest. Gain realized on the disposition of a market discount obligation must be recognized as ordinary interest income (not capital gain) to the extent of the "accrued market discount." The Funds may elect to include market discount in income currently. If this election is made, it will apply to all debt securities that the Funds hold which have market discount.

Original Issue Discount—Certain debt securities acquired by the Funds may be treated as debt securities that were originally issued at a discount. Very generally, original issue discount is defined as the difference between the price at which a security was issued and its stated redemption price at maturity. Although no cash income on account of such discount is actually received by the Funds, original issue discount that accrues on a debt security in a given taxable year generally is treated for federal income tax purposes as interest, and, therefore, such income would be subject to the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies. Some debt securities may be purchased by the Funds at a discount that exceeds the original issue discount on such debt securities, if any. This additional discount represents market discount for federal income tax purposes (see above).

Constructive Sales—These rules may affect timing and character of gain if a Fund engage in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If a Fund enters into certain transactions in property while holding substantially identical property, the Fund would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be taxed on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon a Fund's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on a Fund's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code.

REITs—REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs primarily invest directly in real property and derive income from the collection of rents. Equity REITs may also sell properties that have appreciated in value and thereby realize capital gains. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in real estate mortgages and derive income from interest payments. Like regulated investment companies, REITs are not taxed on income distributed as dividends to shareholders if the REITs comply with the Code's requirements.

REITs pay distributions to their shareholders based upon available cash flow from operations. In many cases, because of “non-cash” expenses such as property depreciation, an equity REIT’s cash flow will exceed its earnings and profits. Distributions received from a REIT generally do not qualify for the dividends received deduction and are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the REIT’s earnings and profits. In addition, ordinary income distributions from a REIT generally do not qualify for the lower rate on “qualifying dividends.” Distributions in excess of a REIT’s earnings and profits are designated as return of capital and are generally not taxable to shareholders. However, return of capital distributions reduce tax basis in the REIT shares. Once a shareholder’s cost basis is reduced to zero, any return of capital is taxable as a capital gain. The Funds intend to include the gross dividends received from such REITs in its distributions to shareholders, and accordingly, a portion of the Funds’ distributions may also be designated as a return of capital.

REITs often do not provide complete tax information until after the calendar year-end. Consequently, because of the delay, it may be necessary for the Funds to extend the deadline for issuance of Forms 1099-DIV.

Individuals and certain other noncorporate entities are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to ordinary dividends received from REITs (“qualified REIT dividends”) through 2025. The IRS has issued regulations permitting a RIC to pass through to its shareholders qualified REIT dividends eligible for the 20% deduction.

Investments in Other Funds—If a Fund invests in shares of other mutual funds, ETFs or other companies that are taxable as regulated investment companies, (collectively, “underlying funds”), its distributable income and gains will normally consist, in part, of distributions from the underlying funds and gains and losses on the disposition of shares of the underlying funds. To the extent that an underlying fund realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, a Fund will not be able to recognize its share of those losses (so as to offset distributions of net income or capital gains from other underlying funds) until it disposes of shares of the underlying fund. Moreover, even when a Fund does make such a disposition, a portion of its loss may be recognized as a long-term capital loss, which will not be treated as favorably for federal income tax purposes as a short-term capital loss or an ordinary deduction. In particular, a Fund will not be able to offset any capital losses from its dispositions of underlying fund shares against its ordinary income (including distributions of any net short-term capital gain realized by an underlying fund).

In certain circumstances, the “wash sale” rules under Section 1091 of the Code may apply to a Fund’s sales of underlying fund shares that have generated losses. A wash sale occurs if shares of an underlying fund are sold by the Fund at a loss and the Fund acquires substantially identical shares of that same underlying fund 30 days before or after the date of the sale. The wash-sale rules could defer losses in the Fund’s hands on sales of underlying fund shares (to the extent such sales are wash sales) for extended (and, in certain cases, potentially indefinite) periods of time.

In certain circumstances, depending on a Fund’s percentage ownership in an underlying fund, both before and after a redemption, a redemption of shares of an underlying fund by a Fund may cause the Fund to be treated as distribution taxable as a dividend under the Code, to the extent of its allocable shares of earnings and profits, on the full amount of the distribution instead of receiving capital gain income on the shares of the underlying fund. Such a distribution may be treated as qualified dividend income and thus eligible to be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. If qualified dividend income treatment is not available, the distribution may be taxed as ordinary income. This could cause shareholders of the Fund to recognize higher amounts of ordinary income than if the shareholders had held the shares of the underlying funds directly.

If a Fund received dividends from an underlying fund that qualifies as a RIC, and the underlying fund designates such dividends as “qualified dividend income”, then the Fund is permitted in turn to designate a portion of its distributions as “qualified dividend income”, provided the Funds meet holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the underlying fund.

As a result of the foregoing rules, and certain other special rules, the amount of net investment income and net capital gain that the Funds will be required to distribute to shareholders may be greater than what such amounts would have been had the Funds directly invested in the securities held by the underlying funds, rather than investing in shares of the underlying funds. For similar reasons, the character of distributions from the Funds (*e.g.*, long-term capital gain, exempt interest, eligibility for dividends-received deduction, etc.) will not necessarily be the same as it would have been had the Funds invested directly in the securities held by the underlying funds.

A Fund may elect to pass through to shareholders foreign tax credits from an underlying fund, provided that at least 50% of the Fund's total assets are invested in other regulated investment companies at the end of each quarter of the taxable year.

Foreign Taxation—Income earned and gain realized by the Funds from sources within a foreign country may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by that country. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The imposition of such taxes will reduce the amount of dividends and distributions paid to the Funds' shareholders. 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 will be eligible and may elect to treat a proportionate amount of certain foreign taxes paid by it as a distribution to each shareholder which would generally require each shareholder to include in gross income from foreign sources its pro rata shares of such taxes and would generally permit each shareholder either (1) to credit this amount (subject to applicable limitations) or (2) to deduct this amount for purposes of computing its U.S. federal income tax liability. The Funds will notify you if they make this election. A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code and the regulations issued thereunder, as a result of which a shareholder may not get a full credit or deduction for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their Fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes. Furthermore, the amount of the foreign tax credit that is available may be limited to the extent that dividends from a foreign corporation qualify for the lower tax rate on "qualifying dividends."

Securities Lending—The Funds' participation in loans of securities may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to its stockholders. With respect to any security subject to a securities loan, any (i) amounts received by a Fund in place of dividends earned on a security during the period that such security was not directly held by the Fund may not give rise to either qualified dividend income or income otherwise eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction; and (ii) withholding taxes accrued on dividends during the period that such security was not directly held by a Fund will not qualify as a foreign tax paid by the Fund and, therefore, cannot be passed through to stockholders even if the Fund satisfies the requirements described in "Foreign Taxation", above.

Foreign Currency Transactions—Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates, which occur between the time a Fund accrues income or other receivables or accrue expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time that the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities, generally are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and similar financial instruments, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These gains or losses, referred to under the Code as "Section 988" gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of a Fund's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income.

Foreign Shareholders—Taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual, foreign trust or estate, or foreign corporation (“foreign shareholder”) depends on whether the income from the Funds is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder. If the income from the Funds is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, ordinary income dividends (including distributions of any net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate) upon the gross amount of the dividend. Note that the preferential rate of tax applicable to certain dividends (discussed above) does not apply to dividends paid to foreign shareholders. Such a foreign shareholder would generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on gains realized on the sale of Fund shares, and distributions of net long-term capital gains that are designated as capital gain dividends. If the income from the Funds is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale of Fund shares will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations. A non-U.S. corporation receiving effectively connected dividends may also be subject to additional “branch profits tax” imposed at a rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate).

Certain properly reported dividends received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (a) are paid in respect of a Fund’s “qualified net interest income” (generally, the Fund’s U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which we or the Non-U.S. stockholder are at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (b) are paid in connection with the Fund’s “qualified short-term capital gains” (generally, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital gain over the Fund’s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, no assurance can be given as to whether any of the Funds’ distributions will be eligible for this exemption from withholding of U.S. federal income tax or, if eligible, will be reported as such by the Funds. In the case of Fund shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold U.S. federal income tax even if the Fund reports the payment as a dividend derived from qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Moreover, depending on the circumstances, the Funds may report all, some or none of the Funds’ potentially eligible dividends as derived from qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and a portion of the Funds’ distributions (e.g., interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding.

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

The Funds are required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Funds to enable the Funds to determine whether withholding is required.

The tax consequences, including the applicable rate of taxation and characterization of distributions, to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of any applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein, as well as could vary depending upon the foreign shareholder’s level of current and prior ownership of Fund shares. Foreign shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers and, if holding Fund shares through intermediaries, their intermediaries, concerning the application of these rules as well as with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds, including the applicability of foreign taxes and the potential applicability of the U.S. estate tax.

Other Taxes—The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to provide an exhaustive presentation of the tax consequences of investing in the Funds. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder’s particular situation. Depending upon the nature and extent of the Funds’ contacts with a state or local jurisdiction, the Funds may be subject to the tax laws of such jurisdiction if it is regarded under applicable law as doing business in, or as having income derived from, the jurisdiction. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 are incorporated herein by reference to the [Annual Report](#) to shareholders of the Funds for that year in reliance upon such reports and on the authority of Cohen as an expert in accounting and auditing.



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