



**Boston Common ESG Impact U.S. Equity Fund
BCAMX**

**(the "Fund")
a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the "Trust")**

**Supplement dated October 6, 2023 to the
Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information
dated January 31, 2023**

Effective at the close of business on October 6, 2023 (the "Effective Date"), Michelle Buckley will be leaving Boston Common Asset Management, LLC and will therefore no longer serve as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund. Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, all references to Michelle Buckley as a Portfolio Manager in the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information should be deleted in their entirety. Praveen Abichandani, CFA and Corné Biemans will jointly continue primary responsibilities for the day-to-day management of the Fund and Geeta Aiyer and Steven Heim will continue to determine the Fund's sustainability criteria and strategy.

* * * * *

Please retain this supplement with your Statutory Prospectus and SAI.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
January 31, 2023

Boston Common Funds

Boston Common ESG Impact International Fund

TICKER: BCAIX

Boston Common ESG Impact U.S. Equity Fund

TICKER: BCAMX

Boston Common ESG Impact Emerging Markets Fund

TICKER: BCEMX

Boston Common ESG Impact U.S. Value Fund

TICKER: BCVIX (Not available for purchase)

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated January 31, 2023, as may be revised, of Boston Common ESG Impact International Fund (the “International Fund”), Boston Common ESG Impact U.S. Equity Fund (the “U.S. Equity Fund”), Boston Common ESG Impact Emerging Markets Fund (“Emerging Markets Fund”) and Boston Common ESG Impact U.S. Value Fund (the “Value Fund”), (each a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”). Boston Common Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) is the Investment Adviser to the Funds. Copies of the Prospectus are available by calling the number listed above.

The U.S. Equity Fund, International Fund, and Emerging Markets Fund’s most recent [Annual Report](#) to shareholders is available, without charge, upon request by calling the number listed above. The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the [Annual Report](#) are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the U.S. Equity Fund, International Fund, and Emerging Markets Fund’s [Annual Report](#) dated September 30, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Investors in the U.S. Value Fund will be informed of the U.S. Value Fund’s progress through periodic reports. Financial statements certified by an independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually. Since the U.S. Value Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this SAI, financial statements are not currently available. The Annual Report for the U.S. Value Fund will become available after the U.S. Value Fund has commenced investment operations and has completed its fiscal year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE TRUST	3
INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS	3
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	12
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	13
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	14
TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	15
PROXY VOTING POLICY	24
CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND MANAGEMENT	
OWNERSHIP	25
THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISER	26
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	28
SERVICE PROVIDERS	30
EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS	31
CAPITAL STOCK	33
DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE	34
ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION	35
DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION	37
PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR	41
MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS	41
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	42
APPENDIX A	43

THE TRUST

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust organized on February 24, 1987 and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. Prior to May 1991, the Trust was known as the Avondale Investment Trust. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series that represent separate investment portfolios. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the Funds.

The shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Funds' assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of the Funds or the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Funds or the Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of the Funds. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible tort and other liabilities. However, the activities of the Trust as an investment company would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of the Trust's total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and the Funds themselves are unable to meet their obligations.

The **International Fund** commenced operations on December 29, 2010. The **U.S. Equity Fund** commenced operations on April 30, 2012. The **Emerging Markets Fund** commenced operations on September 20, 2021. As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust. The Funds' Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust's complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The Funds are diversified. This means that for 75% of its total assets, each Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting shares of a single issuer. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time a fund purchases a security. However, if a fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a fund, the fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Accordingly, a fund would be subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal securities laws.

The following information supplements the discussion of each Fund's investment objective and policies as set forth in its Prospectus. The Funds may invest in the following types of investments, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below.

Market and Regulatory Risk

Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value (“NAV”), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions, pandemics, epidemics, and other similar circumstances in one or more countries or regions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected.

Equity Securities

The Funds may invest in equity securities consistent with each Fund’s investment objective and strategies. Common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities are examples of equity securities.

All investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles and the value of the securities in a Fund’s portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject a Fund to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

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

Common Stock.

A common stock represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company’s business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common

stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which a Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to a Fund as a holder of that company's common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to a Fund.

Preferred Stock.

Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. A preferred stock has a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

Convertible Securities.

The Funds may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid on preferred stock until the convertible stock matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. While no securities investment is without some risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. However, the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security. In addition to the general risk associated with equity securities discussed above, the market value of convertible securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. While convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible debt securities of similar quality, they do enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock.

Warrants.

The Funds may invest in warrants. A warrant, which is issued by the underlying issuer, gives the holder a right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price. Unlike convertible debt securities or preferred stock, warrants do not pay a fixed dividend. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach, or have reasonable prospects of reaching, a level at which the warrant can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of a Fund's entire investment therein).

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to their portfolio securities. The Funds do not intend to enter into such agreements at this time. Should the Funds' intent to invest in repurchase agreements change, each Fund will invest no more than 10% of each Fund's assets in such agreements. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund acquires securities from financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers as are deemed to be creditworthy by the Adviser, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase and the Fund's agreement to resell such securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by a Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates (which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio security). The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the underlying securities at not less than 102% of the repurchase price under the agreement. If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation, a Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price under the agreement. Bankruptcy or insolvency of such a defaulting seller may cause a Fund's rights with respect to such securities to be delayed or limited. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act. The Funds

may enter into repurchase agreements of short durations, from overnight to one week, although the underlying securities would generally have longer maturities. The Funds may not enter into a repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities including such repurchase agreements.

Illiquid Investments and Restricted Securities

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, a Fund may not 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. An “illiquid investment” is any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Each Fund has implemented a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to identify illiquid investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4. The 15% limits are applied as of the date a Fund purchases an illiquid investment. It is possible that a Fund’s holding of illiquid investment could exceed the 15% limit, for example as a result of market developments or redemptions.

Each Fund may purchase certain restricted securities that can be resold to institutional investors and which may be determined to not be illiquid investments pursuant to the Fund’s liquidity risk management program. In many cases, those securities are traded in the institutional market under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and are called Rule 144A securities.

Investments in illiquid investments involve more risks than investments in similar securities that are readily marketable. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments. Investment of a Fund’s assets in illiquid investments may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquidity will be particularly acute where a Fund’s operations require cash, such as when the Fund has net redemptions, and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet short-term cash requirements or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid investments.

Illiquid investments are often restricted securities sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. In many cases, the privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. To the extent privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund or less than the fair value of the securities. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by a Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. Private placement investments may involve investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks than investments in more established companies. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in private placement securities, a Fund may obtain access to material non-public information, which may restrict the Fund’s ability to conduct transactions in those securities.

Foreign Securities

The International Fund and the Emerging Markets Fund may each invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers, including in depositary receipts. The U.S. Equity Fund and Value Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADR”).

From time to time, the International Fund and the Emerging Markets Fund may each invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single country or region. Substantial investment in a single country or region will subject the International Fund, to a greater extent, to the risks associated with investments in that region or country. The International Fund will also be subject to the risks that its return will be more dependent on the economic performance of that country or region than funds that are not so concentrated.

American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts.

Among the means through which the Funds may invest in foreign securities is the purchase of ADRs, European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, while EDRs and GDRs, in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in European or other foreign securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs and GDRs are European and Global receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depository security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities. For purposes of the Funds’ investment policies, ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR, EDR or GDR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities.

Investing in foreign securities, including in depository receipts, involves certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of domestic issuers. Foreign securities markets have, for the most part, substantially less volume than the U.S. markets and securities of many foreign companies are generally less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign exchanges, brokers and issuers than in the U.S. The rights of investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those of shareholders of U.S. issuers and a Fund may have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action to enforce its rights in a foreign court than in a U.S. court. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks associated with government, economic, monetary, and fiscal policies (such as the adoption of protectionist trade measures), possible foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest payable to a Fund, possible taxes on trading profits, inflation, interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises. Furthermore, there is the risk of possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the foreign issuer or foreign deposits and the possible adoption of foreign government restrictions, such as exchange controls. Also, foreign issuers are not necessarily subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers and, as a result, there may be less publicly available information on such foreign issuers than is available from a domestic issuer.

Brexit.

Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union (“EU”) countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world’s securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. In January 2020, the United Kingdom (“UK”) left the EU, commonly referred to as “Brexit,” and the UK ceased to be a member of the EU. Following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK’s future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020 regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on May 1, 2021. The UK and the EU also negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding,

which creates a framework for voluntary regulatory cooperation in financial services between the UK and the EU. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere, and may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries. In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty, and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU. These events and the resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the performance of a Fund.

Additional Risks of Emerging Markets.

In addition, the International Fund and the Emerging Markets Fund may each invest in foreign securities of companies that are located in developing or emerging markets. Investing in securities of issuers located in these markets may pose greater risks not typically associated with investing in more established markets, such as increased risk of social, political and economic instability. Emerging market countries typically have smaller securities markets than developed countries and therefore less liquidity and greater price volatility than more developed markets. Securities traded in emerging markets may also be subject to risks associated with the lack of modern technology, poor infrastructures, the lack of capital base to expand business operations and the inexperience of financial intermediaries, custodians and transfer agents. Emerging market countries are also more likely to impose restrictions on the repatriation of an investor's assets and even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation, the mechanics of repatriations may delay or impede a Fund's ability to obtain possession of its assets. As a result, there may be an increased risk or price volatility associated with the Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations. The foregoing risks may be even greater in frontier markets. Frontier markets are countries with investable stock markets that are less established than those in the emerging markets. The economies of frontier market countries generally are smaller than those of traditional emerging market countries, and frontier capital markets and legal systems are typically less developed.

Tax Risks.

Dividends and interest payable on a Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding tax. The Funds may also be subject to foreign taxes on its trading profits. Some countries may also impose a transfer or stamp duty on certain securities transactions. The imposition of these taxes will increase the cost to a Fund of investing in those countries that impose these taxes. Such taxes are not expected to be offset by credits or deductions available to shareholders in the Funds under U.S. tax law, and thus will likely reduce the net return to a Fund's shareholders.

Foreign Currency Risk.

To the extent the Funds invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Funds will be subject to the risk that a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of a Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign denominated securities may also result in transaction costs incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies. In addition, only a limited market currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in certain emerging markets and securities transactions undertaken in foreign markets may not be settled promptly, subjecting the Funds to the risk of fluctuating currency exchange rates pending settlement.

Use of Derivatives, Hedging and Income Transactions

The Funds are prohibited from investing in derivatives, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by a Fund without a

shareholder vote. If a Fund does determine to invest in derivatives in the future, it will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act.

Short-Term Investments

The Funds may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits.

The Funds may hold certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Funds will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic banks, savings and loan associations or financial institutions which, at the time of purchase, have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. government.

In addition to buying certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, the Funds also may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Notes.

The Funds may invest a portion of their assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase A- or higher by S&P[®], "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's, or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in the Appendix.

Agency Obligations.

The Funds may make short-term investments in agency obligations, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, FNMA, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Student Loan Marketing Association. Some, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of United States, are supported only by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA, are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities because it is not obligated to do so by law.

As of September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") was appointed to be the Conservator of the FHLMC and the FNMA for an indefinite period. In accordance with the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as Conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee these entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the Conservatorship, each entity's obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the

debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by these entities, the U.S. Department of Treasury, through a secured lending credit facility and a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of these entities to meet their obligations.

Other Investment Companies

The Funds may invest their assets in the securities of other registered investment companies, including money market mutual funds, subject to the limitations set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”). Investments in the securities of other investment companies will likely result in the duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly will bear a Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund’s own operations.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in securities of other registered investment companies. The acquisition of shares by the Funds in other registered investment companies is therefore subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as may be permitted by a rule that permits the Funds to invest those other registered investment companies beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions.

In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company (other than money market funds) is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price including a sales load or service fee that exceeds the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) applicable to a fund of funds (*e.g.*, 8.5%).

The SEC recently adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies to streamline and enhance the regulatory framework applicable to fund of funds arrangements. While new Rule 12d1-4 will permit more types of fund of fund arrangements without an exemptive order, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds’ shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures.

Exchange-Traded Funds.

Each Fund may also invest in shares of ETFs. ETFs are investment companies which seek to replicate the performance, before fees and expenses, of an underlying index of securities. An ETF is similar to a traditional mutual fund, but trades at different prices during the day on a securities exchange like a stock. Similar to investments in other investment companies discussed above, a Fund’s investments in ETFs will involve duplication of advisory fees and other expenses since the Fund will be investing in another investment company. In addition, a Fund’s investment in ETFs is also subject to its limitations on investments in investment companies discussed above. To the extent a Fund invests in ETFs which focus on a particular market segment or industry, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with investing in those sectors or industries. The shares of the ETFs in which the Funds will invest will be listed on a national securities exchange and the Funds will purchase or sell these shares on the secondary market at their current market price, which may be more or less than their net asset value.

As a purchaser of ETF shares on the secondary market, the Funds will be subject to the market risk associated with owning any security whose value is based on market price. ETF shares historically have tended to trade at or near their net asset value, but there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of an ETF may be purchased and redeemed directly from the

ETFs only in large blocks and only through participating organizations that have entered into contractual agreements with the ETF. The Funds do not expect to enter into such agreements and therefore will not be able to purchase and redeem its ETF shares directly from the ETF.

Borrowing

Currently, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to borrow money from banks in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed). To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or the rules and regulations thereunder, a Fund may also borrow an additional 5% of its total assets without regard to the foregoing limitation for temporary purposes, such as the clearance of portfolio transactions. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a Fund's total assets, minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase a Fund's investment portfolio is known as "leveraging." Borrowing, especially when used for leverage, may cause the value of a Fund's shares to be more volatile than if the Fund did not borrow. This is because borrowing tends to magnify the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio holdings. Borrowed money thus creates an opportunity for greater gains, but also greater losses. To repay borrowings, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Fund. There also are costs associated with borrowing money, and these costs would offset and could eliminate the Fund's net investment income in any given period.

The use of borrowing by a Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of a Fund's assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund's agreement with its lender, the net asset value per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. Each Fund will reduce its borrowing amount within three days, if that Fund's asset coverage falls below the amount required by the 1940 Act.

Securities Lending

Each Fund reserves the right, pending receipt of Board approval, to lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) to increase the return on its portfolio. The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund's portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modifications that the SEC may impose. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice.

There is a risk that a Fund will incur a loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. In addition, neither Fund will enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk

of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund will invest its cash collateral only in investments that are consistent with the investment objectives, principal investment strategies and investment policies of the Fund. All investments made with the cash collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral. Any income or gains and losses from investing and reinvesting any cash collateral delivered by a borrower shall be at the Fund's risk.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral, except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

The Funds and their service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds' operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers. Cyber-attacks against or security breakdowns of the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Funds shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions; inability to calculate the Funds' NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which may cause the Funds' investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds or their service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Temporary Investments

The Funds may take temporary defensive measures that are inconsistent with a Fund's normal investment policies and strategies in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions as determined by the Adviser. Such measures could include, but are not limited to, investments in (1) highly liquid short-term fixed income securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies, commercial paper, and bank certificates of deposit; (2) repurchase agreements involving any such securities; and (3) other money market instruments.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust (on behalf of the Funds) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund. Under the 1940 Act, the "vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of a Fund

represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of a Fund’s outstanding shares are represented or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund. Each Fund may not:

1. Borrow money or issue senior securities, except through reverse repurchase agreements or otherwise as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority. Generally, issuing senior securities is prohibited under the 1940 Act; however, certain exceptions apply such as in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, borrowing, and certain other leveraging transactions. For purposes of this limitation, entering into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring any debt security are not deemed to be the making of loans;
2. Act as underwriter (except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);
3. Invest 25% or more of its net assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in securities of issuers in any one industry or groups of industries (other than U.S. government securities);
4. Purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
5. Purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities; or
6. Make loans (except purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund). For purposes of this limitation, entering into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring any debt security are not deemed to be the making of loans.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund’s portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. For the fiscal years ended September 30, the Funds had the following portfolio turnover rates. (See “Execution of Portfolio Transactions”.)

	Portfolio Turnover Rate	
	2022	2021
International Fund	22%	24%
U.S. Equity Fund	29%	19%
Emerging Markets Fund ⁽¹⁾	36%	0%
Value Fund ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A

(1) The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

(2) As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The Adviser has also adopted a policy with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds (the “Adviser’s Policy”). Information about the Funds’ portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with the portfolio holdings policies and the Adviser’s Policy (the “Disclosure Policies”). The Adviser and the Board considered the circumstances under which the Funds’ portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Funds’ shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, distributor or any other affiliated person of the Funds, their Adviser or their distributor. After due consideration, the Adviser and the Board determined that the Funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Disclosure Policies, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Funds. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of the shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Disclosure Policies, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Funds’ and their service providers by the Trust’s CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the Trust’s CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering to approve any amendment to these Disclosure Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in their sole discretion.

Disclosure of the Funds’ complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Funds shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT, with quarter-end disclosures being made public 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Portfolio holdings information may be separately provided to any person, including rating and ranking organizations such as Lipper and Morningstar, at the same time that it is filed with the SEC or one day after it is first published on the Funds’ website. The Funds disclose their top 10 holdings on their website at <http://www.bostoncommonfunds.com> within 10 business days after the close of the calendar quarter. The Funds also disclose their full holdings on their website within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Funds to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Funds, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Adviser, Funds or the Board, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds’ website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when the Funds have a legitimate business purpose, and the third-party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

In no event shall the Adviser, their affiliates or employees, or the Funds receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about a Funds’ portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the Disclosure Policies and these procedures will protect the Funds from potential misuse of that information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the Funds. The Board, in turn, elects the officers of the Trust, who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and its separate series. The current trustees and officers of the Trust, their year of birth, positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupations for the past five years and other directorships are set forth in the table below.

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust(1)	Term of Office(2) and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex(3) Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust					
Kathleen T. Barr (born 1955) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since November 2018.	Retired; Chair of the Governing Council, Independent Directors Council (since 2020); formerly, President, owner of a registered investment adviser, Productive Capital Management, Inc. (2010 to 2013); formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, Senior Vice President and Senior Managing Director of Allegiant Asset Management Company (merged with PNC Capital Advisors, LLC in 2009); formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Senior Vice President of PNC Funds and PNC Advantage Funds (f/k/ a Allegiant Funds) (registered investment companies).	4	Independent Director, Muzinich BDC, Inc. (2019 to present); Independent Trustee for the William Blair Funds (2013 to present) (19 series).

Eric W. Falkeis (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee Chairperson	Indefinite Term; Since September 2011. Indefinite Term; Since August 2019.	Chief Executive Officer, Tidal ETF Services LLC (2018 to present); formerly, Chief Operating Officer, Direxion Funds (2013 to 2018); formerly, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1997 to 2013).	4	Independent Director, Muzinich BDC, Inc. (2019 to present); Interested Trustee, Tidal ETF Trust (2018 to Present) (22 series); Former Interested Trustee, Direxion Funds (22 series), Direxion Shares ETF Trust (112 series) and Direxion Insurance Trust (2013 to 2018).
Steven J. Paggioli (born 1950) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Consultant; formerly, Executive Vice President, Investment Company Administration, LLC (mutual fund administrator).	4	Independent Director, Muzinich BDC, Inc. (2019 to present); Independent Trustee, AMG Funds (1993 to present) (42 series).
Ashi S. Parikh (born 1966) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since June 2020.	Investment professional; formerly, Chief Executive and Chief Investment Officer and various other positions, RidgeWorth Investments, LLC (global investment management firm) (2006 to 2017); formerly, Chief Investment Officer Institutional Growth Equities, Eagle Asset Management (financial advisor); formerly Sr. Managing Director, Growth Equities, Banc One Investment Advisors (financial adviser).	4	Board of Directors Member, Investment Working Group, The Ohio State University Endowments and Foundation (2016 to present); Board of Directors, World Methodist Council, Investment Committee (2018 to present); Independent Trustee, PNC Funds (2018 to 2019) (32 series); Interested Trustee, RidgeWorth Funds (2014 to 2017) (35 series).

Cynthia M. Fornelli (born 1960) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since January 2022.	Independent Director of TriplePoint Venture Growth BDC Corp. (2019 to present); Retired; formerly, Executive Director of the Center for Audit Quality (2007-2019); formerly, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Conflicts Management at Bank of America (2005-2007); formerly, Deputy Director, Division of Investment Management with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (1998-2005).	4	Independent Director, TriplePoint Private Venture Credit, Inc. (2020 to present).
Officers of the Trust					
Jason F. Hadler (born 1975) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	President & Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since September 2021.	Senior Vice President and Head of Fund Services Fund Administration Department, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since December 2003.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Carl G. Gee, Esq. (born 1990) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Secretary & Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since February 2021.	Assistant Secretary of the Trust (2020-2021); Assistant Vice President and Counsel, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since August 2016; Summer Associate, Husch Blackwell LLP (2015); Law Clerk, Brady Corporation (global printing systems, labels and safety products company) (2014-2015).	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Craig Benton (born 1985) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer & Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since December 2021.	Assistant Treasurer of the Trust (2016-2021); Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since November 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Melissa Breitzman (born 1983) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since June 2005.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.

Kyle J. Buscemi (born 1996) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since June 2022.	Mutual Funds Administrator, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since June 2018; Business Administration Student, 2014-2018.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Gazala Khan (born 1969) c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chief Compliance Officer Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2022.	Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services since July 2022; Chief Compliance Officer Matthews Asia Fund (May 2019-July 15, 2022); Chief Compliance Officer GS Trust/VIT (June 2009-May 2019); Vice President GSAM (May 2005-June 2009); Staff Accountant, SEC Office of Compliance Inspection and Examination (1999-2005)	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.

- (1) All Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).
- (2) Under the terms of the Board’s retirement policy, a Trustee shall retire at the end of the calendar year in which he or she reaches the age of 78.
- (3) The Trust is comprised of numerous series managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom is discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer reports as to financial reporting matters and the President reports as to matters relating to the Trust’s operations. In addition, the Adviser provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Funds. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of formal “Board Meetings” which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal “Board Meetings,” to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust’s investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established three standing committees, a Nominating and Governance Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below under “Trust Committees.” The Board is entirely comprised of Trustees who are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust. The Nominating and Governance Committee, Audit Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee are comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Chairperson of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Board has determined not to combine the Chairperson position and the principal executive officer position and has appointed a Vice President of the Administrator as the President of the Trust. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually. The Board has determined that the structure of the Independent Chairperson, the composition of the Board, and the function and composition of its various committees are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (e.g., investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust’s financial reporting function. The Board meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks and how they are managed. The Board also receives reports from the Adviser as to investment risks of the Fund. In addition to these reports, from time to time the Board receives reports from the Administrator and the Adviser as to enterprise risk management.

Information about Each Trustee’s Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills (“Trustee Attributes”) appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust’s business and structure. In addition to a demonstrated record of business and/or professional accomplishment, each of the Trustees has served on the Board for a number of years. They have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. They have demonstrated a commitment to discharging their oversight duties as trustees in the interests of shareholders. The Board annually conducts a “self-assessment” wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the chart above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes. The information is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests.

Ms. Barr’s Trustee Attributes include her substantial mutual fund experience, including her role as Chair of the Governing Council for the Independent Directors Council and member of the ICI Board of Governors. She has executive experience as the former owner of a registered investment adviser (Productive Capital Management, Inc.), as the Chief Administrative Officer, Senior Vice President and Senior Managing Director of Allegiant Asset Management Company (merged with PNC Capital Advisors LLC in 2009), and as the Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Senior Vice

President of PNC Funds and PNC Advantage Funds (f/k/a Allegiant Funds). Ms. Barr also currently serves on the board of several registered investment companies. Ms. Barr has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Ms. Barr's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that she possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Falkeis' Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund experience and his experience with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his former position as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions) of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, a full-service provider to ETFs, mutual funds and alternative investment products. Mr. Falkeis currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of Tidal ETF Services LLC (2018 to present), and he has experience consulting with investment advisers regarding the legal structure of investment companies, distribution channel analysis, marketing and actual distribution of those funds. Mr. Falkeis also has substantial managerial, operational and risk oversight experience through his former positions as Chief Operating Officer and Trustee of the Direxion Funds and the Direxion Exchange Traded Funds. Mr. Falkeis has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Falkeis' experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Paggioli's Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund and investment advisory experience. Mr. Paggioli is an independent consultant on investment company and investment advisory matters. He has held a number of senior positions with mutual fund and investment advisory organizations and related businesses, including Executive Vice President, Director and Principal of the Wadsworth Group (fund administration, distribution transfer agency and accounting services). He serves on the boards of several investment management companies and advisory firms. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council. He has served on various industry association and self-regulatory committees and formerly worked on the staff of the SEC. Mr. Paggioli has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Paggioli's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Parikh's Trustee Attributes include his substantial investment and executive experience in the asset management industry, including his position as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Ridgworth Investments (global investment management firm with over \$41 billion in assets). He has also served as a Trustee of several investment trusts (including private investment trusts). Mr. Parikh has ongoing responsibility as a member of the Investment Working Group as part of the Board of Directors for the Ohio State University Endowments & Foundation, as well as an ongoing position as a member of the Investment Committee for the World Methodist Council Endowment Fund (a charitable religious foundation). Mr. Parikh has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Parikh possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Ms. Fornelli's Trustee Attributes include her substantial governance, legal, regulatory and business experience, including her role as an Independent Director of TriplePoint Venture Growth BDC Corp and TriplePoint Private Venture Credit, Inc. She has broad leadership experience in strategy formulation, corporate governance and risk management. She has executive experience as the Executive Director of Center for Audit Quality (2007-2019), Senior Vice President of Regulatory and Conflicts Management at Bank of America (2005-2007) and Deputy Director, Division of Investment Management with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (1998-2005). Ms. Fornelli has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Ms. Fornelli's

experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that she possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Trust Committees

The Trust has three standing committees: the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (“QLCC”).

The Nominating and Governance Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Nominating and Governance Committee has appointed Independent Trustee Kathleen Barr as the Chairperson of the Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations by shareholders for consideration by the Nominating and Governance Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to, and received by, the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust no later than 120 days and no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Nominating and Governance Committee met once with respect to the Funds during the Funds’ last fiscal year.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or the Funds’ financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Funds’ pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once with respect to the Funds during the Funds’ last fiscal year.

The function of the QLCC is to receive reports from an attorney retained by the Trust of evidence of a material violation by the Trust or by any officer, director, employee or agent of the Trust. The QLCC did not meet with respect to the Funds during the Funds’ last fiscal year.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the amount of shares in the Funds and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2022.

Name	Dollar Range of U.S. Equity Fund Shares	Dollar Range of International Fund Shares	Dollar Range of Emerging Markets Fund ⁽²⁾ Shares	Dollar Range of Value Fund ⁽³⁾ Shares	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
Independent Trustees					
Kathleen T. Barr	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Eric W. Falkeis	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Steven J. Paggioli	None	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Ashi S. Parikh	None	None	None	None	None
Cynthia M. Fornelli ⁽¹⁾	None	None	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Ms. Fornelli became a Trustee as of January 1, 2022.

⁽²⁾ The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

⁽³⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

Furthermore, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family have had a direct or indirect interest during the two most recently completed calendar years, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

Compensation

Effective February 16, 2022, Independent Trustees were due to receive an annual retainer of \$142,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust, an additional \$8,000 per regularly scheduled Board meeting, and an additional \$3,500 per special meeting, paid by the Trust or applicable advisors/portfolios, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. The Chairperson of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$21,000 also allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. Independent Trustees receive additional fees from the applicable portfolios for any special meetings at rates assessed by the Trustees depending on the length of the meeting and whether in-person attendance is required. All Trustees will be reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended, which reimbursement is allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the rate of compensation received by the following Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended. Set forth below is the rate of compensation received by the following Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Name of Person/ Position	Aggregate Compensation From the International Fund	Aggregate Compensation From the U.S. Equity Fund	Aggregate Compensation From the Emerging Markets Fund ⁽³⁾	Aggregate Compensation From the Value Fund ⁽⁴⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Kathleen T. Barr, Independent Trustee	\$5,015	\$3,546	\$2,814	None	None	None	\$11,375
Eric W. Falkeis, Independent Trustee	\$5,822	\$4,354	\$3,442	None	None	None	\$13,618
Steven J. Paggioli, Independent Trustee	\$5,015	\$3,546	\$2,814	None	None	None	\$11,375
Ashi S. Parikh, Independent Trustee	\$5,015	\$3,546	\$2,814	None	None	None	\$11,375
Cynthia M. Fornelli ²	\$5,015	\$3,546	\$2,814	None	None	None	\$11,375

(1) There are currently numerous portfolios comprising the Trust. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, Trustees' fees and expenses in the amount of \$918,500 were incurred by the Trust.

(2) Prior to her appointment, Ms. Fornelli was paid as a consultant to the Trust between January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

(3) The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

(4) As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted separate Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, access persons of the Adviser to

invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Distributor, as defined below, relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), of the 1940 Act, specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Policies require that the Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser’s Proxy Policies (as defined below) and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of a Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest. The Adviser has also adopted the following Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Adviser’s Proxy Policies”).

The Adviser’s proxy voting guidelines are designed to promote best global corporate governance practices wherever possible. The guidelines advocate for increased board independence, disclosure, transparency and management accountability to shareholders. To achieve these objectives, Boston Common does not always vote with the recommendations of management.

The Adviser pays particular attention to nominations for boards of directors. For U.S. companies, the Adviser may vote against the election of the board of directors if after the election the board does not include both a female and a racial minority, females will not represent 30% or more of the directors, or if the board is not comprised of a majority of independent directors. For non-U.S. companies, the Adviser may vote against the election of the board of directors in Canada, United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia and Europe if after the election the board does not include at least one racial minority and females will not represent 30% or more of the directors. For non-U.S. companies in India, the Adviser may vote against the election of the board of directors if after the election the board does not include at least two females. In all other regions, the Adviser may vote against the election of the board of directors if after the election the board does not include at least one female.

The Adviser carefully evaluates the merit of shareholder-sponsored resolutions and will likely vote in favor of resolutions that encourage management to increase disclosure, transparency and accountability on corporate governance, social, and environmental issues. For example, the Adviser generally supports resolutions requiring increased disclosure on a company’s policies and practices relating to the environment, executive compensation, human rights, and labor and employment, and gender pay gap and climate change proposals. The Adviser also files shareholder proposals related to these issues on behalf of its clients. The Adviser may vote against any item that would tend to give a company’s management a “blank check” or that would encourage the entrenchment of management. Examples include classified boards, restrictions against cumulative voting, establishment of different classes of stock, excessive compensation, poor stewardship, golden parachutes, or any activity that could be viewed as a “poison pill” maneuver. This would also include proposals that seek to expand the number of options, repriced options, or other actions that would excessively dilute common stock shares.

The Adviser’s policy is to resolve any conflicts of interest to the clients’ benefit. The Adviser’s investment team is consulted if a question or potential conflict arises between the Adviser and its client. The Adviser also uses its proxy administrator, Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), to vote proxies according to specific, pre-determined, custom guidelines. The retention of ISS is one way in which the Adviser resolves potential conflicts between its interests and those of its clients.

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with each Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31st of each year. Form N-PX for each Fund will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (877) 777-6944 and on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is any person who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. As of January 1, 2023 the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group did not own any of the outstanding shares of the Funds. Furthermore, neither the Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of their affiliates. As of January 1, 2023, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

Control Persons of the International Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	25.19%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the International Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC For The Exclusive Benefit Of Customers of MSSB 1 New York Plaza, 39th Floor New York, NY 10004-1932	15.83%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Fl 4th Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	15.67%	Record
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Floor 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	9.27%	Record
SEI Private Trust Company Attn Mutual Fund Administrator c/o Principal Financial ID 636 One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.26%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1800 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7554	7.32%	Record

Control Persons of the U.S. Equity Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	49.36%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the U.S. Equity Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
CAPINCO c/o US Bank NA 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr., Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212-3958	15.19%	Record
PERSHING LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	14.22%	Record

Control Persons of the Emerging Markets Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Washinco 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212-3958	58.94%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Emerging Markets Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
CAPINCO c/o US Bank NA 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr., Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212-3958	14.49%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	11.97%	Record
PERSHING LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	6.39%	Record

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISER

As stated in the Prospectus, investment advisory services are provided to the Funds by Boston Common Asset Management, LLC, the Adviser, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Trust. The Adviser's address is 200 State Street, 7th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. There are no control persons of the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds' outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Independent Trustees, who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of each Fund on not more than 60 days', or less than 30 days', written notice to the Adviser when authorized either by a majority vote of a Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, or by the Adviser on not more than 60 days', or less than 30 days', written notice to the Trust, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable under such agreement for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for a Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

After its initial two-year term, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of

the Value Fund’s outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Independent Trustees, who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on not more than 60 days’, or less than 30 days’, written notice to the Adviser when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund’s shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, or by the Adviser on not more than 60 days’, or less than 30 days’, written notice to the Trust, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable under such agreement for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive an investment advisory fee from each Fund computed daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.85% for the Emerging Markets Fund, 0.80% for the International Fund, 0.75% for the U.S. Equity Fund, and 0.70% for the Value Fund. However, the Adviser may voluntarily agree to reduce a portion of the fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis.

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, tax, and extraordinary expenses) in order to the limit the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 0.86% for the International Fund, 1.00% for the U.S. Equity Fund, 0.99% for the Emerging Markets Fund and 0.90% for the Value Fund (the “Expense Caps”). The Expense Caps will remain in effect through at least January 31, 2024, except for the Value Fund which will remain in effect through at least January 31, 2025, as shown in the Example contained in the Prospectus and may continue thereafter for an indefinite period, as determined by the Board. The Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three years. Any such reimbursement is subject to the Board’s review and approval. This reimbursement may be requested by the Adviser if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the Expense Caps in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement.

The International Fund paid the following fees to the Adviser for the fiscal periods shown:

International Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Fees Accrued	Fees (Waived) / Recouped	Net Fees Paid to Adviser
September 30, 2022	\$4,007,859	\$(375,501)	\$3,632,358
September 30, 2021	\$3,439,568	\$0	\$3,439,568
September 30, 2020	\$2,123,669	\$0	\$2,123,669

The U.S. Equity Fund paid the following fees to the Adviser for the fiscal periods shown:

U.S. Equity Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Fees Accrued	Fees (Waived) / Recouped	Net Fees Paid to Adviser
September 30, 2022	\$416,083	\$(79,175)	\$336,908
September 30, 2021	\$399,596	\$(74,457)	\$325,139
September 30, 2020	\$295,840	\$(106,835)	\$189,005

The Emerging Markets Fund⁽¹⁾ paid the following fees to the Adviser for the fiscal periods shown:

Emerging Markets Fund Fiscal Year Ended	Fees Accrued	Fees (Waived) / Recouped	Net Fees Paid to Adviser
September 30, 2022	\$173,082	\$(192,810)	\$(19,728)
September 30, 2021	\$176	\$(12,915)	\$(12,739)
September 30, 2020	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

An investment team is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. The members of the investment team include: Geeta B. Aiyer, CFA, Matt Zalosh, CFA, Praveen Abichandani, CFA, Steven Heim, Corné Biemans, Liz Su, CFA and Michelle Buckley. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the investment team as of September 30, 2022. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Geeta B. Aiyer, CFA				
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$730,449,156	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$1,395,236,740	0	\$0
Other Accounts	545	\$1,613,251,281	0	\$0
Matt Zalosh, CFA				
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$730,449,156	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$994,931,563	0	\$0
Other Accounts	245	\$854,123,155	0	\$0
Praveen Abichandani, CFA				
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$730,449,156	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$1,395,236,740	0	\$0
Other Accounts	544	\$1,612,433,779	0	\$0
Corné Biemans				
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$730,449,156	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	6	\$1,303,753,232	0	\$0
Other Accounts	542	\$1,905,750,093	0	\$0
Steven Heim				
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$730,449,156	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$1,395,236,740	0	\$0
Other Accounts	545	\$1,613,251,281	0	\$0
Liz Su				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$91,483,508	0	\$0
Other Accounts	2	\$61,034,002	0	\$0
Michelle Buckley				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	224	\$530,153,003	0	\$0

Portfolio Managers' Compensation. Portfolio managers are compensated with base salaries and bonuses consistent with industry standards. Salaries are not based on the performance of the Funds or their overall net assets. Portfolio managers each receive a bonus based on the Adviser's profitability. The Adviser also allows the employees to participate in a profit-sharing plan, which receives a discretionary annual contribution from the Adviser's income stream. The profit-sharing plan is invested in the Adviser's investment strategies so that the employees participate in the risks and rewards of the clients. From time to time, senior employees may receive ownership interest in the advisory firm and may receive dividends associated with such interest.

Portfolio Managers' Ownership Interest in the Funds.

The following indicates the dollar range of beneficial ownership of the Funds' shares by the portfolio managers as of September 30, 2022 using the following ranges: None; \$1-\$10,000; \$10,001-\$50,000; \$50,001-\$100,000; \$100,001-\$500,000; \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and over \$1,000,000:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the International Fund Beneficially Owned	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the U.S. Equity Fund Beneficially Owned	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Emerging Markets Fund Beneficially Owned	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Value Fund⁽¹⁾ Beneficially Owned
Geeta B. Aiyer, CFA	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	N/A
Matt Zalosh, CFA	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$1-\$10,000	N/A
Praveen Abichandani, CFA	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	N/A
Corné Biemans	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	N/A
Steven Heim	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	None	N/A
Liz Su	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	N/A
Michelle Buckley	\$1-\$10,000	\$1-\$10,000	None	N/A

⁽¹⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

Managing Conflicts of Interest. Actual or apparent material conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one investment account or in other circumstances. Portfolio managers of the Funds may be presented with potential conflicts of interests in the allocation of investment opportunities, the allocation of their time and investment ideas and the allocation of aggregated orders among the Funds' accounts and other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, affiliated client accounts, and any accounts in which the portfolio managers may have personal investments. As described above, the portfolio managers participate in the profit-sharing plan and therefore are entitled to earnings proportionate to their respective ownership interests in the plan. The Adviser believes such inherent conflicts of interest in managing accounts for various clients are controlled and mitigated by the Adviser' Trade Allocation Policy, Code of Ethics and other compliance policies and procedures to which the portfolio managers are subject.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services") 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the administrator to the Funds. Fund Services provides certain services to the Funds including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds' independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations, excluding those of

the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of a Fund's shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services receives from the Funds, a fee based on the Funds' current average daily net assets. Fund Services also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. Fund Services also acts as fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements. Additionally, Fund Services provides Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost for the Chief Compliance Officer's services is charged to the Funds and approved by the Board annually.

During the fiscal years ended September 30 shown below, each Fund paid the following administration fees:

Fund	Administration Fees		
	2022	2021	2020
International Fund	\$260,685	\$220,141	\$150,361
U.S. Equity Fund	\$57,121	\$55,610	\$49,329
Emerging Markets Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$58,051	\$428	N/A
Value Fund ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

Custodian

U.S. Bank N.A., is the custodian of the assets of the Funds (the "Custodian") pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian provides services for fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian's address is 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. Fund Services and U.S. Bank N.A. are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 is the independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services, tax services and assistance with respect to the preparation of filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for the Funds.

Sullivan & Worcester LLP, 1633 Broadway, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10019, serves as legal counsel to the Trust. Sullivan & Worcester also serves as independent legal counsel to the Board of Trustees.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by each Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute a Fund's portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with a

“market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which a Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services will be considered in making this determination, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors, such as the research and other services provided by the broker-dealer. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the best execution, the Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under the Advisory Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the SEC.

In accordance with Section 28(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Adviser may cause the Funds to pay a higher commission to a broker-dealer that provides it with brokerage and research services in a “soft-dollar” arrangement, even if the services it receives in exchange are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. It does this when it determines in good faith that the higher commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker. In selecting brokers, the Adviser seeks competitively-priced brokerage services where the broker-dealer can provide value-added, company-specific, and thematic industry research, including meetings with management and conferences. However, where research products or services are provided through “soft dollar” arrangements, there is a conflict between the Adviser’s interests and clients’ interests because the Adviser does not have to pay for the research, research products and services that are paid for with soft-dollar credits. The Adviser mitigates this conflict of interest by periodically examining the value of the services provided by the brokers with whom it does business and the amount of brokerage given to these brokers as opposed to execution-only brokers. A particular client may not receive a direct benefit from the Adviser’s use of that client’s commission dollars to obtain soft dollar benefits. For example, a client invested solely in U.S. securities would not benefit from research on foreign markets that the Adviser obtained through soft dollars. Likewise, a client invested only in international securities would not benefit from research on U.S. markets obtained through soft dollars. The Adviser’s use of soft dollars is designed to fall within the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Often, identical securities will be acceptable for both a Fund and one or more of the Adviser’s client accounts or mutual funds. In such event, the position of a Fund and such client account(s) or mutual funds in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts or mutual fund seeks to acquire the same security as a Fund at the same time, a Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, a Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts or mutual fund simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between such Fund and all such client accounts or mutual funds in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective

sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for such Fund.

The Funds do not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor do they effect securities transactions through brokers for selling shares of the Funds. However, as stated above, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchases of shares of a Fund for their customers.

During the fiscal years ended September 30 shown below, each Fund paid the following brokerage commissions.

Brokerage Commissions

Fund	2022	2021	2020
International Fund	\$323,003	\$285,454	\$218,165
U.S. Equity Fund	\$10,907	\$6,833	\$15,842
Emerging Markets Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$37,800	\$715	N/A
Value Fund ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Value Fund had not yet commenced operations.

The following was paid to firms for research, statistical or other services provided to the Adviser:

Brokerage Commissions Used For Research:

International Fund	\$290,755
U.S. Equity Fund	\$11,201
Emerging Markets Fund	\$33,709

The U.S. Equity Fund executes trades with the brokers listed in the following table and the Fund also owns positions in these firms' securities in their portfolios. As of the fiscal period ended September 30, 2022, the Fund owns the following amounts of shares of their regular brokers or dealers.

Fund Name	Broker-Dealer	Amounts Owned
U.S. Equity Fund	Citigroup, Inc.	\$ 175
U.S. Equity Fund	Morgan Stanley	\$ 17,030

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Funds have no preemptive, conversion or subscription rights. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by the Funds and to the net assets of the Funds upon liquidation or dissolution. The Funds, each a separate series of the Trust, vote separately on matters affecting only the Funds (*e.g.*, approval of the Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (*e.g.*, election or removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the Trustees in their discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV per share of a Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. It is expected that the NYSE will not be open for trading on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Generally, a Fund’s investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Adviser. Pursuant to those procedures, the Adviser considers, among other things: (1) the last sales price on the securities exchange, if any, on which a security is primarily traded; (2) the mean between the bid and asked prices; (3) price quotations from an approved pricing service, and (4) other factors as necessary to determine a fair value under certain circumstances.

Securities primarily traded on U.S. national or foreign securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at either the last reported sale price on the day of valuation, or the exchange’s official closing price, if applicable. If there has been no sale on such day, then the mean between the bid and asked prices will be used. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by or under the direction of the Adviser.

Short-term debt obligations, including short-term debt obligations having a maturity of less than 60 days, are valued at the mean evaluated price supplied by a pricing service.

The securities in a Fund’s portfolio, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price. Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market.

The Funds may invest in foreign securities, and as a result, the calculation of a Fund’s NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of certain of the Fund’s securities used in the calculation. Occasionally, events which affect the values of such securities and such exchange rates may occur between the times at which they are determined and the close of the NYSE and will therefore not be reflected in the computation of a Fund’s NAV. If events materially affecting the value of such securities occur during such period, then these securities may be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the supervision of the Board as described above. Portfolio securities that are traded both on an exchange and in the OTC market will be valued according to the broadest and most representative market. All assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currency values will be converted into U.S. dollar values at the mean between the bid and offered quotations of the currencies against U.S. dollars as last quoted by any recognized dealer. When portfolio securities are traded, the valuation will be the last reported sale price on the day of valuation.

For foreign securities traded on foreign exchanges, the Trust has selected ICE Data Service’s Fair Value Information Services (“FVIS”) to provide pricing data with respect to foreign security holdings held by the Funds. The use of this third-party pricing service is designed to capture events occurring after a foreign exchange closes that may affect the value of certain holdings of a Fund’s securities traded on those foreign exchanges. Each Fund utilizes a confidence interval when determining the use of the FVIS provided prices. The confidence interval is a measure of the historical relationship that each foreign exchange traded security has compared to movements in various indices and the price of the security’s

corresponding American Depositary Receipt, if one exists. FVIS provides the confidence interval for each security for which it provides a price. If the FVIS provided price falls within the confidence interval a Fund will value the particular security at that price. If the FVIS provided price does not fall within the confidence interval the particular security will be valued at the preceding closing price on its respective foreign exchange, or if there were no transactions on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices.

All other assets of the Funds are valued in such manner as the Board in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Funds' Prospectuses regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Funds, you may purchase shares of the Funds through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements.

The public offering price of Fund shares is its NAV. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after Fund Services receives your order in good order as discussed in the Funds' Prospectuses. In order to receive that day's public offering price, Fund Services must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion (1) to suspend the continued offering of a Fund's shares, (2) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the distributor such rejection is in the best interest of a Fund, and (3) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of a Fund's shares.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading. The Funds typically send redemption proceeds on the next business day (a day when the NYSE is open for normal business) 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 typically expect that they 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. In situations in which investment holdings in cash or cash equivalents are not sufficient to meet redemption requests or when the sale of portfolio securities is not sufficient to meet redemption requests, a Fund will typically borrow money through its line of credit. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions. The Funds reserve the right to pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part through a

redemption in-kind as described under “Redemptions In-Kind” below. Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that are a large percentage of a Fund’s net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on a Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in such circumstances and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

A Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of a Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of a Fund’s shareholders.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor’s cost, depending upon the market value of a Fund’s portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase. As with all investments, the purchase of shares in the Funds involve the risk of loss.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transactions privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiry by telephone from a person claiming to be the shareholder, a Fund or its authorized agent may carry out the instructions and/or respond to the inquiry, consistent with the shareholder’s previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquires from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, the Funds and their agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

Fund Services will employ these and other reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If Fund Services fails to employ reasonable procedures, a Fund and Fund Services may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Funds nor their agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact Fund Services.

During periods of unusual market changes and shareholder activity, you may experience delays in contacting Fund Services by telephone. In this event, you may wish to submit a written redemption request, as described in the Prospectus or contact your investment representative. Telephone redemption privileges may be modified or terminated without notice.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that the Funds are obligated to redeem their shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its net asset value during any 90-day period for any shareholder of a Fund. The Funds have reserved the right to pay the redemption price of their shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution-in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the net asset value for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and would bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. Distributions in-kind generally are taxable events for shareholders.

A Fund, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the

Fund expects that it would follow the normal Trust protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution of securities that are traded on a public securities market or are otherwise considered liquid pursuant to the Funds' liquidity policies and procedures. Except as otherwise may be approved by the Trustees, the securities that would not be included in an in-kind distribution include (1) unregistered securities which, if distributed, would be required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"), as amended; (2) securities issued by entities in countries which (a) restrict or prohibit the holding of securities by non-nationals other than through qualified investment vehicles, such as a fund, or (b) permit transfers of ownership of securities to be effected only by transactions conducted on a local stock exchange; and (3) certain Fund assets that, although they may be liquid and marketable, must be traded through the marketplace or with the counterparty to the transaction in order to effect a change in beneficial ownership.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

Dividends from net investment income of each Fund and distributions from net profits from the sale of securities are generally made annually. Also, each Fund expects to distribute any undistributed net investment income on or about December 31 of each year. Any net capital gains realized through the twelve months ended October 31 of each year will also be distributed by December 31 of each year.

In January of each year, the Funds will issue to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions made during the previous year. The form and character of each distribution will be specified by the Fund in a notice to shareholders.

Tax Information

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify to be treated as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Code and to comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets, and the timing and amount of its distributions. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a regular corporation. It is the Funds' policy to distribute to their shareholders all of their investment company taxable income and any net realized capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Funds will not be subject to any federal income tax or excise taxes based on net income. However, the Funds can give no assurance that their distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in every year. To avoid the nondeductible 4% excise tax, each Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 during such year and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which a Fund paid no federal excise income tax.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, each Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currency gains related to investments in stock or securities, or other income (generally including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currency, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Each Fund must also satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of each Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Funds' total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Funds' total

assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that a Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Each Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends-paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (which generally includes dividends, interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) before the dividends paid deduction and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

A Fund's ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of a Fund.

Net capital losses incurred after October 31 within the taxable year are deemed to arise on the first business day of the Fund's next taxable year. As of September 30, 2021, the Funds had no post-October losses or late year losses. As of September 30, 2022, the Funds had no capital loss carryforwards available for federal income tax purposes. During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Emerging Markets Fund utilized \$758,141 of short-term capital loss carryforwards and \$3,301 of long-term loss carryforwards.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. A Fund may make taxable distributions to shareholders even during periods in which the share price has declined. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by a Fund may be qualified dividends eligible under current law for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the applicable Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Funds' investment policies, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of the Funds' gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Funds may be eligible for treatment as qualified income for individual shareholders and for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of the Funds' gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Funds' investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The deduction, if any, may be reduced or eliminated if Fund shares held by an individual investor are held less than 61 days, or if Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for fewer than 46 days.

Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time they have held their shares. Capital gains distributions are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph. Distributions of ordinary income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing liability for the alternative minimum tax of a shareholder who is an individual. There is no requirement that a Fund take into consideration any tax implications when implementing its investment strategy.

For taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2025, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of “qualified business income” derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, “qualified business income” generally includes ordinary real estate investment trust (“REIT”) dividends and certain income from publicly traded partnerships. Regulations recently adopted by the United States Treasury allow non-corporate shareholders of a Fund to benefit from the 20% deduction with respect to net REIT dividends received by the Fund if the Fund meets certain reporting requirements, but do not permit any such deduction with respect to publicly traded partnerships.

The Funds may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest earned with respect to securities of foreign corporations.

Under the Code, the Funds will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) all distributions of ordinary income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of portfolio shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of portfolio shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 24% in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the Funds with their correct taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law or if the IRS notifies the Funds that such backup withholding is required. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide the Funds with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

If more than 50% in value of a Fund’s total assets at the end of its fiscal year is invested in stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to pass through to its shareholders the pro rata share of all foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, shareholders will be (1) required to include in their gross income their pro rata share of the Funds’ foreign source income (including any foreign income taxes paid by the Funds), and (2) entitled either to deduct their share of such foreign taxes in computing their taxable income or to claim a credit for such taxes against their U.S. income tax, subject to certain limitations under the Code, including certain holding period requirements. In this case, shareholders will be informed in writing by the Funds at the end of each calendar year regarding the availability of any credits on and the amount of foreign source income (including or excluding foreign income taxes paid by the Funds) to be included in their income tax returns. If not more than 50% in value of a Fund’s total assets at the end of its fiscal year is invested in stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will not be entitled under the Code to pass through to its shareholders their pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. In this case, these taxes will be taken as a deduction by the Fund.

The use of hedging strategies, such as entering into forward contracts, involves complex rules that will determine the character and timing of recognition of the income received in connection therewith by the Funds. Income from foreign currencies (except certain gains therefrom that may be excluded by future regulations) and income from transactions in forward contracts derived by a Fund with respect to its business of investing in securities or foreign currencies will qualify as permissible income under Subchapter M of the Code.

Any security or other position entered into or held by a Fund that substantially diminishes the Fund’s risk of loss from any other position held by a Fund may constitute a “straddle” for federal income tax purposes. In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and

timing of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that the loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle be deferred until gain is realized on disposition of the offsetting position; that the Fund's holding period in certain straddle positions not begin until the straddle is terminated (possibly resulting in the gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); and that losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions, which would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses, be treated as long-term capital losses. Various elections are available to the Funds that may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules.

Certain forward contracts that are subject to Section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts") and that are held by the Funds at the end of the taxable year generally will be required to be "marked-to-market" for federal income tax purposes; that is, deemed to have been sold at market value. Sixty percent of any net gain or loss recognized on these deemed sales and from any actual sales of Section 1256 Contracts will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and the balance will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

Section 988 of the Code contains special tax rules applicable to certain foreign currency transactions that may affect the amount, timing and character of income, gain or loss recognized by the Funds. Under these rules, foreign exchange gain or loss realized with respect to foreign currency forward contracts is treated as ordinary income or loss. Some part of a Fund's gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of shares of a foreign corporation may, because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, be treated as ordinary income or loss under Section 988 of the Code rather than as capital gain or loss.

Distributions and the transactions referred to in the preceding paragraphs may be subject to state and local income taxes, and the tax treatment thereof may differ from the federal income tax treatment.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Fund's distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable and subject to any relevant intergovernmental agreements, withholding under FATCA is required generally with respect to certain distributions from your Fund. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30 percent (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on a Fund's distributions.

In addition, the foregoing discussion of tax law is based on existing provisions of the Code, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such changes could affect the validity of this discussion. The discussion also represents only a general summary of tax law and practice currently applicable to the Funds and certain shareholders therein, and, as such, is subject to change. In particular, the consequences of an investment in shares of the Funds under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdictions are not discussed herein. The Funds do not expect to seek any rulings from the IRS or any opinions of counsel with respect to any tax issues. Each prospective investor should consult his or her own tax adviser to determine the application of the tax law and practice to his or her own particular circumstances.

The advice herein was prepared for the Funds. Any person reviewing this discussion should seek advice based on such person's particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser.

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 ("Quasar"), serves as principal underwriter and distributor for shares of the Funds in a continuous public offering of each Fund's shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between each Fund and Quasar, Quasar provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of each Fund's shares. Quasar is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of FINRA.

The distribution agreement continues in effect for periods not exceeding one year if approved at least annually by (1) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and (2) a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of any such party, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The agreement may be terminated without penalty by the parties thereto upon a 60-day written notice, and is automatically terminated in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act.

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. Such payments may be divided into categories as follows:

Support Payments

Payments may be made by the Adviser to certain Financial Intermediaries in connection with the eligibility of the Funds to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between the Funds' representatives and Financial Intermediaries and their sales representatives. The Adviser may make cash payments to Financial Intermediaries for providing shareholder servicing, marketing and support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the Financial Intermediaries. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about the Funds and other general financial topics to assist Financial Intermediaries' sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients. Cash compensation may also be paid to Financial Intermediaries for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the Financial Intermediary provides shareholder services to the Funds' shareholders. Currently the Adviser provides a variety of financial intermediary channels to investors who seek to invest in the Funds. With regard to the Emerging Markets Fund, as of the date of this SAI, the Adviser does not have agreements with any firms to pay such Support Payments. Future Support Payments may be structured in three ways: (1) as a percentage of net sales; (2) as a percentage of net assets; and/or (3) a flat fee.

During the Funds' fiscal year, the following financial intermediaries were paid out of the Adviser's revenues:

Platform Fee-Mutual Fund

BMO Global Asset Management
Charles Schwab AMSA Billing
MSCS Financial Services
National Financial Services, LLC
Pershing LLC
RBC Capital Markets Corp
TIAA-CREF
UBS Financial Svcs c/o BNY Mellon
Vanguard Brokerage Services

The Funds have an agreement to pay administrative fees to Wells Fargo Bank N.A. but to date; no compensation has been paid under this agreement. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold. To date, no compensation has been paid to these organizations. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold.

Entertainment, Conferences and Events

The Adviser also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (1) occasional gifts; (2) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; and/or (3) sponsorship support for the financial intermediary's client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Adviser may pay for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to each Funds' shares.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Annual Report to shareholders for the Funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 is available, without charge, upon request by calling 1-877-777-6944, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The [Annual Report](#) for the Funds was filed on Form N-CSR with the SEC on December 01, 2022.

APPENDIX A

Commercial Paper Ratings

Standard & Poor's

A Standard & Poor's commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. Ratings are graded into several categories, ranging from 'A' for the highest-quality obligations to 'D' for the lowest. These categories are as follows:

A-1 - This designation indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

A-2 - Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated 'A-1'.

A-3 - Issues carrying this designation have an adequate capacity for timely payment. They are, however, more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

B - Issues rated 'B' are regarded as having only speculative capacity for timely payment.

C - This rating is assigned to short-term debt obligations with a doubtful capacity for payment.

D - Debt rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when interest payments of principal payments are not made on the date due, even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes such payments will be made during such grace period.

Moody's

Moody's short-term debt ratings are opinions on the ability of issuers to punctually repay senior debt obligations. These obligations have an original maturity not exceeding one year, unless explicitly noted. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

Prime-1 - Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics: leading market positions in well-established industries; high rates of return on funds employed; conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection; broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation; and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2 - Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Prime-3 - Issuers rated Prime-3 (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. The effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in

the level of debt protection measurements and may require relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

Not Prime - Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories. Issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” - A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

“A-2” - A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

“A-3” - A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” - A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” - A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” - A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer will differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

“NR” - This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody’s employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

“P-1” - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

“P-2” - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

“P-3” - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

“NP” - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

“NR” - Is assigned to an unrated issuer.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” - Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” - Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” - Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” - Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” - Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” - Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” - Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Plus (+) or minus (-) - The “F1” rating may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show the relative status within that major rating category.

“NR” - Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The **DBRS® Ratings Limited (“DBRS”)** short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” - Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” - Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” - Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” - Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” - Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” - Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by S&P Global Ratings for long-term issues:

“AAA” - An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” - An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” - An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” - An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” - Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

“BB” - An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” - An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial,

or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"CCC" - An obligation rated "CCC" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"CC" - An obligation rated "CC" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The "CC" rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

"C" - An obligation rated "C" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

"D" - An obligation rated "D" is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-) - The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

"NR" - This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - S&P Global Ratings' issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer's foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody's long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody's for long-term debt:

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

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

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

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

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

"B" - Obligations rated "B" are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

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

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

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

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa." The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

"NR" - Is assigned to unrated obligations.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by Fitch:

"AAA" - Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. "AAA" ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

"AA" - Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. "AA" ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

"A" - Securities considered to be of high credit quality. "A" ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

"BBB" - Securities considered to be of good credit quality. "BBB" ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

"BB" - Securities considered to be speculative. "BB" ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

"B" - Securities considered to be highly speculative. "B" ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

"CCC" - A "CCC" rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

"CC" - A "CC" rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

"C" - A "C" rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned "RD" or "D" ratings but are instead rated in the "CCC" to "C" rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the "AAA" obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below "CCC".

"NR" - Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The **DBRS** long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories "(high)" and "(low)". The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

"AAA" - Long-term debt rated "AAA" is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

"AA" - Long-term debt rated "AA" is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from "AAA" only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” - Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” - Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” - Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” - Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” - Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” - A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” - A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” - A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” - A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D” - This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody’s uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer’s self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody’s uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (“VMIG”) scales provided below.

Moody's uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, Moody's uses the MIG scale for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

MIG Scale

"MIG-1" - This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

"MIG-2" - This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

"MIG-3" - This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

"SG" - This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

"NR" - Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interests payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon demand feature ("demand feature") of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. VMIG ratings with liquidity support use as an input the short-term Counterparty Risk Assessment of the support provider, or the long-term rating of the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support. Transitions of VMIG Ratings of demand obligations with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG short-term demand obligation rating if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR".

"VMIG-1" - This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

"VMIG-2" - This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

"VMIG-3" - This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

"SG" - This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

"NR" - Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

About Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the

obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Fitch credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance, and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

Credit ratings provided by **DBRS** are forward-looking opinions about credit risk which reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. While historical statistics and performance can be important considerations, credit ratings are not based solely on such; they include subjective considerations and involve expectations for future performance that cannot be guaranteed. To the extent that future events and economic conditions do not match expectations, credit ratings assigned to issuers, entities, securities and/or obligations can change. Credit ratings are also based on approved and applicable methodologies ("Methodologies"), which are periodically updated and when material changes are deemed necessary, this may also lead to rating changes.

Credit ratings typically provide an opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the obligation was issued. In some cases, credit ratings may also include consideration for the relative ranking of claims and recovery, should default occur. Credit ratings are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of any specific default probability, nor are they meant to predict such.

The data and information on which DBRS bases its opinions is not audited or verified by DBRS, although, DBRS conducts a reasonableness review of information received and relied upon in accordance with its Methodologies and policies.

DBRS uses rating symbols as a concise method of expressing its opinion to the market, but there are a limited number of rating categories for the possible slight risk differentials that exist across the rating spectrum and DBRS does not assert that credit ratings in the same category are of "exactly" the same quality.