



NORTH SQUARE

INVESTMENTS

Statement of Additional Information

NORTH SQUARE FUNDS

NORTH SQUARE OAK RIDGE SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND
Class A (ORIGX), Class C (ORICX), Class I (ORIYX), Class K (ORIKX)

NORTH SQUARE INTERNATIONAL SMALL CAP FUND
Class A (ORIAX), Class I (ORIIX)

NORTH SQUARE DYNAMIC SMALL CAP FUND
Class A (ORSAX), Class I (ORSIX)

NORTH SQUARE OAK RIDGE DISCIPLINED GROWTH FUND
Class A (ORDGX), Class I (ODGIX)

NORTH SQUARE MULTI STRATEGY FUND
Class A (ORILX), Class C (ORLCX), Class I (PORYX)

NORTH SQUARE OAK RIDGE DIVIDEND GROWTH FUND
Class A (ORDAX), Class I (ORDNX)

May 13, 2019

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated May 13, 2019, as may be amended from time to time of the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, North Square International Small Cap Fund, North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, North Square Multi Strategy Fund, and North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund (each, a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”). Each Fund is a series of North Square Investments Trust (the “Trust”). North Square Investments, LLC (“North Square” or the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser to the Funds. A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus may be obtained on the Funds’ website, www.northsquareinvest.com, or by contacting the Funds at the address or telephone number specified below. The Predecessor Funds’ (as defined below) Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, is incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Predecessor Funds’ Annual Report can be obtained by contacting the Funds at the address or telephone number specified below.

North Square Funds
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
1-855-551-5521

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS	4
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND RISKS	5
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS	34
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	51
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	54
PROXY VOTING POLICY	54
CODE OF ETHICS	55
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM	55
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	55
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	57
PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES	59
FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS	60
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	65
GENERAL INFORMATION	65
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	67
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	70
APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS	73
APPENDIX B NORTH SQUARE INVESTMENTS TRUST	78

THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on August 2, 2018. The Trust currently consists of several series of shares of beneficial interest. This SAI relates only to the Funds and not to the other series of the Trust.

The Trust is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Prospectus of the Funds and this SAI omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Each of the Funds are the successors in interest to certain funds having similar names and identical investment objectives and principal investment strategies that were series of another registered investment company, Investment Managers Series Trust (the “IMST Trust”), as follows (each, a “Predecessor Fund” and collectively, the “Predecessor Funds”):

The North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

The North Square International Small Cap Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

The North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

The North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

The North Square Multi Strategy Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

The North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund will be the successor to the Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund, a series of the IMST Trust.

Each of the Predecessor Funds were advised by Oak Ridge Investments, LLC (“Oak Ridge” or a “Sub-Adviser”). Shareholders of each of the Predecessor Funds approved the reorganization of the Predecessor Funds with and into corresponding series of the Trust, and effective as of the close of business on May 10, 2019, the assets and liabilities of each of the Predecessor Funds were transferred to the Trust in exchange for shares of each of the applicable Funds. Each Fund succeeded to the performance, financial and other historical information of those of the corresponding Predecessor Fund. Any historical information provided for a Fund that relates to periods prior to the close of business on May 10, 2019 is that of the corresponding Predecessor Fund.

Each Fund is a diversified fund, which means it is subject to the diversification requirements under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Under the 1940 Act, a diversified fund may not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one issuer (and in not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer), excluding cash, Government securities, and securities of other investment companies.

On October 17, 2014, the Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund and the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund acquired all the assets of the Pioneer Oak Ridge Large Cap Growth Fund and the Pioneer Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, respectively, each a series of Pioneer Series Trust I (each, a “Prior Predecessor Fund”). Each of the North Square Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund and the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund adopted the prior performance and financial history of its respective Prior Predecessor Fund. Prior to July 18, 2017, the Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund was named the Oak Ridge Large Cap Growth Fund and the Fund’s strategy involved investing primarily in equity securities of large capitalization companies with above average potential for earnings growth.

The North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund currently offers four classes of shares: Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class K. The North Square Multi Strategy Fund currently offers three classes of shares: Class A, Class C, and Class I. The Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund, the North Square International Small Cap Fund, the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, and the North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund offer two classes of shares: Class A and Class I. Other classes may be established from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). Each class of shares of a Fund generally is identical in all respects except that each class of shares is subject to its own distribution expenses and minimum investments. Each class of shares also has exclusive voting rights with respect to its distribution fees.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND RISKS

The discussion below supplements information contained in the Funds' Prospectus pertaining to the investment policies of each Fund. A Fund's investments in the instruments discussed below may be through the Fund's direct investments or indirectly through the Fund's investments in underlying funds.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND RISKS

The Funds' principal investment types and related risks are identified in the table below and described in detail following the table.

Investments and Risks	North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	North Square International Small Cap Fund	North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund	North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	North Square Multi Strategy Fund	North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund
Equity Securities						
<i>Common Stock</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Preferred Stock</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Small Cap Stock</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Mid Cap Stock</i>				X	X	
<i>Large Cap Stock</i>				X	X	X
<i>Convertible Securities</i>					X	
<i>Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs")</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs")</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Debt Securities						
<i>Lower Rated Debt</i>					X	
<i>Municipal Bonds</i>					X	
<i>Government Obligations</i>					X	
<i>Inflation Linked Securities</i>					X	
Foreign Investments						
<i>Depository Receipts</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Emerging Markets</i>	X	X			X	
Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")	X	X	X	X	X	
Warrants and Rights	X			X	X	X
Investment Company Securities	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mortgage-Backed Securities					X	

	North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	North Square International Small Cap Fund	North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund	North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	North Square Multi Strategy Fund	North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund
Investments and Risks						
Asset-Backed Securities					X	
Bank Loans and Loan Participations					X	
Short-Term Investments					X	

EQUITY SECURITIES

Common Stock

The Funds may invest in common stock. Common stock represents an equity (ownership) interest in a company, and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price.

The fundamental risk of investing in common stock is that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. While common stocks have historically provided greater long-term returns than preferred stocks, fixed-income and money market investments, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility than the returns from those other investments.

Preferred Stock

The Funds may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and a share of the proceeds resulting from the issuer's liquidation although preferred stock is usually subordinate to the debt securities of the issuer. Some preferred stocks also entitle their holders to receive additional liquidation proceeds on the same basis as the holders of the issuer's common stock. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights and its market value may change based on changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. In addition, a Fund may receive stocks or warrants as a result of an exchange or tender of fixed income securities. Preference stock, which is more common in emerging markets than in developed markets, is a special type of common stock that shares in the earnings of an issuer, has limited voting rights, may have a dividend preference, and may also have a liquidation preference. Depending on the features of the particular security, holders of preferred and preference stock may bear the risks regarding common stock or fixed income securities.

Small and Mid Cap Stocks

The Funds may invest in stock of companies with market capitalizations that are small compared to other publicly traded companies. Investments in larger companies present certain advantages in that such companies generally have greater financial resources, more extensive research and development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and more stability and greater depth of management and personnel. Investments in smaller, less seasoned companies may present greater opportunities for growth but also may involve greater risks than customarily are associated with more established companies. The securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent upon a limited management group. Their securities may be traded in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. As a result of owning large positions in this type of security, a Fund is subject to the additional risk of possibly having to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous times and prices if redemptions require such Fund to liquidate its securities positions. In addition, it may be prudent for

a Fund, as its asset size grows, to limit the number of relatively small positions it holds in securities having limited liquidity in order to minimize its exposure to such risks, to minimize transaction costs, and to maximize the benefits of research. As a consequence, as a Fund's asset size increases, such Fund may reduce its exposure to illiquid small capitalization securities, which could adversely affect performance.

Each Fund may also invest in stocks of companies with medium market capitalizations (i.e., mid cap companies). Such investments share some of the risk characteristics of investments in stocks of companies with small market capitalizations described above, although mid cap companies tend to have longer operating histories, broader product lines and greater financial resources and their stocks tend to be more liquid and less volatile than those of smaller capitalization issuers.

Convertible Securities

The Funds may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security is a preferred stock, warrant or other security that may be converted or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive the dividend or interest until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed income securities generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stocks and, therefore, also will react to variations in the general market for equity securities. A significant feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so they may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”)

The Funds may invest in ETFs. ETFs are pooled investment vehicles that generally seek to track the performance of specific indices. ETFs may be organized as open-end funds or as unit investment trusts (“UITs”). Their shares are listed on stock exchanges and can be traded throughout the day at market-determined prices.

An ETF generally issues index-based investments in aggregations of 50,000 shares known as “Creation Units” in exchange for a “Portfolio Deposit” consisting of (a) a portfolio of securities substantially similar to the component securities (“Index Securities”) of the applicable index (the “Index”), (b) a cash payment equal to a pro rata portion of the dividends accrued on the ETF's portfolio securities since the last dividend payment by the ETF, net of expenses and liabilities, and (c) a cash payment or credit (“Balancing Amount”) designed to equalize the net asset value of the Index and the net asset value of a Portfolio Deposit.

Shares of ETFs are not individually redeemable, except upon termination of the ETF. To redeem shares of an ETF, an investor must accumulate enough shares of the ETF to reconstitute a Creation Unit. The liquidity of small holdings of ETF shares, therefore, will depend upon the existence of a secondary market for such shares. Upon redemption of a Creation Unit, the portfolio will receive Index Securities and cash identical to the Portfolio Deposit required of an investor wishing to purchase a Creation Unit that day.

The price of ETF shares is based upon (but not necessarily identical to) the value of the securities held by the ETF. Accordingly, the level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of ETF shares is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of traditional common stock, with the exception that the pricing mechanism for ETF shares is based on a basket of stocks. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETF shares purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on such shares. There is no assurance that the requirements of the national securities exchanges necessary to maintain the listing of shares of any ETF will continue to be met.

ETF and Mutual Funds. The North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund's investment in ETFs and mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Adviser), generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF

or mutual fund it holds. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment vehicles directly. An ETF may also trade at a discount to its net asset value. Investing in ETFs or mutual funds may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Initial Public Offerings (Applies to all Funds except for the Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund)

Each Fund may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). By definition, IPOs have not traded publicly until the time of their offerings. Special risks associated with IPOs may include limited numbers of shares available for trading, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the companies, and limited operating history, all of which may contribute to price volatility. Many IPOs are issued by undercapitalized companies of small or micro-cap size. The effect of IPOs on a Fund’s performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the Fund invests in relative to the size of the Fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value.

DEBT SECURITIES

The Funds may invest in debt securities. Debt securities are used by issuers to borrow money. Generally, issuers pay investors periodic interest and repay the amount borrowed either periodically during the life of the security and/or at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at a discount from their face values and accrue interest at the applicable coupon rate over a specified time period. Some debt securities pay a periodic coupon that is not fixed, instead payments “float” relative to a reference rate, such as LIBOR. This “floating rate” debt may pay interest at levels above or below the previous interest payment. The market prices of debt securities fluctuate depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Certain additional risk factors related to debt securities are sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, payment expectations, and liquidity and valuation.

Lower rated debt securities, those rated Ba or below by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and/or BB or below by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“S&P”) or unrated but determined by a Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality, are described by the rating agencies as speculative and involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt securities due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness or the fact that the issuer may already be in default. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. It may be more difficult to sell or to determine the value of lower rated debt securities.

Certain additional risk factors related to debt securities are discussed below:

Sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes. Debt securities may be sensitive to economic changes, political and corporate developments, and interest rate changes. In addition, during an economic downturn or periods of rising interest rates, issuers that are highly leveraged may experience increased financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to meet projected business goals, obtain additional financing, and service their principal and interest payment obligations. Furthermore, periods of economic change and uncertainty can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices and yields of certain debt securities. For example, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) related to the security or other assets or indices.

Payment expectations. Debt securities may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a lower interest rate environment, a Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in decreased income to investors. If the issuer of a debt security defaults on its obligations to pay interest or principal or is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, a Fund may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it.

Liquidity. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, or reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities, and may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. In such cases, a Fund,

due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. To the extent that a Fund's principal investment strategies involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign non-U.S. securities, Rule 144A securities, illiquid sectors of fixed income securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Further, fixed income securities with longer durations until maturity face heightened levels of liquidity risk as compared to fixed income securities with shorter durations until maturity. Finally, liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for a Fund to fully honor redemption requests within the allowable time period. Meeting such redemption requests could require a Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions, which would reduce the value of the Fund. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed income holdings at the same time as a Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure.

The Sub-Advisers (as defined below) attempt to reduce the risks described above through diversification of each Fund's portfolio, credit analysis of each issuer, and by monitoring broad economic trends as well as corporate and legislative developments, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so. Credit ratings of debt securities provided by rating agencies indicate a measure of the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between corporate developments and the time a rating is assigned and updated.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions. Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") has attempted to stabilize the U.S. economy and support the U.S. economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. In addition, the Federal Reserve has purchased large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities on the open market ("Quantitative Easing"). As the Federal Reserve "tapers" or reduces Quantitative Easing, and when the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will rise. These policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of a Fund's investments and share price to decline. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may lower the Fund's performance. The liquidity levels of the Fund's portfolio may also be affected.

Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

Bond Ratings. Bond rating agencies may assign modifiers (such as +/-) to ratings categories to signify the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Investment policies that are based on ratings categories should be read to include any security within that category, without considering the modifier. Please refer to Appendix A for more information about credit ratings.

Lower-Rated Debt Securities

Each Fund may invest in lower-rated fixed-income securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). The lower ratings reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or both, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. The inability (or perceived inability) of issuers to make timely payment of interest and principal would likely make the values of securities held by a Fund more volatile and could limit a Fund's ability to sell its securities at prices approximating the values such Fund had placed on such securities. In the absence of a liquid trading market for securities

held by it, a Fund at times may be unable to establish the fair value of such securities. Securities ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' analysis at the time of rating. Consequently, the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition, which may be better or worse than the rating would indicate. In addition, the rating assigned to a security by Moody's or S&P (or by any other nationally recognized securities rating agency) does not reflect an assessment of the volatility of the security's market value or the liquidity of an investment in the security.

Like those of other fixed-income securities, the values of lower-rated securities fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. A decrease in interest rates will generally result in an increase in the value of a Fund's fixed-income assets. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of a Fund's fixed-income assets will generally decline. The values of lower-rated securities may often be affected to a greater extent by changes in general economic conditions and business conditions affecting the issuers of such securities and their industries. Negative publicity or investor perceptions may also adversely affect the values of lower-rated securities. Changes by nationally recognized securities rating agencies in their ratings of any fixed-income security and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal may also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of portfolio securities generally will not affect income derived from these securities, but will affect a Fund's net asset value. A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, the Sub-Advisers will monitor the investment to determine whether its retention will assist in meeting a Fund's investment objective. Issuers of lower-rated securities are often highly leveraged, so that their ability to service their debt obligations during an economic downturn or during sustained periods of rising interest rates may be impaired. Such issuers may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them and may be unable to repay outstanding obligations at maturity by refinancing.

The risk of loss due to default in payment of interest or repayment of principal by such issuers is significantly greater because such securities frequently are unsecured and subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. It is possible that, under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, a Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities when a Sub-Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if they were more widely held. Under these circumstances, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing a Fund's net asset value. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, a Fund may be required to participate in various legal proceedings or take possession of and manage assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities. This could increase a Fund's operating expenses and adversely affect a Fund's net asset value. The ability of a holder of a tax-exempt security to enforce the terms of that security in a bankruptcy proceeding may be more limited than would be the case with respect to securities of private issuers. In addition, a Fund's intention to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") may limit the extent to which the Fund may exercise its rights by taking possession of such assets. To the extent a Fund invests in securities in the lower rating categories, the achievement of such Fund's investment objective is more dependent on a Sub-Adviser's investment analysis than would be the case if the Fund were investing in securities in the higher rating categories.

Over-the-Counter Transactions – Fixed Income Securities

The Funds may enter into over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions involving fixed income securities. Over-the-Counter ("OTC") transactions differ from exchange-traded transactions in several respects. OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation. Without the availability of a clearing corporation, OTC transaction pricing is normally done by reference to information from market makers, which information is carefully monitored by the Sub-Advisers and verified in appropriate cases. As OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers, there is a risk of nonperformance by the dealer as a result of the insolvency of such dealer or otherwise. Each Fund will seek to enter into OTC transactions only with dealers which agree to, and which are expected to be capable of, entering into closing transactions with the Fund. There is also no assurance that a Fund will be able to liquidate an OTC transaction at any time prior to expiration.

Municipal Bonds

The Funds may invest in municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by the states, possessions, or territories of the United States (including the District of Columbia) or a political subdivision, public instrumentality, agency, public authority or other governmental unit of such states, possessions, or territories (e.g., counties, cities, towns, villages, districts and authorities). For example, states, possessions, territories and municipalities may issue municipal

bonds to raise funds for various public purposes such as airports, housing, hospitals, mass transportation, schools, water and sewer works, gas, and electric utilities. They may also issue municipal bonds to refund outstanding obligations and to meet general operating expenses. Municipal bonds may be general obligation bonds or revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable from revenues derived from particular facilities, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or from other specific revenue sources. They are not usually payable from the general taxing power of a municipality. In addition, certain types of "private activity" bonds may be issued by public authorities to obtain funding for privately operated facilities, such as housing and pollution control facilities, for industrial facilities and for water supply, gas, electricity and waste disposal facilities. Other types of private activity bonds are used to finance the construction, repair or improvement of, or to obtain equipment for, privately operated industrial or commercial facilities. Current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of certain of such issues. In certain cases, the interest on a private activity bond may not be exempt from federal income tax or the alternative minimum tax.

Government Obligations

The Funds may invest in U.S. Government obligations. Such obligations include Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes and bonds. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored enterprises.

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

Inflation-Linked Securities

The Funds may invest in inflation-linked securities. Inflation-linked securities are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-linked securities. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate with market conditions. Investments in other inflation-linked securities may not provide a similar guarantee and the principal amount repaid could be less than the original principal if inflation falls over the period.

The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rise in inflation exceeds the rise in nominal rates, real rates are likely to decline, leading to an increase in the market value of the bonds. Conversely, if the rise in nominal interest rates outpaces the pickup in the rate of inflation, real interest might rise, generating a decline in the market value of the inflation-linked security.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-linked securities generally is tied to the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-linked securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable country or regional inflation measure calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Inflation-linked securities held by a Fund may experience an increase in original issue value due to inflation-linked adjustments. The inflation-linked growth in the value of these bonds may be reflected in a Fund's gross income. While inflation-adjusted growth does not result in cash payments to a Fund, the Fund may be required to make distributions to shareholders for any increase in value in excess of the cash actually received by the Fund during the taxable year. A Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to make these distribution payments. This may lead to higher transaction costs, losses from sale during unfavorable market conditions and higher capital gains taxes. If deflation-linked adjustments decrease the value of inflation-linked securities held by a Fund, income distributions previously made by the Fund during the taxable year may be deemed a return of capital.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The Funds may make foreign investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers and other non-U.S. investments may involve risks in addition to those normally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers or other U.S. investments. All foreign investments are subject to risks of foreign political and economic instability, adverse movements in foreign exchange rates, and the imposition or tightening of exchange controls and limitations on the repatriation of foreign capital. Other risks stem from potential changes in governmental attitude or policy toward private investment, which in turn raises the risk of nationalization, increased taxation or confiscation of foreign investors' assets.

The financial problems in global economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt crisis, may continue to cause high volatility in global financial markets. In addition, global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact a different country or region. The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected if one or more countries leave the Euro currency or by other policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

Additional non-U.S. taxes and expenses may also adversely affect each Fund's performance, including foreign withholding taxes on foreign securities' dividends. Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than in the United States. Foreign companies may be subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. To the extent foreign securities held by a Fund are not registered with the SEC or with any other U.S. regulator, the issuers thereof will not be subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC or any other U.S. regulator. Accordingly, less information may be available about foreign companies and other investments than is generally available on issuers of comparable securities and other investments in the United States. Foreign securities and other investments may also trade less frequently and with lower volume and may exhibit greater price volatility than U.S. securities and other investments.

Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value in U.S. Dollars of any foreign currency-denominated securities and other investments held by the Funds. Exchange rates are influenced generally by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign currency markets and by numerous other political and economic events occurring outside the United States, many of which may be difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

Income from any foreign securities and other investments will be received and realized in foreign currencies, and each Fund is required to compute and distribute income in U.S. Dollars. Accordingly, a decline in the value of a particular foreign currency against the U.S. Dollar occurring after a Fund's income has been earned and computed in U.S. Dollars may require such Fund to liquidate portfolio securities or other investments to acquire sufficient U.S. Dollars to make a distribution. Similarly, if the exchange rate declines between the time a Fund incurs expenses in U.S. Dollars and the time such expenses are paid, such Fund may be required to liquidate additional portfolio securities or other investments to purchase the U.S. Dollars required to meet such expenses.

Each Fund may purchase foreign bank obligations. In addition to the risks described above that are generally applicable to foreign investments, the investments that a Fund makes in obligations of foreign banks, branches or subsidiaries may involve further risks, including differences between foreign banks and U.S. banks in applicable accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and the possible establishment of exchange controls or other foreign government laws or restrictions applicable to the payment of certificates of deposit or time deposits that may affect adversely the payment of principal and interest on the securities and other investments held by a Fund.

Emerging Markets

Each Fund may invest in companies organized or doing substantial business in emerging market countries or developing countries as defined by the World Bank, International Financial Corporation or the MSCI, Inc. emerging market indices or other comparable indices. Developing countries may impose restrictions on a Fund's ability to repatriate investment income or capital. Even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation of investment income or capital, the mechanics of repatriation may affect certain aspects of the operations of a Fund.

Some of the currencies in emerging markets have experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. Dollar, and major adjustments have been made periodically in certain of such currencies. Certain developing countries face serious exchange constraints.

Governments of some developing countries exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some countries, the government owns or controls many companies. Therefore, government actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in developing countries, which could affect the private sector companies in which a Fund invests.

Depository Receipts

The Funds may invest in depository receipts. American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are negotiable receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of securities in a foreign company which have been deposited with such bank or trust company's office or agent in a foreign country. European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") are negotiable certificates held in the bank of one country representing a specific number of shares of a stock traded on an exchange of another country. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") are negotiable certificates held in the bank of one country representing a specific number of shares of a stock traded on an exchange of another country. Canadian Depositary Receipts ("CDRs") are negotiable receipts issued by a Canadian bank or trust company that evidence ownership of securities in a foreign company which have been deposited with such bank or trust company's office or agent in a foreign country.

Investing in ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs presents risks that may not be equal to the risk inherent in holding the equivalent shares of the same companies that are traded in the local markets even though a Fund will purchase, sell and be paid dividends on ADRs in U.S. Dollars. These risks include fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which are affected by international balances of payments and other economic and financial conditions; government intervention; speculation; and other factors. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political and social upheaval, and economic instability. A Fund may be required to pay foreign withholding or other taxes on certain ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, or CDRs that it owns, but investors may or may not be able to deduct their pro-rata share of such taxes in computing their taxable income, or take such shares as a credit against their U.S. federal income tax. See "Federal Income Tax Matters." ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs may be sponsored by the foreign issuer or may be unsponsored. Unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities. Unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs are offered by companies which are not prepared to meet either the reporting or accounting standards of the United States. While readily exchangeable with stock in local markets, unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs may be less liquid than sponsored ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs. Additionally, there generally is less publicly available information with respect to unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS ("REITs")

The Funds may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of principal and interest payments. Similar to investment companies such as each Fund, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Code. Each Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses incurred by REITs in which a Fund invests in addition to the expenses incurred directly by a Fund.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation.

Investing in REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Historically, small capitalization stocks, such as REITs, have had more price volatility than larger capitalization stocks.

REITs may fail to qualify for the favorable federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Code and may fail to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) also are subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, causing the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed-rate obligations.

WARRANTS AND RIGHTS

The Funds may invest in warrants or rights (including those acquired in units or attached to other securities) that entitle (but do not obligate) the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time but will do so only if such equity securities are deemed appropriate by a Sub-Adviser. Rights are similar to warrants but typically have a shorter duration and are issued by a company to existing stockholders to provide those holders the right to purchase additional shares of stock at a later date. Warrants and rights do not have voting rights, do not earn dividends, and do not entitle the holder to any rights with respect to the assets of the company that has issued them. They do not represent ownership of the underlying companies but only the right to purchase shares of those companies at a specified price on or before a specified exercise date. Warrants and rights tend to be more volatile than the underlying stock, and if at a warrant's expiration date the stock is trading at a price below the price set in the warrant, the warrant will expire worthless. Conversely, if at the expiration date the stock is trading at a price higher than the price set in the warrant or right, a Fund can acquire the stock at a price below its market value. The prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily parallel the prices of the underlying securities. An investment in warrants or rights may be considered speculative.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES

Each Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies (each, an "Underlying Fund"), including open-end funds, closed-end funds, UITs and ETFs, to the extent permitted by the applicable law and subject to certain restrictions set forth in this SAI.

Under Sections 12(d)(1)(A) and 12(d)(1)(B) of the 1940 Act, a Fund and any companies controlled by the Fund may hold securities of an Underlying Fund in amounts which (i) do not exceed 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of such Underlying Fund, (ii) do not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and (iii) when added to all other Underlying Fund securities held by the Fund, do not exceed 10% of the value of the Fund's total assets. The Fund may exceed these limits when permitted by SEC order or other applicable law or regulatory guidance, such as is the case with many ETFs.

Generally, under Sections 12(d)(1)(F) and 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act and SEC rules adopted pursuant to the 1940 Act, each Fund may acquire the securities of affiliated and unaffiliated Underlying Funds subject to the following guidelines and restrictions:

- A Fund may own an unlimited amount of the securities of any registered open-end fund or registered UIT that is affiliated with the Fund, so long as any such Underlying Fund has a policy that prohibits it from acquiring any securities of registered open-end funds or registered UITs in reliance on certain sections of the 1940 Act.

- A Fund and its “affiliated persons” may own up to 3% of the outstanding stock of any fund, subject to the following restrictions:
 - i. the Fund and each Underlying Fund, in the aggregate, may not charge a sales load greater than the limits set forth in Rule 2830(d)(3) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) applicable to funds of funds;
 - ii. each Underlying Fund is not obligated to redeem more than 1% of its total outstanding securities during any period less than 30 days; and
 - iii. the Fund is obligated either to (i) seek instructions from its shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to the Underlying Fund and to vote in accordance with such instructions, or (ii) to vote the shares of the Underlying Fund held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the Underlying Fund.

The North Square International Small Cap Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, and the North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund observe the following restriction as a matter of operating but not fundamental policy, pursuant to positions taken by federal regulatory authorities:

The North Square International Small Cap Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, and the North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund may invest in shares of securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered UITs subject to the limits of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations and exemptive orders obtained thereunder; provided, however, that the North Square International Small Cap Fund may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered UIT in reliance on subparagraph (F) or subparagraph (G) of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act.

Acquired funds typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by a Fund. Each Fund’s purchase of such investment company securities results in the layering of expenses as Fund shareholders would indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of such investment companies, including advisory fees, in addition to paying Fund expenses. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to certain leverage risks. The net asset value and market value of leveraged securities will be more volatile and the yield to shareholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged securities. Investment companies may have investment policies that differ from those of the Funds.

Under certain circumstances an open-end investment company in which a Fund invests may determine to make payment of a redemption by the Fund wholly or in part by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio, instead of in cash. As a result, a Fund may hold such securities until a Sub-Adviser determines it is appropriate to dispose of them. Such disposition will impose additional costs on the Fund.

Investment decisions by the investment advisers to the registered investment companies in which a Fund invests are made independently of the Fund. At any particular time, one Underlying Fund may be purchasing shares of an issuer whose shares are being sold by another Underlying Fund. As a result, under these circumstances a Fund indirectly would incur certain transactional costs without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities and derivative mortgage-backed securities, and may also invest in “principal only” and “interest only” components. Mortgage-backed securities are securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. As with other debt securities, mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. However, the yield and maturity characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from traditional debt securities. A major difference is that the principal amount of the obligations may normally be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets (i.e., loans) generally may be prepaid at any time. The relationship between prepayments and interest rates may give some mortgage-backed securities

less potential for growth in value than conventional fixed-income securities with comparable maturities. In addition, in periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase. During such periods, the reinvestment of prepayment proceeds by a Fund will generally be at lower rates than the rates that were carried by the obligations that have been prepaid. If interest rates rise, borrowers may prepay mortgages more slowly than originally expected. This may further reduce the market value of mortgage-backed securities and lengthen their durations. Because of these and other reasons, a mortgage-backed security's total return, maturity and duration may be difficult to predict precisely.

Mortgage-backed securities come in different classes that have different risks. Junior classes of mortgage-backed securities are designed to protect the senior class investors against losses on the underlying mortgage loans by taking the first loss if there are liquidations among the underlying loans. Junior classes generally receive principal and interest payments only after all required payments have been made to more senior classes. If a Fund invests in junior classes of mortgage-related securities, it may not be able to recover all of its investment in the securities it purchases. In addition, if the underlying mortgage portfolio has been overvalued, or if mortgage values subsequently decline, a Fund may suffer significant losses. Investments in mortgage-backed securities involve the risks of interruptions in the payment of interest and principal (delinquency) and the potential for loss of principal if the property underlying the security is sold as a result of foreclosure on the mortgage (default). These risks include the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the effects of general and local economic conditions on real estate values, the conditions of specific industry segments, the ability of tenants to make lease payments and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants, which in turn may be affected by local market conditions such as oversupply of space or a reduction of available space, the ability of the owner to provide adequate maintenance and insurance, energy costs, government regulations with respect to environmental, zoning, rent control and other matters, and real estate and other taxes. If the underlying borrowers cannot pay their mortgage loans, they may default and the lenders may foreclose on the property.

The ability of borrowers to repay mortgage loans underlying mortgage-backed securities will typically depend upon the future availability of financing and the stability of real estate values. For mortgage loans not guaranteed by a government agency or other party, the only remedy of the lender in the event of a default is to foreclose upon the property. If borrowers are not able or willing to pay the principal balance on the loans, there is a good chance that payments on the related mortgage-related securities will not be made. Certain borrowers on underlying mortgages may become subject to bankruptcy proceedings, in which case the value of the mortgage-backed securities may decline.

The residential real estate market in the United States continues to experience unprecedented upheaval. Among other things, the value of residential real estate has decreased significantly. This decrease in value has been more pronounced in some regions of the country but, overall, prices have dropped substantially. These significant decreases have affected the value of both prime and subprime mortgage-backed securities, as payments of principal and interest on residential mortgages have varied due to foreclosures, job losses, and other factors. As a result of these conditions, mortgage-backed securities have lost value, including the "senior" classes of those securities. There can be no assurance of when, or if, the residential real estate market will stabilize or home prices will recover. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that mortgage-backed securities will make payments of principal and interest at the times or in the amounts scheduled.

Asset-Backed Securities

The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities that, through the use of trusts and special purpose vehicles, are securitized with various types of assets, such as automobile receivables, credit card receivables and home-equity loans in pass-through structures similar to the mortgage-related securities described above. In general, the collateral supporting asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than the collateral supporting mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments. However, asset-backed securities are not backed by any governmental agency. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. In addition, some issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicers were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. The impairment of value of collateral or other assets underlying an asset-based security, such as a result of non-payment of loans or non-performance of other collateral or underlying assets, may reduce the value of such asset-based security and result in losses to a Fund.

Bank Loans and Loan Participations

The Funds may invest in bank loans and loan participations. Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. However, because the trading market for certain corporate loans may be less developed than the secondary market for bonds and notes, a Fund may experience difficulties in selling its corporate loans. A Fund may make certain corporate loan investments as part of a broader group of lenders (together often referred to as a “syndicate”) that is represented by a leading financial institution (or agent bank). The syndicate’s agent arranges the corporate loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems or is terminated, a Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed. Corporate loans may be denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars and are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Further, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans will generally be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit a Fund’s rights to the collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a corporate loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay.

The Funds may also invest in second lien loans (secured loans with a claim on collateral subordinate to a senior lender’s claim on such collateral) and unsecured loans. Holders’ claims under unsecured loans are subordinated to claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. Also, since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans. Many such loans are relatively illiquid and may be difficult to value.

Some bank loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the bank loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of the bank loans, including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such bank loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect Fund performance.

Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness or pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, a Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Investments in bank loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution’s interest with respect to the bank loan may involve additional risks. For example, if a secured bank loan is foreclosed, a Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the Fund could be held liable as a co-lender. A Fund generally will treat the corporate borrower as the “issuer” of indebtedness held by the Fund. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between a Fund and the corporate borrower, if the participation does not shift to the Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the corporate borrower, SEC interpretations require the Fund to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the corporate borrower as “issuers”.

Bank loans may be structured to include both term loans, which are generally fully funded at the time of investment, and revolving credit facilities, which would require a Fund to make additional investments in the bank loans as required under the terms of the credit facility at the borrower’s demand.

A financial institution’s employment as agent bank may be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement would remain available to the holders of such

indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of a Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Fund may incur certain costs and delays in realizing payments on a bank loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest.

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

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

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. Each Fund may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits in U.S. Dollar or foreign currencies. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies 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. The commercial banks issuing these short-term instruments which a Fund may acquire must, 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. If a Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred if a Fund invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. See "Foreign Investments" above. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located, the possible confiscation or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which may adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds and the interest income generated from lending operations. General economic conditions and the quality of loan portfolios affect the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount that they can loan to a single borrower, and are subject to regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations may not necessarily apply to foreign banks, thereby affecting the risk involved in bank obligations that a Fund may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under its investment strategies and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, a Fund may invest in interest-bearing time deposits 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.

Savings Association Obligations. Each Fund may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of 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.

Each Fund's investment in commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" 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 a Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix A.

Corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations, i.e., credit risk. A Sub-Adviser may actively expose a Fund to credit risk. However, there can be no guarantee

that a Sub-Adviser will be successful in making the right selections and thus fully mitigate the impact of credit risk changes on a Fund.

OTHER INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND RISKS

MARKET CONDITIONS

The equity and debt capital markets in the United States and internationally experienced unprecedented volatility from 2008 through 2012. These conditions caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities and other instruments. It is impossible to predict whether such conditions will recur. Because such situations may be widespread, it may be difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of such events.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Each Fund may conduct foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot, i.e., cash, basis at the prevailing rate in the foreign exchange market or by entering into a forward foreign currency contract. A forward foreign currency contract (“forward contract”) involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are considered to be derivatives. A Fund enters into forward contracts in order to “lock in” the exchange rate between the currency it will deliver and the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. In addition, a Fund may enter into forward contracts to hedge against risks arising from securities a Fund owns or anticipates purchasing or the U.S. Dollar value of interest and dividends paid on those securities.

If a Fund delivers the foreign currency at or before the settlement of a forward contract, it may be required to obtain the currency by selling some of the Fund’s assets that are denominated in that specific currency. A Fund may close out a forward contract obligating it to purchase a foreign currency by selling an offsetting contract, in which case it will realize a gain or a loss.

Foreign currency transactions involve certain costs and risks. A Fund incurs foreign exchange expenses in converting assets from one currency to another. Forward contracts involve a risk of loss if a Sub-Adviser is inaccurate in predicting currency movements. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. The precise matching of forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved is generally not possible. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a Fund to purchase additional foreign currency if the market value of the security is less than the amount of the foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver under the forward contract and the decision is made to sell the security and deliver the foreign currency. The use of forward contracts as a hedging technique does not eliminate the fluctuation in the prices of the underlying securities the Fund owns or intends to acquire, but it fixes a rate of exchange in advance. Although forward contracts can reduce the risk of loss if the values of the hedged currencies decline, these instruments also limit the potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of the hedged currencies.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies, and there is no regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information available is generally representative of very large transactions in the interbank market. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global around-the-clock market. Since foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than those that may be involved in the use of foreign currency options, a Fund may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots. A Fund may take positions in options on foreign currencies in order to hedge against the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation on foreign securities the Fund holds in its portfolio or which it intends to purchase.

CLOSED-END FUNDS

Each Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds. Investments in closed-end funds are subject to various risks, including reliance on management’s ability to meet the closed-end fund’s investment objective and to manage the closed-

end fund portfolio; fluctuation in the net asset value of closed-end fund shares compared to the changes in the value of the underlying securities that the closed-end fund owns; and bearing a pro rata share of the management fees and expenses of each underlying closed-end fund resulting in a Fund's shareholders being subject to higher expenses than if he or she invested directly in the closed-end fund(s).

DEBT SECURITIES

Sovereign Debt Obligations

Each Fund may invest in sovereign debt obligations, which are securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments, governmental agencies or instrumentalities and political subdivisions, including debt of developing countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of developing countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may be in default or present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and pay interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments. In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and payment of interest may depend on political as well as economic factors. Although some sovereign debt, such as Brady Bonds, is collateralized by U.S. Government securities, repayment of principal and payment of interest is not guaranteed by the U.S. Government. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which governmental entities have defaulted may be collected in whole or in part.

SHORT SALES

The Funds may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through the use of short sales. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time a Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss will be increased, by the transaction costs incurred by a Fund, including the costs associated with providing collateral to the broker-dealer (usually cash and liquid securities) and the maintenance of collateral with its custodian. A Fund also may be required to pay a premium to borrow a security, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. Although a Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

The broker-dealer will retain the net proceeds of the short sale to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements until the short position is closed out.

When a Sub-Adviser believes that the price of a particular security held by a Fund may decline, it may make "short sales against the box" to hedge the unrealized gain on such security. Selling short against the box involves selling a security which a Fund owns for delivery at a specified date in the future. A Fund will incur transaction costs to open, maintain and close short sales against the box.

To the extent a Fund sells securities short (except in the case of short sales "against the box"), it is required to segregate an amount of cash or liquid securities on its records equal to the market price of the securities sold short. The segregated assets are marked to market daily in an attempt to ensure that the amount deposited in the segregated account is at least equal to the market value of the securities sold short. Segregated securities cannot be sold while the position they are covering is outstanding, unless they are replaced with similar securities. As a result, there is the possibility that segregation of a large percentage of a Fund's assets could affect its portfolio management.

DERIVATIVES

Each Fund may utilize a variety of derivatives contracts, such as futures, options, swaps and forward contracts, both for investment purposes and for hedging purposes. Hedging involves special risks including the possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent a Sub-Adviser's assessment of certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of hedging could result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used. Nonetheless, with respect to certain investment positions, a Fund may not be sufficiently hedged against market fluctuations, in which case an investment position could result in a loss greater than if a Sub-Adviser had been sufficiently hedged with respect to such position.

The Sub-Advisers will not, in general, attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in a Fund's positions, and may hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially. Specifically, a Sub-Adviser may choose not, or may determine that it is economically unattractive, to hedge certain risks, either in respect of particular positions or in respect of a Fund's overall portfolio. Moreover, it should be noted that a Fund's portfolio always will be exposed to unidentified systematic risk factors and to certain risks that cannot be completely hedged, such as credit risk (relating both to particular securities and to counterparties). A Fund's portfolio composition may result in various directional market risks remaining unhedged, although a Sub-Adviser may rely on diversification to control such risks to the extent that a Sub-Adviser believes it is desirable to do so.

Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation is not yet fully known and may not be for some time. New regulations could adversely affect the value, availability and performance of certain derivative instruments, may make them more costly, and may limit or restrict their use by the Funds.

Certain additional risk factors related to derivatives are discussed below:

Derivatives Risk. Under recently adopted rules by the CFTC, transactions in some types of interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps on North American and European indices will be required to be cleared. In a cleared derivatives transaction, a Fund's counterparty is a clearing house (such as CME Clearing, ICE Clearing or LCH Clearnet), rather than a bank or broker. Since each Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house can participate directly in the clearing house, the Funds will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members, who are futures commission merchants that are members of the clearing houses and who have the appropriate regulatory approvals to engage in swap transactions. The Funds will make and receive payments owed under cleared derivatives transactions (including margin payments) through their accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house. In contrast to bilateral derivatives transactions, following a period of advance notice to the Funds, clearing members generally can require termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions at any time and increases in margin above the margin that it required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions and to terminate transactions. Any such increase or termination could interfere with the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Also, each Fund is subject to execution risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that a Sub-Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. While the documentation in place between the Funds and their clearing members generally provides that the clearing members will accept for clearing all transactions submitted for clearing that are within credit limits specified by the clearing members in advance, a Fund could be subject to this execution risk if the Fund submits for clearing transactions that exceed such credit limits, if the clearing house does not accept the transactions for clearing, or if the clearing members do not comply with their agreement to clear such transactions. In that case, the transaction might have to be terminated, and a Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of any increase in the value of the transaction after the time of the transaction. In addition, new regulations could, among other things, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund or increasing margin or capital requirements. If a Fund is not able to enter into a particular derivatives transaction, the Fund's investment performance and risk profile could be adversely affected as a result.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk with respect to OTC derivatives may be affected by new regulations promulgated by the CFTC and SEC affecting the derivatives market. As described under "Derivatives Risk" above, some derivatives transactions will be required to be cleared, and a party to a cleared derivatives transaction is subject to the credit risk of the clearing house and the clearing member through which it holds its cleared position, rather than the credit risk of its original counterparty to the derivative transaction. Clearing members are required to segregate all funds received from customers with respect to cleared derivatives transactions from the clearing member's proprietary assets. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are generally held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account, which may also invest those funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulations. The assets of a Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the Fund's clearing member because the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's customers for a relevant account class. Also, the clearing member transfers to the clearing house

the amount of margin required by the clearing house for cleared derivatives transactions, which amounts are generally held in an omnibus account at the clearing house for all customers of the clearing member. For commodities futures positions, the clearing house may use all of the collateral held in the clearing member's omnibus account to meet a loss in that account, without regard to which customer in fact supplied that collateral. Accordingly, in addition to bearing the credit risk of its clearing member, each customer to a futures transaction also bears "fellow customer" risk from other customers of the clearing member. However, with respect to cleared swaps positions, recent regulations promulgated by the CFTC require that the clearing member notify the clearing house of the amount of initial margin provided by the clearing member to the clearing house that is attributable to each customer. Because margin in respect of cleared swaps must be earmarked for specific clearing member customers, the clearing house may not use the collateral of one customer to cover the obligations of another customer. However, if the clearing member does not provide accurate reporting, a Fund is subject to the risk that a clearing house will use the Fund's assets held in an omnibus account at the clearing house to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing house. In addition, a clearing member may generally choose to provide to the clearing house the net amount of variation margin required for cleared swaps for all of the clearing member's customers in the aggregate, rather than the gross amount of each customer. Each Fund is therefore subject to the risk that a clearing house will not make variation margin payments owed to the Fund if another customer of the clearing member has suffered a loss and is in default.

Options on Securities and Securities Indices

The Funds may invest in options on securities and stock indices. A call option would entitle a Fund, in return for the premium paid, to purchase specified securities at a specified price during the option period. A put option would entitle a Fund, in return for the premium paid, to sell specified securities during the option period. Each Fund may invest in both European-style or American-style options. A European-style option is only exercisable immediately prior to its expiration. American-style options are exercisable at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.

Writing Call Options. Each Fund may write covered call options. A call option is "covered" if a Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute right to acquire the security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as held in a segregated account by a Fund's custodian). The writer of a call option receives a premium and gives the purchaser the right to buy the security underlying the option at the exercise price. The writer has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price during the option period. If the writer of an exchange-traded option wishes to terminate his obligation, he may effect a "closing purchase transaction." This is accomplished by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written. A writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after it has been notified of the exercise of an option.

Effecting a closing transaction in a written call option will permit a Fund to write another call option on the underlying security with either a different exercise price, expiration date or both. Also, effecting a closing transaction will permit the cash or proceeds from the concurrent sale of any securities subject to the option to be used for other investments of a Fund. If a Fund desires to sell a particular security from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, it will effect a closing transaction prior to or concurrent with the sale of the security.

A Fund will realize a gain from a closing transaction if the cost of the closing transaction is less than the premium received from writing the option or if the proceeds from the closing transaction are more than the premium paid to purchase the option. A Fund will realize a loss from a closing transaction if the cost of the closing transaction is more than the premium received from writing the option or if the proceeds from the closing transaction are less than the premium paid to purchase the option. However, because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss to a Fund resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying security owned by a Fund.

If a Fund were assigned an exercise notice on a call it has written, it would be required to liquidate portfolio securities in order to satisfy the exercise, unless it has other liquid assets that are sufficient to satisfy the exercise of the call. If the Fund has written a call, there is also a risk that the market may decline between the time the Fund has a call exercised against it, at a price which is fixed as of the closing level of the index on the date of exercise, and the time it is able to sell securities in its portfolio.

In addition to covered call options, each Fund may write uncovered (or “naked”) call options on securities, including shares of ETFs, and indices; however, SEC rules require that a Fund segregates assets on its books and records with a value equal to the value of the securities or the index that the holder of the option is entitled to call. Segregated securities cannot be sold while the option strategy is outstanding, unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that segregation of a large percentage of a Fund’s assets could impede portfolio management or a Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Writing Covered Index Call Options. Each Fund may sell index call options. Each Fund may also execute a closing purchase transaction with respect to the option it has sold and then sell another option with either a different exercise price and/or expiration date. A Fund’s objective in entering into such closing transactions is to increase option premium income, to limit losses or to protect anticipated gains in the underlying stocks. The cost of a closing transaction, while reducing the premium income realized from the sale of the option, should be offset, at least in part, by the appreciation in the value of the underlying index, and by the opportunity to realize additional premium income from selling a new option.

When a Fund sells an index call option, it does not deliver the underlying stocks or cash to the broker through whom the transaction is effected. In the case of an exchange-traded option, a Fund establishes an escrow account. The Funds’ custodian (or a securities depository acting for the custodian) acts as each Fund’s escrow agent. The escrow agent enters into documents known as escrow receipts with respect to the stocks included in a Fund (or escrow receipts with respect to other acceptable securities). The escrow agent releases the stocks from the escrow account when the call option expires or a Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction. Until such release, the underlying stocks cannot be sold by a Fund. Each Fund may enter into similar collateral arrangements with the counterparty when it sells OTC index call options.

When a Fund sells an index call option, it is also required to “cover” the option pursuant to requirements enunciated by the staff of the SEC. The staff has indicated that a mutual fund may “cover” an index call option by (1) owning and holding for the term of the option a portfolio of stocks substantially replicating the movement of the index underlying the call option; (2) purchasing an American-style call option on the same index with an exercise price not greater than the exercise price of the written option; or (3) establishing and maintaining for the term of the option a segregated account consisting of cash, U.S. Government securities or other high-grade debt securities, equal in value to the aggregate contract price of the call option (the current index value times the specific multiple) but not less than the strike price of the call. A Fund generally “covers” the index options it has sold by owning and holding stocks substantially replicating the movement of the applicable index. As an alternative method of “covering” the option, a Fund may purchase an appropriate offsetting option.

The purchaser of an index call option sold by a Fund may exercise the option at a price fixed as of the closing level of the index on exercise date. Unless a Fund has liquid assets sufficient to satisfy the exercise of the index call option, a Fund would be required to liquidate portfolio securities to satisfy the exercise. The market value of such securities may decline between the time the option is exercised and the time a Fund is able to sell the securities. For example, even if an index call which the Fund has written is “covered” by an index call held by the Fund with the same strike price, it will bear the risk that the level of the index may decline between the close of trading on the date the exercise notice is filed with the Options Clearing Corporation and the close of trading on the date the Fund exercises the call it holds or the time it sells the call, which in either case would occur no earlier than the day following the day the exercise notice was filed. If a Fund fails to anticipate an exercise, it may have to borrow from a bank (in amounts not exceeding 5% of a Fund’s total assets) pending settlement of the sale of the portfolio securities and thereby incur interest charges. If trading is interrupted on the index, a Fund would not be able to close out its option positions.

Risks of Transactions in Options. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities and indices. Options may be more volatile than the underlying securities and, therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation in value than an investment in the underlying securities themselves. There are also significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objective. In addition, a liquid secondary market for particular options may be absent for reasons which include the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options of underlying securities; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; the facilities of an exchange or clearing corporation may not be adequate to handle current trading volume at all times; or one or more

exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by a clearing corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The extent to which a Fund may enter into options transactions may be limited by the requirements of the Code, for qualification of a Fund as a regulated investment company.

Over-the-Counter Options. Each Fund may engage in transactions involving OTC options as well as exchange-traded options. Certain additional risks are specific to OTC options. Each Fund may engage a clearing corporation to exercise exchange-traded options, but if a Fund purchased an OTC option, it must then rely on the dealer from which it purchased the option if the option is exercised. Failure by the dealer to do so would result in the loss of the premium paid by a Fund as well as loss of the expected benefit of the transaction.

Exchange-traded options generally have a continuous liquid market while OTC options may not. Consequently, each Fund may generally be able to realize the value of an OTC option it has purchased only by exercising or reselling the option to the dealer who issued it. Similarly, when a Fund writes an OTC option, the Fund may generally be able to close out the option prior to its expiration only by entering into a closing purchase transaction with the dealer to whom the Fund originally wrote the option. While a Fund will seek to enter into OTC options only with dealers who will agree to and are expected to be capable of entering into closing transactions with the Fund, there can be no assurance that a Fund will at any time be able to liquidate an OTC option at a favorable price at any time prior to expiration. Unless a Fund, as a covered OTC call option writer, is able to effect a closing purchase transaction, it will not be able to liquidate securities (or other assets) used as cover until the option expires or is exercised. In the event of insolvency of the other party, a Fund may be unable to liquidate an OTC option. With respect to options written by a Fund, the inability to enter into a closing transaction may result in material losses to a Fund. For example, since each Fund must maintain a secured position with respect to any call option on a security it writes, a Fund may not sell the assets which it has segregated to secure the position while it is obligated under the option. This requirement may impair a Fund's ability to sell portfolio securities at a time when such sale might be advantageous.

The SEC has taken the position that purchased OTC options are illiquid securities. Each Fund may treat the cover used for written OTC options as liquid if the dealer agrees that the Fund may repurchase the OTC option it has written for a maximum price to be calculated by a predetermined formula. In such cases, the OTC option would be considered illiquid only to the extent the maximum purchase price under the formula exceeds the intrinsic value of the option. Accordingly, a Fund will treat OTC options as subject to the Fund's limitation on illiquid securities. If the SEC changes its position on the liquidity of OTC options, each Fund will change the treatment of such instruments accordingly.

Stock Index Options. Each Fund may invest in options on indices, including broad-based security indices. Puts and calls on indices are similar to puts and calls on other investments except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities. When a Fund writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that, prior to the expiration date, the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total dollar value for each point of such difference. When a Fund buys a call on an index, it pays a premium and has the same rights as to such call as are indicated above. When a Fund buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the seller of the put, upon the Fund's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When a Fund writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the Fund to deliver to it an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price.

The risks of investment in options on indices may be greater than options on securities. Because index options are settled in cash, if a Fund writes a call on an index it cannot provide in advance for its potential settlement obligations by acquiring

and holding the underlying index. A Fund can offset some of the risk of writing a call index option by holding a diversified portfolio of securities or instruments similar to those on which the underlying index is based. However, a Fund cannot, as a practical matter, acquire and hold a portfolio containing exactly the same securities or instruments as underlie the index and, as a result, bears a risk that the value of the securities or instruments held will vary from the value of the index.

Even if a Fund could assemble a portfolio that exactly reproduced the composition of the underlying index, it still would not be fully covered from a risk standpoint because of the “timing risk” inherent in writing index options. When an index option is exercised, the amount of cash that the holder is entitled to receive is determined by the difference between the exercise price and the closing index level on the date when the option is exercised. As with other kinds of options, a Fund as the call writer will not learn of the assignment until the next business day at the earliest. The time lag between exercise and notice of assignment poses no risk for the writer of a covered call on a specific underlying security or instrument, such as common stock, because there the writer’s obligation is to deliver the underlying security or instrument, not to pay its value as of a fixed time in the past. So long as the writer already owns the underlying security or instrument, it can satisfy its settlement obligations by simply delivering it, and the risk that its value may have declined since the exercise date is borne by the exercising holder. In contrast, even if the writer of an index call holds investments that exactly match the composition of the underlying index, it will not be able to satisfy its assignment obligations by delivering those investments against payment of the exercise price. Instead, it will be required to pay cash in an amount based on the closing index value on the exercise date. By the time it learns that it has been assigned, the index may have declined, with a corresponding decline in the value of its portfolio. This “timing risk” is an inherent limitation on the ability of index call writers to cover their risk exposure by holding security or instrument positions.

If a Fund has purchased an index option and exercises it before the closing index value for that day is available, it runs the risk that the level of the underlying index may subsequently change. If such a change causes the exercised option to fall out-of-the-money, a Fund will be required to pay the difference between the closing index value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer.

Futures and Options on Futures

Each Fund may use interest rate, foreign currency, index and other futures contracts. Each Fund may use options on futures contracts. A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified quantity of the security or other financial instrument at a specified price and time. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract originally was written. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, physical delivery of these securities is not always made. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indices, as well as financial instruments, including, without limitation: U.S. Treasury bonds; U.S. Treasury notes; GNMA Certificates; three-month U.S. Treasury bills; 90-day commercial paper; bank certificates of deposit; Eurodollar certificates of deposit; the Australian Dollar; the Canadian Dollar; the British Pound; the Japanese Yen; the Swiss Franc; the Mexican Peso; and certain multinational currencies, such as the Euro. It is expected that other futures contracts will be developed and traded in the future.

Each Fund may purchase and write (sell) call and put futures options. Futures options possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities and indices (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price upon expiration of, or at any time during the period of, the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. When a purchase or sale of a futures contract is made by a Fund, the Fund is required to deposit with its futures commission merchant a specified amount of liquid assets (“initial margin”). The margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified during the term of the contract. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract that is returned to the Fund upon termination of the contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. A Fund expects to earn taxable interest income on its initial margin deposits.

A Fund, as a writer of an option, may have no control over whether the underlying futures contracts may be sold (call) or purchased (put) and as a result, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the valuation of the futures contracts

underlying the written option A Fund, as a purchaser of an option, bears the risk that the counterparties to the option may not have the ability to meet the terms of the option contract.

Futures and options on futures are regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Each Fund invests in futures, options on futures and other instruments subject to regulation by the CFTC in reliance upon and in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5. Under Regulation 4.5, if a Fund uses futures, options on futures, or swaps other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums on these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are “in-the-money” at the time of purchase of a new position are “in-the-money”) may not exceed 5% of a Fund’s net asset value, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions at the time may not exceed 100% of a Fund’s net asset value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5. Therefore, as of the date of this SAI, neither the Trust nor a Fund is deemed to be a “commodity pool” or “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), and they are not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA. As of the date of this SAI, neither the Adviser nor the Sub-Advisers are deemed to be a “commodity pool operator” or “commodity trading advisor” with respect to the advisory services it provides to each Fund. In the future, if a Fund’s use of futures, options on futures, or swaps requires the Adviser and Sub-Advisers to register as a commodity pool operator with the CFTC with respect to the Funds, the Adviser and Sub-Advisers will do so at that time.

A futures contract held by a Fund is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day a Fund pays or receives cash, called “variation margin,” equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. This process is known as “marking to market.” Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by a Fund but is instead a settlement between a Fund and the broker of the amount one would owe the other if the futures contract expired. In computing daily net asset value, a Fund will mark to market its open futures positions. Each Fund also is required to deposit and to maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits will vary depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option and other futures positions held by a Fund. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (involving the same exchange, underlying security or index and delivery month). If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, a Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, a Fund realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs also must be included in these calculations.

Each Fund may write covered straddles consisting of a call and a put written on the same underlying futures contract. A straddle will be covered when sufficient assets are deposited to meet a Fund’s immediate obligations. A Fund may use the same liquid assets to cover both the call and put options if the exercise price of the call and put are the same, or if the exercise price of the call is higher than that of the put. In such cases, a Fund also will segregate liquid assets equivalent to the amount, if any, by which the put is “in the money.”

With respect to options and futures contracts that are cash settled, a Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market net obligations under the contracts (less any amounts the Fund has posted as margin), if any, rather than the full notional value. In the case of options and futures contracts that are not cash settled, a Fund will set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the contracts (less any amounts the Fund has posted as margin), while the positions are open.

Stock Index Futures

Each Fund may invest in stock index futures only as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying securities. A stock index future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to accept), effectively, an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific stock index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made. With respect to stock indices that are permitted investments, each Fund intends to purchase and sell futures contracts on the stock index for which it can obtain the best price with consideration also given to liquidity.

Swap Transactions

Each Fund may enter into interest rate, currency and index swaps and the purchase or sale of related caps, floors and collars. A Fund may enter into these transactions to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, to protect against currency fluctuations or to protect against any increase in the price of securities it anticipates purchasing at a later date. Swaps may be used in conjunction with other instruments to offset interest rate, currency or other underlying risks. For example, interest rate swaps may be offset with “caps,” “floors” or “collars.” A “cap” is essentially a call option which places a limit on the amount of floating rate interest that must be paid on a certain principal amount. A “floor” is essentially a put option which places a limit on the minimum amount that would be paid on a certain principal amount. A “collar” is essentially a combination of a long cap and a short floor where the limits are set at different levels.

A Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. To the extent obligations created thereby may be deemed to constitute senior securities, a Fund will maintain required collateral in a segregated account consisting of U.S. Government securities or cash or cash equivalents.

Total Return Swaps. Each Fund may enter into total return swap contracts for investment purposes. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of the underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or security indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate of the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swaps may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or market, including in cases in which there may be disadvantages associated with direct ownership of a particular security. In a typical total return equity swap, payments made by a Fund or the counterparty are based on the total return of a particular reference asset or assets (such as an equity security, a combination of such securities, or an index). That is, one party agrees to pay another party the return on a stock, basket of stocks, or stock index in return for a specified interest rate. By entering into an equity index swap, for example, the index receiver can gain exposure to stocks making up the index of securities without actually purchasing those stocks. Total return swaps involve not only the risk associated with the investment in the underlying securities, but also the risk of the counterparty not fulfilling its obligations under the agreement.

Credit Default Swaps. Each Fund may enter into credit default swap transactions for investment purposes. A credit default swap may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by a Fund. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors. As a seller, a Fund would generally receive an upfront payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, generally the seller must pay the buyer the full face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference obligations that may have little or no value. The notional value of the credit default swap will be used to segregate liquid assets for selling protection on credit default swaps. If a Fund were a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund would recover nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference obligation that may have little or no value. When a Fund buys credit default swaps it will segregate an amount at least equal to the amount of any accrued premium payment obligations including amounts for early terminations. The use of swap transactions by a Fund entails certain risks, which may be different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the securities and other investments that are the referenced asset for the swap transaction. Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques, risk analyses, and tax planning different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The use of a swap requires an understanding not only of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index, but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all the possible market conditions. Because some swap transactions have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. Certain swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Each Fund may also purchase credit default swap contracts in order to hedge against the risk of default of the debt of a particular issuer or basket of issuers, in which case the Fund would function as the counterparty referenced in the preceding paragraph. This would involve the risk that the investment may expire worthless and would only generate income in the event of an actual default by the issuer(s) of the underlying obligation(s) (or, as applicable, a credit downgrade or other indication of financial instability). It would also involve the risk that the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to a Fund in the event of a default. The purchase of credit default swaps involves costs, which will reduce a Fund's return.

Currency Swaps. Each Fund may enter into currency swap transactions for investment purposes. Currency swaps are similar to interest rate swaps, except that they involve multiple currencies. A Fund may enter into a currency swap when it has exposure to one currency and desires exposure to a different currency. Typically the interest rates that determine the currency swap payments are fixed, although occasionally one or both parties may pay a floating rate of interest. Unlike an interest rate swap, however, the principal amounts are exchanged at the beginning of the contract and returned at the end of the contract. In addition to paying and receiving amounts at the beginning and termination of the agreements, both sides will also have to pay in full periodically based upon the currency they have borrowed. Change in foreign exchange rates and changes in interest rates, as described above, may negatively affect currency swaps.

Interest Rate Swaps. Each Fund may enter into an interest rate swap in an effort to protect against declines in the value of fixed income securities held by a Fund. In such an instance, a Fund may agree to pay a fixed rate (multiplied by a notional amount) while a counterparty agrees to pay a floating rate (multiplied by the same notional amount). If interest rates rise, resulting in a diminution in the value of the Fund's portfolio, the Fund would receive payments under the swap that would offset, in whole or in part, such diminution in value.

Options on Swaps. The Funds may enter into options on swap agreements. An option on a swap agreement, or a "swaption," is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. In return, the purchaser pays a "premium" to the seller of the contract. The seller of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes on the underlying swap. Each Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions. Each Fund may also enter into swaptions on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether a Fund is hedging its assets or its liabilities. Each Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions to the same extent it may make use of standard options on securities or other instruments. A Fund may enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its holdings, as a duration management technique, to protect against an increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or for any other purposes, such as for speculation to increase returns. Swaptions are generally subject to the same risks involved in a Fund's use of options.

Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, a Fund will generally incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swaption than it will incur when it purchases a swaption. When a Fund purchases a swaption, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when a Fund writes a swaption, upon exercise of the option the Fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Over-the-Counter Derivatives Transactions

The Funds may enter into OTC derivatives transactions. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, established a new statutory framework that comprehensively regulated the OTC derivatives markets for the first time. Key Dodd-Frank Act provisions relating to OTC derivatives require rulemaking by the SEC and the CFTC, not all of which has been proposed or finalized as at the date of this SAI. Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, the OTC derivatives markets were traditionally traded on a bilateral basis (so-called "bilateral OTC transactions"). Now certain OTC derivatives contracts are required to be centrally cleared and traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms called swap execution facilities ("SEFs").

Bilateral OTC transactions differ from exchange-traded or cleared derivatives transactions in several respects. Bilateral OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation. Without the availability of a clearing corporation, bilateral OTC transaction pricing is normally done by reference to information from market makers, which information is carefully monitored by the Sub-Advisers and verified in appropriate cases. As bilateral OTC

transactions are entered into directly with a dealer, there is a risk of nonperformance by the dealer as a result of its insolvency or otherwise. Under recently-adopted CFTC regulations, counterparties of registered swap dealers and major swap participants have the right to elect segregation of initial margin in respect of uncleared swaps. If a counterparty makes such an election, any initial margin that is posted to the swap dealer or major swap participant must be segregated in individual customer accounts held at an independent third party custodian. In addition, the collateral may only be invested in certain categories of instruments identified in the CFTC's regulations. Agreements covering these segregation arrangements must generally provide for consent by both the counterparty and the swap dealer or major swap participant to withdraw margin from the segregated account. Given these limitations on the use of uncleared swaps collateral, there is some likelihood that the electing counterparty will experience an increase in the costs associated with trading swaps with the relevant swap dealer or major swap participant. Certain other protections apply to a counterparty to uncleared swaps under the CFTC's regulations even if the counterparty does not elect segregation of its initial margin. These regulations are newly adopted, and it remains unclear whether they will be effective in protecting initial margin in the manner intended in the event of significant market stress or the insolvency of a swap dealer or major swap participant.

Furthermore, a bilateral OTC transaction may only be terminated voluntarily by entering into a closing transaction with the dealer with which a Fund originally dealt. Any such cancellation may require a Fund to pay a premium to that dealer. In those cases in which a Fund has entered into a covered transaction and cannot voluntarily terminate the transaction, the Fund will not be able to sell the underlying security until the transaction expires or is exercised or different cover is substituted. The Funds will seek to enter into OTC transactions only with dealers which agree to, and which are expected to be capable of, entering into closing transactions with the Funds. There is also no assurance that a Fund will be able to liquidate an OTC transaction at any time prior to expiration.

The requirement to execute certain OTC derivatives contracts on SEFs may offer certain advantages over traditional bilateral OTC trading, such as ease of execution, price transparency, increased liquidity and/or favorable pricing. However, SEF trading may make it more difficult and costly for a Fund to enter into highly tailored or customized transactions and may result in additional costs and risks. Market participants such as the Funds that execute derivatives contracts through a SEF, whether directly or through a broker intermediary, are required to submit to the jurisdiction of the SEF and comply with SEF and CFTC rules and regulations which impose, among other things disclosure and recordkeeping obligations. In addition, a Fund will generally incur SEF or broker intermediary fees when it trades on a SEF. A Fund may also be required to indemnify the SEF or broker intermediary for any losses or costs that may result from the Fund's transactions on the SEF.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

Each Fund may take temporary defensive measures that are inconsistent with a Fund's normal fundamental or non-fundamental investment policies and strategies in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions as determined by a Sub-Adviser. Such measures could include, but are not limited to, investments in (1) highly liquid short-term fixed income securities issued by or on behalf of municipal or corporate issuers, obligations of 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. Each Fund also may invest in shares of money market mutual funds to the extent permitted under applicable law. Money market mutual funds are investment companies, and the investments in those companies by a Fund are in some cases subject to certain fundamental investment restrictions. As a shareholder in a mutual fund, each Fund will bear its ratable share of its expenses, including management fees, and will remain subject to payment of the fees to the Adviser, with respect to assets so invested. A Fund may not achieve its investment objectives during temporary defensive periods.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio securities. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund acquires securities from financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers deemed to be creditworthy by the Adviser or a Sub-Adviser, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase and a 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). Securities subject to repurchase agreements will be held by the custodian or in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book-Entry System or an equivalent foreign system. 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.

OTHER STRATEGIES AND RISKS

BORROWING

The Funds may engage in limited borrowing activities. Borrowing creates an opportunity for increased return, but, at the same time, creates special risks. Furthermore, if a Fund were to engage in borrowing, an increase in interest rates could reduce the value of a Fund's shares by increasing a Fund's interest expense. Subject to the limitations described under "Investment Limitations" below, each Fund may be permitted to borrow for temporary purposes and/or for investment purposes. Such a practice will result in leveraging of a Fund's assets and may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. This borrowing may be secured or unsecured. Provisions of the 1940 Act require a Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of a Fund's total assets made for temporary administrative purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of a Fund's total assets will count against this asset coverage requirement. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, a Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint if a Fund sells securities at that time. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Funds' portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest charges which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased, if any. A Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including (i) securities for which there is no readily available market; (ii) securities in which the disposition would be subject to legal restrictions (so called "restricted securities"); and (iii) repurchase agreements having more than seven days to maturity. However, each Fund will not acquire illiquid securities if, as a result, such securities would comprise more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets. The Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine, to the extent permissible under the federal securities laws, which securities are liquid or illiquid for purposes of this 15% limitation. The Board has delegated to the Adviser the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any security held by a Fund, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. Although no definitive liquidity criteria are used, the Board has directed the Adviser to consider to such factors as (a) frequency of trading and availability of quotations; (b) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the availability of buyers; (c) the willingness of dealers to be market makers in the security; and (d) the nature of trading activity including (i) the time needed to dispose of a position or part of a position and (ii) offer and solicitation methods. A considerable period of time may elapse between a Fund's decision to sell such securities and the time when the Fund is able to sell them, during which time the value of the securities could decline. Illiquid securities will usually be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or its delegate. If, through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, more than 15% of the value of a Fund's net assets is invested in illiquid securities, including restricted securities which are not readily marketable, the Fund will take such steps as is deemed advisable, if any, to protect liquidity.

The Funds may invest in restricted securities. Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time a Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act that have a readily available market usually are not deemed illiquid for purposes of this limitation by a Fund. However, investing in Rule 144A securities could result in increasing

the level of a Fund's illiquidity if qualified institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities.

A Fund may purchase commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. 4(2) commercial paper has substantially the same price and liquidity characteristics as commercial paper generally, except that the resale of 4(2) commercial paper is limited to the institutional investor marketplace. Such a restriction on resale makes 4(2) commercial paper technically a restricted security under the 1933 Act. In practice, however, 4(2) commercial paper can be resold as easily as any other unrestricted security held by the Fund. Accordingly, 4(2) commercial paper has been determined to be liquid under procedures adopted by the Fund's board of trustees.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER REDEMPTION RISK

Certain account holders may from time to time own (beneficially or of record) or control a significant percentage of a Fund's shares. Redemptions by these account holders of their shares in a Fund may impact the Fund's liquidity and net asset value. Such redemptions may also force a Fund to sell securities at a time when it would not otherwise do so, which may increase the Fund's broker costs and impact shareholder taxes.

LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and a Fund's investment restrictions, each Fund may lend portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial institutions, provided that such loans are callable at any time by the Fund (subject to notice provisions described below), and are at all times secured by cash or cash equivalents, which are maintained in a segregated account pursuant to applicable regulations and that are at least equal to the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. The advantage of such loans is that a Fund continues to receive the income on the loaned securities while at the same time earns interest on the cash amounts deposited as collateral, which will be invested in short-term obligations. A Fund will not lend portfolio securities if such loans are not permitted by the laws or regulations of any state in which its shares are qualified for sale. Each Fund's loans of portfolio securities will be collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and no loan will cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

A loan may generally be terminated by the borrower on one business day's notice, or by a Fund on five business days' notice. If the borrower fails to deliver the loaned securities within five days after receipt of notice or fails to maintain the requisite amount of collateral, a Fund could use the collateral to replace the securities while holding the borrower liable for any excess of replacement cost over collateral. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery and in some cases even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. However, these loans of portfolio securities will only be made to firms deemed by a Fund's management to be creditworthy and when the income that can be earned from such loans justifies the attendant risks. Upon termination of the loan, the borrower is required to return the securities to the Fund. Any gain or loss in the market price during the loan period would inure to the Fund. The risks associated with loans of portfolio securities are substantially similar to those associated with repurchase agreements. Thus, if the counterparty to the loan petitions for bankruptcy or becomes subject to the United States Bankruptcy Code, the law regarding the rights of a Fund is unsettled. As a result, under extreme circumstances, there may be a restriction on a Fund's ability to sell the collateral, and the Fund would suffer a loss. When voting or consent rights that accompany loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Fund will follow the policy of calling the loaned securities, to be delivered within one day after notice, to permit the exercise of such rights if the matters involved would have a material effect on a Fund's investment in such loaned securities. Each Fund will pay reasonable finder's, administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan of its securities.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CHINA REGION

After nearly 30 years of unprecedented growth, the People's Republic of China now faces a slowing economy. The real estate market, which many observers believed to be inflated, has begun to decline. Local governments, which had borrowed heavily to bolster growth, face high debt burdens and limited revenue sources. As a result, demand for Chinese exports by the United States and countries in Europe, and demands for Chinese imports from such countries, may weaken due to the effects of more limited economic growth. Additionally, Chinese actions to lay claim to disputed islands have caused relations with China's regional trading partners to suffer, and could cause further disruption to regional and international

trade. In the long run, China's ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary, and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment.

EUROPE—RECENT EVENTS

A number of countries in Europe have experienced severe economic and financial difficulties. Many non-governmental issuers, and even certain governments, have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts; many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit or refinancing existing obligations; financial institutions have in many cases required government or central bank support, have needed to raise capital, and/or have been impaired in their ability to extend credit; and financial markets in Europe and elsewhere have experienced extreme volatility and declines in asset values and liquidity. These difficulties may continue, worsen or spread within and without Europe. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

The European Union (the "EU") currently faces major issues involving its membership, structure, procedures and policies, including the successful political, economic and social integration of new member states, the EU's resettlement and distribution of refugees, and resolution of the EU's problematic fiscal and democratic accountability. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the Euro, the common currency of the EU, and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") voted in a referendum to leave the EU. On March 29, 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May delivered a letter invoking Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty and notifying the European Council of the UK's decision to withdraw from the EU. The letter triggered the two year withdrawal negotiation process, and thus it is anticipated that the UK will leave the EU on or before March 29, 2019. It is unclear how withdrawal negotiations will be conducted and what the potential consequences may be. In addition, it is possible that measures could be taken to revote on the issue of Brexit, or that portions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU. As a result of the political divisions within the UK and between the UK and the EU that the referendum vote has highlighted and the uncertain consequences of a Brexit, the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significantly impacted, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth on markets in the UK, Europe and globally that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund's investments.

Whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Europe or with significant exposure to European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments due to the interconnected nature of the global economy and capital markets. A Fund may also be susceptible to these events to the extent that a Fund invests in municipal obligations with credit support by non-U.S. financial institutions.

CYBER SECURITY RISK

Investment companies, such as the Funds, and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks. Cyber attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber attacks affecting the Funds or the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Funds' custodian or transfer agent, or intermediaries or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Funds. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Funds' ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede trading, subject the Funds to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. While the Funds and their service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of cyber security attacks, such plans and systems have inherent limitations due in part to the ever-changing nature of technology and cyber security attack tactics, and there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control any cyber security plans or systems implemented by their service providers.

Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments in such portfolio companies to lose value.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable vote of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the "vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" of a Fund means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Each Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Each Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets, except that (i) the Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third of its net assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from engaging in options transactions or short sales or investing in financial futures, swaps, when-issued or delayed delivery securities, or reverse repurchase agreements.
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. With respect to 75% of the Fund's total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, (a) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (b) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer;
4. Invest 25% or more of its total assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in any one industry or group of industries (other than securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities);
5. Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate or real estate limited partnerships (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate, such as REITs);
6. Make loans of money, except (a) for purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements or, (c) through the loan of portfolio securities in an amount up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's net assets; or
7. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity futures contracts (although the Fund may invest in financial futures and in companies involved in the production, extraction, or processing of agricultural, energy, base metals, precious metals, and other commodity-related products).

Each Fund observes the following restriction as a matter of operating but not fundamental policy, pursuant to positions taken by federal regulatory authorities:

Each Fund may not invest, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale, securities that are not readily marketable and repurchase agreements with more than seven days to maturity.

In addition, the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, the North Square International Small Cap Fund, the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, and the North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund may invest in shares of securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered UITs subject to the limits of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations and exemptive orders obtained thereunder; provided, however, that the North Square International Small Cap Fund may not acquire

any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered UIT in reliance on subparagraph (F) or subparagraph (G) of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act.

Except with respect to borrowing, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Funds will not be considered a violation. The North Square Multi Strategy Fund will consider the investments of the underlying funds, when and to the extent such information is available, when applying its concentration policy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board of Trustees and Officers

The overall management of the business and affairs of the Trust is vested with its Board of Trustees. The Board consists of four individuals, three of whom are not “interested persons” of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (the “Independent Trustees”). The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and persons or companies furnishing services to it, including the agreements with the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, administrator, distributor, custodian and transfer agent. The Board appoints officers who are responsible for day-to-day business decisions based on policies set by the Board, except that the Sub-Advisers are responsible for making day-to-day investment decisions in accordance with the Funds’ investment objective, strategies, and policies, all of which are subject to general supervision by the Board.

The current Trustees and officers of the Trust and their years of birth are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust, term of office with the Trust and length of time served, principal occupations over at least the last five years and other directorships/trusteeships held.

Name, Address ^a , Year of Birth and Position(s) with the Trust	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ^b	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ^c	Other Directorship/Trusteeship Positions held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
David B. Boon (1960)	Trustee	08/2018 to present	Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director, Eagle Capital Management, LLC (since 2018); Chief Financial Officer and Partner, Cedar Capital, LLC (2013 – 2018); Managing Director, Putnam Investment Management, LLC (2000 – 2013).	7	N/A

Name, Address ^a , Year of Birth and Position(s) with the Trust	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ^b	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ^c	Other Directorship/ Trusteeship Positions held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Donald J. Herrema (1952)	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	08/2018 to present	Vice Chair and Chief Investment Officer, Independent Life Insurance Company (since 2018); Financial Services Executive, Advisor and Founder of BlackSterling Partners, LLC (private investments and advisory firm) (since 2004); Executive Vice Chairman and Senior Advisor at Kennedy Wilson (real estate investment company) (2009 – 2016).	7	Chairman (since 2013) and Director (since 2009), TD Asset Management USA Funds Inc.; Director, Abel Noser Holdings, LLC (since 2016); Member, USC Marshall Business School Board (since 2010); President and Trustee, Christ Church (2008 – 2016); Director, Lepercq de Neuflyze (2009 – 2016); Chairman and Trustee Emeritus (since 2014), Trustee (1995 – 2014), Whittier College; Director, FEG Investment Advisors (since 2017); Director, Independent Life Insurance Company (since 2018).
Catherine A. Zaharis (1960)	Trustee	08/2018 to present	Director, Professional/ Employer Development, Finance Department (since 2015), Adjunct Lecturer (since 2010), and Business Director, MBA Finance Career Academy (2008 – 2015), University of Iowa, Tippie College of Business; Chair (2013 – 2016), Director (1999 – 2016), and Investment Committee Member (1999 – 2013) and Chair (2003 – 2013), University of Iowa Foundation.	7	Director, The Vantagepoint Funds (2015 – 2016).
Interested Trustee^d					

Name, Address ^a , Year of Birth and Position(s) with the Trust	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ^b	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ^c	Other Directorship/ Trusteeship Positions held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Mark D. Goodwin (1964)	Trustee and President	08/2018 to present	Chief Executive Officer, North Square Investments LLC (since July 2018); President and Chief Operating Officer (2015 – July 2018) and Executive Vice President (2014 – 2015), Oak Ridge Investments, LLC; Chief Operating Officer, Amundi Pioneer Asset Management Inc. (2005 – 2014).	7	N/A
Officers of the Trust					
Alan E. Molotsky (1956)	Treasurer and Secretary	08/2018 to present	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, General Counsel and Senior Managing Director, North Square Investments, LLC (since July 2018); Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, General Counsel and Executive Vice President, Oak Ridge Investments LLC (2004 – July 2018).	N/A	N/A
David J. Gaspar (1954)	Vice President	08/2018 to present	Chief Operations and Information Officer and Senior Managing Director, North Square Investments, LLC (since July 2018); Chief Operations Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer and Executive Vice President, Oak Ridge Investments, LLC (2000 – July 2018).	N/A	N/A

Name, Address ^a , Year of Birth and Position(s) with the Trust	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ^b	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ^c	Other Directorship/ Trusteeship Positions held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Douglas N. Tyre (1980)	Chief Compliance Officer	09/2018 to present	Assistant Compliance Director, Cipperman Compliance Services, LLC (since 2014); Client Services & Operations Specialist and Senior Associate, Echo Point Investment Management LLC (2010 – 2014).	N/A	N/A

- a. The business address of each Trustee and officer is c/o North Square Investments, LLC, 10 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1925, Chicago, Illinois 60603.
- b. Trustees and officers serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified.
- c. The term “Fund Complex” applies to the seven portfolios that currently comprise the Trust, which consists of the six Funds and the North Square Global Resources & Infrastructure Fund.
- d. Mr. Goodwin is considered to be an “interested person” of the Trust as that term is defined in the 1940 Act by virtue of his positions with the Adviser.

Additional Information Concerning The Board of Trustees

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the operation of the Trust. The Board has engaged the Adviser to manage the Funds and is responsible for overseeing the Adviser and other service providers to the Funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act and other applicable laws. Subject to the provisions of the Trust’s Declaration of Trust, its By-Laws and Delaware law, the Board has all powers necessary and convenient to carry out these responsibilities, including, among other things, the election and removal of the Trust’s officers.

The Board is currently composed of four members, including three Independent Trustees and one Trustee who is affiliated with the Adviser (the “Interested Trustee”). The Board meets periodically throughout the year to discuss and consider matters concerning the Trust and to oversee the Trust’s activities, including its investment performance, compliance program and risks associated with its activities. The Independent Trustees also regularly meet outside the presence of management and are advised by independent legal counsel.

The Board has appointed an Independent Trustee to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s role is to preside at all meetings of the Board and to act as a liaison with service providers, officers, attorneys, and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairperson may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. Except for duties specified herein or pursuant to the Trust’s charter documents, the designation of Chairman does not impose on such Independent Trustee any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on such person as a member of the Board generally. The Board has established two standing Committees (described in more detail below) to assist the Board in the oversight and direction of the business and affairs of the Trust, and from time to time may establish additional committees or informal working groups to review and address the policies and practices of the Trust with respect to certain specified matters. The Board reviews its structure regularly as part of its annual self-assessment. The Board has determined that its current leadership structure is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and it allocates areas of responsibility among the Committees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Trust.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

The Board oversees risk as part of its general oversight of the Funds. The Board has emphasized to the Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management programs and procedures. The Funds are subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational, and valuation risks, among others. Under the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers perform risk management as part of the day-to-day operations of the Funds. Each of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers have their own independent interest in risk management, and their policies and methods of carrying out risk management functions will depend, in part, on their individual priorities, resources and controls. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer for the Trust who oversees the implementation and testing of the Funds' compliance program and regularly reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Funds and their principal service providers. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect a Fund or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Funds and is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. Various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and senior personnel of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers (such as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm) make periodic reports to the Board and its Committees with respect to a variety of matters, including matters relating to risk management.

Board Committees

The Board of Trustees has two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee (the "Governance Committee").

The Audit Committee is responsible for advising the full Board with respect to the oversight of accounting, auditing and financial matters affecting the Trust. In performing its oversight function, the Audit Committee has, among other things, specific power and responsibility: (1) to oversee the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, their internal controls and, as deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee, the internal controls of the Funds' service providers; (2) to oversee the quality, objectivity, and integrity of the Funds' financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (3) to approve, prior to appointment by the Board, the engagement of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and, in connection therewith, monitor the independent auditor's qualifications, independence, and performance; and (4) to act as a liaison between the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the Board. The Audit Committee meets as often as necessary or appropriate to discharge its functions and will meet at least semi-annually. The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Boon is the Chair of the Audit Committee.

The Governance Committee is responsible for assisting the Board with matters related to the periodic review and evaluation of the governance, composition and operations of the Board and its Committees, including the selection and nomination of candidates to serve as Trustees of the Trust and of chairpersons of the Committees. The Governance Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. Ms. Zaharis is the Chair of the Governance Committee. Shareholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations to the Secretary of the Trust, including biographical information and qualifications of the proposed nominee. The Governance Committee may request additional information deemed reasonably necessary for the Committee to evaluate such nominee. The Governance Committee meets as often as necessary or appropriate to discharge its functions and will meet at least annually.

Qualifications of the Trustees

The governing documents for the Trust do not set forth any specific qualifications to serve as a Trustee. The charter of the Governance Committee also does not set forth any specific qualifications. Among the attributes or skills common to all Trustees are their ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with each of the other Trustees, the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, independent registered public accounting firm and the other service providers, and to exercise effective and independent business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each Trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively has been attained through: (1) the individual's business and professional experience and accomplishments; (2) the individual's experience working with the other Trustees and management; (3) the individual's prior experience serving in senior executive positions and/or on the boards of other companies and organizations; and (4) the individual's educational background, professional training, and/or other experiences. Generally, no one factor was decisive in determining that an individual should serve as a Trustee. The following is a summary of each Trustee's particular professional and other experience that qualifies each

individual to serve as a Trustee of the Trust as of the date of this SAI. As noted above, a majority of the Board are Independent Trustees. Additional details regarding the background of each Trustee is included in the chart earlier in this section.

David B. Boon. Mr. Boon has been a Trustee since August 2018. Mr. Boon has experience in the financial, operations and management areas of the financial industry, including as the chief financial officer at various investment management firms. He has also served as the managing director of a retail and institutional investment management firm and full service defined contribution provider. Mr. Boon has been determined by the Board to be an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined in the applicable rules of the SEC.

Donald J. Herrema. Mr. Herrema has been a Trustee and Chairman of the Board since August 2018. Mr. Herrema has over 25 years of executive-level experience in the asset management and private wealth segments of the financial services industry, including as chief executive officer of a large private wealth management company. Mr. Herrema has served as a director and chairman of the board of directors of another mutual fund complex. He has also served on the boards of directors of a variety of public and private companies and non-profit organizations.

Catherine A. Zahari. Ms. Zaharis has been a Trustee since August 2018. Ms. Zaharis has experience in the financial services industry having served in senior positions at various asset management firms, including an SEC-registered investment adviser. Ms. Zaharis has served on the board of directors of another mutual fund complex. She has also served as a director, chairperson and committee member (as well as committee chair) of the board of directors at an educational organization's endowment foundation, and she has served on the boards of directors of certain philanthropic and civic leadership organizations.

Mark D. Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin has been a Trustee since August 2018. Mr. Goodwin has over 20 years of direct leadership and management experience in the financial services industry, including as a chief operating officer and chief financial officer of various investment management firms. In addition, Mr. Goodwin's current position as chief executive officer of the Adviser gives him valuable experience with the day-to-day management of the operation of the Trust, enabling him to provide essential management input to the Board.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

None of the Trustees owned shares of the Predecessor Funds as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, which is prior to the inception date of the Funds.

As of the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediately family members owned beneficially or of record any securities of the Adviser, any Sub-Adviser, or the Distributor (as defined below), or any of their affiliates. During the two most recently completed calendar years, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediate family members had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, any Sub-Adviser, or the Distributor, or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediately family members had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction (or series of transactions), in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which the Adviser, any Sub-Adviser, or the Distributor, or any affiliate thereof, was a party. During the two most recently completed calendar years, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediately family members had any direct or indirect relationship, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, with the Adviser, any Sub-Adviser, or the Distributor, or any of their affiliates.

Compensation

Set forth below is the estimated compensation to be received by the Independent Trustees from the Trust for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019. Each Independent Trustee receives from the Trust an annual retainer of \$55,000, plus \$5,000 for each regularly scheduled Board meeting attended, \$5,000 for each special in-person meeting attended and \$2,500 for each special telephonic meeting attended, plus reimbursement of related expenses. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$10,000, and each of the Chairs of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee receives an additional annual retainer of \$5,000, respectively. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. The Trust does not pay any compensation to the Interested Trustee or the Trust's officers.

Name of Person/Position	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees ^{1,2}
David B. Boon	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
Donald J. Herrema	\$0	\$0	\$85,000
Catherine A. Zaharis	\$0	\$0	\$80,000

¹ Estimated annual compensation for the first fiscal year.

² The term “Fund Complex” applies to the seven portfolios that currently comprise the Trust, which consists of the six Funds and the North Square Global Resources & Infrastructure Fund (offered in a separate Prospectus and SAI).

Control Persons, Principal Shareholders, and Management Ownership

Since each of the Funds was not operational prior to the date of this SAI, there were no principal shareholders or control persons, and the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of each Fund’s outstanding shares.

The Adviser

As stated in the Prospectus, North Square, 10 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1925, Chicago, Illinois 60603, serves as the investment adviser to each of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”).

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for providing or overseeing the provision of all investment management services to the Funds, including furnishing a continuous investment program for each Fund and determining what securities and other investments the Funds should buy and sell. The Adviser, together with the administrator to the Funds, is also responsible for assisting in the supervision and coordination of all aspects of the Fund’s operations, including the coordination of the Fund’s other services providers and the provision of related administrative and other services. The Adviser is authorized to delegate certain of its duties with respect to a Fund to one or more sub-advisers. The Adviser has engaged the Sub-Advisers pursuant to this authority and is responsible for overseeing the Sub-Advisers and recommending their hiring, termination, and replacement for approval by the Board of Trustees. The Adviser is also responsible for determining the portion of the Fund’s assets to be managed by any given sub-adviser and reallocating those assets as necessary from time to time.

For each sub-advised Fund, the Adviser retains overall responsibility for the management and investment of the assets of the Fund. In this capacity, the Adviser plays an active role in overseeing, monitoring and reviewing each Sub-Adviser in the performance of its duties. The Adviser monitors the investment performance of each Sub-Adviser and also evaluates the portfolio management teams to determine whether their investment activities remain consistent with the Funds’ investment objectives, strategies and policies. The Adviser also monitors changes that may impact a Sub-Adviser’s overall business and regularly performs due diligence reviews of each Sub-Adviser. In addition, the Adviser obtains detailed, comprehensive information concerning each Sub-Adviser’s performance and Fund operations and provides regular reports on these matters to the Board of Trustees. In its role as sponsor and primary investment adviser to the Funds, the Adviser assumes reputational and other risks associated with the operation of each Fund and provides the Funds with the ability to use the Adviser’s name and brand, as well as access to other services provided by the Adviser and its affiliates.

The Advisory Agreement will remain in effect with respect to each Fund for an initial two-year period. After the initial two-year period, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect with respect to a Fund 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 Fund’s outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, 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 a Fund, upon giving the Adviser 60 days’ notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund’s shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser on 60

days written notice, 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 for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the Advisory Agreement, except for a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty, or for a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard by the Adviser of its duties under the Advisory Agreement.

In consideration of the services to be provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from each Fund an investment advisory fee computed daily and paid monthly based on an annual rate equal to a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets specified in the Prospectus.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to the Fund. The Trust and the Adviser have applied for exemptive relief from the SEC (the “Order”), which would permit the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the independent members of the Board, to hire, and to modify any existing or future sub-advisory agreement with, unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Adviser, or a sister company of the Adviser that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company that, indirectly or directly, wholly owns the Adviser (the “Manager-of-Managers Structure”). The Order would also provide relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees. The Order, if granted, will be subject to various conditions, including that the Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser. There can be no assurance that the SEC will grant the Order. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund has approved the operation of the Fund under a Manager-of-Managers Structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated sub-adviser, including in the manner that would likely be permitted by the Order, if it is granted.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure would enable the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Funds under the Manager-of-Managers Structure does not permit management fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to Sub-Advisers or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

The Adviser and its affiliates may have other relationships, including significant financial relationships, with current or potential sub-advisers or their affiliates, which may create a conflict of interest. However, in making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser considers the sub-adviser’s investment process, risk management, and historical performance with the goal of retaining sub-advisers for the Fund that the Adviser believes are skilled and can deliver appropriate risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle. The Adviser does not consider any other relationship it or its affiliates may have with a sub-adviser or its affiliates, and the Adviser discloses to the Board the nature of any material relationships it has with a sub-adviser or its affiliates when making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement.

The Adviser has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of each Fund due to its responsibility to oversee the Sub-Advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.

The Sub-Advisers

The Adviser has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Oak Ridge with respect to North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund, the North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund, the North Square Multi Strategy Fund and the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund (the “Oak Ridge Sub-Advisory Agreement”). Oak Ridge is 100% employee-owned and is controlled by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, David M. Klaskin.

The Adviser has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Algert Global LLC (“Algert Global” or a “Sub-Adviser”) with respect to the Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund, and the Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund (the “Algert Sub-Advisory Agreement” and together with the Oak Ridge Sub-Advisory Agreements, the “Sub-Advisory

Agreements”). Algert is 100% employee-owned and is controlled by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Peter M. Algert.

The Adviser compensates each of the Sub-Advisers out of the investment advisory fees the Adviser receives from the Funds. Each of the Sub-Advisers make investment decisions for the assets it has been allocated to manage, subject to the overall supervision of the Adviser.

The Sub-Advisory Agreements will remain in effect with respect to each Fund for an initial two-year period. After the initial two-year period, the Sub-Advisory Agreements will continue in effect from year to year only as long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Funds, and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreements or interested persons of the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers or the Trust. The Sub-Advisory Agreements may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Funds, or by the Sub-Advisers or the Adviser, upon 60 days’ written notice to the other party. Additionally, the Sub-Advisory Agreements automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Sub-Advisory Agreements provide that the Sub-Advisers shall not be liable for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the Sub-Advisory Agreements, except for a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty, or for a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard by the Sub-Advisers of its duties under the Sub-Advisory Agreement.

Fund Expenses

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses (all of which will be borne directly or indirectly by the Fund’s shareholders), including among others, legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Fund and the Fund’s independent trustees; insurance (including trustees’ and officers’ errors and omissions insurance); auditing and accounting expenses; taxes and governmental fees; listing fees; dues and expenses incurred in connection with membership in investment company organizations; fees and expenses of the Fund’s custodians, administrators, transfer agents, registrars and other service providers; expenses for portfolio pricing services by a pricing agent, if any; expenses in connection with the issuance and offering of shares; expenses relating to investor and public relations; expenses of registering or qualifying securities of the Fund for public sale; brokerage commissions and other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio holding of the Fund; expenses of preparation and distribution of reports, notices and dividends to shareholders; expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan; compensation and expenses of trustees; any litigation expenses; and costs of shareholders’ and other meetings.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for or reimburse operating expenses of each Fund to ensure that the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding, as applicable, any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed the limit set forth in the Expense Table in the Prospectus (the “expense cap”).

For the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, this agreement is in effect until May 10, 2021, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. For the North Square International Small Cap Fund, North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, North Square Multi Strategy Fund, North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund, and North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund this agreement is in effect until May 10, 2029, and may be terminated or amended prior to the end of the term with the approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

	Expense Cap as percent of the average daily net assets
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	
Class A	1.39%
Class C	2.14%
Class I	1.14%
Class K	0.99%
North Square International Small Cap Fund	
Class A	1.50%
Class I	1.25%
North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund	
Class A	1.40%
Class I	1.15%
North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	
Class A	1.20%
Class I	0.95%
North Square Multi Strategy Fund	
Class A	1.20%
Class C	2.10%
Class I	1.17%
North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	
Class A	1.25%
Class I	1.00%

Any waiver of advisory fees or payment or reimbursement of Fund expenses made by the Adviser in a fiscal year may be reimbursed by such Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years (three full years for the North Square Multi Strategy Fund) after the date of the waiver, payment or reimbursement if the Adviser so requests. This reimbursement may be requested from a Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time such fees were waived, payments made or expenses reimbursed, or (b) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time of the reimbursement. The reimbursement amount may not exceed the total amount of fees waived and/or Fund expenses paid or reimbursed by the Adviser and will not include any amounts previously reimbursed to the Adviser by a Fund. With respect to the North Square Multi Strategy Fund, the reimbursement amount is subject to a maximum 0.20% per fiscal year. Any such reimbursement is contingent upon the Board's subsequent review of the reimbursed amounts. A Fund must pay current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or Fund expenses.

Under the Prior Advisory Agreement, Oak Ridge served as the investment adviser to the Predecessor Funds. In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Prior Advisory Agreement, the Predecessor Funds paid the following advisory fees to the Adviser for the periods indicated:

	Advisory Fees Accrued	Advisory Fees (Waived)/ Recoupment	Advisory Fee Retained
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$6,419,261	\$756	\$6,420,017
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$15,157,092	\$(887,209)	\$14,269,883
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	19,255,130	(933,200)	18,321,930
For the period December 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015	9,553,171	10,817	9,563,988
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$887,250	\$(249,905)	\$637,345
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$352,846	\$(254,436)	\$98,410
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	176,891	(153,563)	23,328
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$213,705	\$(174,897)	\$38,808
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$9,305	\$(9,305)	\$0
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	3,694	(3,694)	0
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$90,747	\$(90,747)	\$0
For the period July 29, 2016 (commencement date) through May 31, 2017	\$2,380	\$(2,380)	\$0
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$71,655	\$127,905	\$199,560
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$503,064	\$(193,837)	\$309,227
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	551,243	(172,572)	378,671
For the period December 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015	299,748	(111,320)	188,428
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund			
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$59,196	\$(59,196)	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$3,531	\$(3,531)	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	2,979	(2,979)	0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2015	2,630	(2,630)	0

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Managers of Oak Ridge

The North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, North Square Multi Strategy Fund and North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund are managed by David M. Klaskin and Robert G. McVicker.

The North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund is managed by David M. Klaskin.

Portfolio Managers of Algert Global

The North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund is managed by Peter Algert, Ian Klink and Bram Zeigler.

The North Square International Small Cap Fund is managed by Peter Algert and Bram Zeigler.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers. Information on these other accounts is as follows, as of May 31, 2018.

Portfolio Managers	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)
David M. Klaskin	0	\$0	0	\$0	2,046	\$956
Robert G. McVicker	0	\$0	0	\$0	2,038	\$948
Peter Algert	2	\$71	6	\$955	19	\$1,045
Ian Klink	1	\$51	4	\$623	1	\$27
Bram Zeigler	2	\$71	3	\$804	18	\$1,018

Portfolio Managers	Number of Accounts with Advisory Fee Based on Performance					
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in Million)
David M. Klaskin	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Robert G. McVicker	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Peter Algert	0	\$0	4	\$719	1	\$54
Ian Klink	0	\$0	3	\$569	1	\$54
Bram Zeigler	0	\$0	3	\$569	1	\$54

Material Conflicts of Interest. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. Where conflicts of interest arise between a Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, the Adviser will proceed in a manner that ensures that the Fund will not be treated less favorably. There may be instances where similar portfolio transactions may be executed for the same security for numerous accounts managed by the portfolio managers. In such instances, securities will be allocated in accordance with the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's trade allocation policy.

Compensation. Each portfolio manager receives a base salary and may receive an annual bonus based on profitability of the firm. In addition, Messrs. Klaskin, McVicker, Algert, and Ziegler are each an equity owner of the Adviser or a Sub-Advisor and shares in that firm's profits. The portfolio managers' compensation arrangements are not determined on the basis of the performance of specific funds or accounts managed.

Ownership of the Funds by the Portfolio Managers. The following chart sets forth the dollar range of each Predecessor Fund shares owned by each portfolio manager in each Predecessor Fund as of May 31, 2018.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned In (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000)					
	Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund	Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund	Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund	Oak Ridge Growth Fund
David M. Klaskin	500,001-1,000,000	None	None	None	Over \$1,000,000	\$100,001-\$500,000
Robert G. McVicker	10,001-50,000	None	None	100,001-500,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	None
Peter Algert	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None	None
Ian Klink	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None	None
Bram Zeigler	None	100,001-500,000	50,001-100,000	None	None	None

Service Providers

Administrator. After May 10, 2019, and pursuant to an Administration Agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the Administrator for the Funds. The Administrator provides certain administrative 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; preparing for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance with applicable laws and regulations including those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including net asset value and yield; arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds; and providing, at their own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out their duties. In this capacity, the Administrator 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 Fund shares. The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust or its series, except for losses resulting from the Administrator’s willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its obligations and duties under the Agreement.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services will receive from each Fund, a fee based on the Fund’s current average daily net assets. Fund Services also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses.

Prior to May 10, 2019, and pursuant to a Co-Administration Agreement (the “Prior Co-Administration Agreement”), UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, and Mutual Fund Administration, LLC, 2220 E. Route 66, Suite 226, Glendora, California 91740 (collectively the “Prior Co-Administrators”), served as co-administrators for the Predecessor Funds.

As compensation for their services, the North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund, North Square International Small Cap Fund, North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, North Square Multi Strategy Fund, North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund, and North Square Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund paid the Prior Co-Administrators an administration fee payable monthly at the annual rate of 0.04% as a percentage of a Predecessor Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Predecessor Funds paid the following co-administration fees for the periods indicated:

	Co-Administration Fees
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$301,094
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$756,592
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$929,940
For the period December 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015	\$473,579
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$53,072
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$40,109
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	\$20,828
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$35,179
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$32,768
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	\$21,827
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$29,813
For the period July 29, 2016 (commencement date) through May 31, 2017	\$23,113
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$36,588
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$48,112
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$43,603
For the period December 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015	\$23,037
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$34,810
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$32,801
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$37,245
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2015	\$44,402

Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent. Fund Services also acts as the Trust's fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent pursuant to separate agreements.

Custodian. U.S. Bank National Association (the "Custodian") is the custodian of the assets of the Funds 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. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions pertaining to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Tait Weller & Baker LLP, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. Its services include auditing the Funds' financial statements and the performance of related tax services.

Counsel to the Trust. Goodwin Procter, LLP, 901 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, District of Columbia 20001, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Distributor and the Distribution Agreement

Compass Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) is the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the shares of the Fund and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Trust in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of the Fund. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund “supermarket” platform arrangements, the Fund and/or the Adviser, rather than the Distributor, typically enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Fund.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services. The Adviser pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor receives, and may re-allow to certain financial institutions, all, or a portion of, the sales charge paid on purchases of the Fund’s A Shares. Sales charges and 12b-1 amounts not paid to dealers may be paid to the Adviser for Fund distribution expenses that are permitted under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan.

The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds’ outstanding voting securities in accordance with the 1940 Act. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of a Fund on no less than 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund or by vote of a majority of the members of the Board who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Agreement, or by the Distributor, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of the Distributor’s obligations and duties under the Distribution Agreement, except a loss resulting from the Distributor’s willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of such duties and obligations, or by reason of its reckless disregard thereof.

The following table shows the aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid and amounts received by the Distributor for the periods indicated from each of the Predecessor Funds:

	Amount of Commissions	Amount Received
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$45,726	\$6,073
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$116,714	\$15,248
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$244,951	\$69,179
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$30,084	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$5,428	\$728
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	\$690	\$90
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$17,421	\$2,222
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$9,633	\$1,237
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$13,119	\$1,727
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$0	\$0
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$0	\$0
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$0	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$0	\$0

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, amounts received by the Distributor are not held for profit by the Distributor, but instead are used to pay for and/or reimburse the Adviser for distribution related expenditures.

Rule 12b-1 Plan

The Trust has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “12b-1 Plan”) that provides for Fund assets to be used for the payment for distribution services for Class A shares and Class C shares. The 12b-1 Plan provides for the payment of service fees in connection with the provision of post-sales shareholder liaison services to holders of Class A shares and Class C shares, as defined in FINRA regulations, including services such as responding to customer inquiries, and services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts. Because 12b-1 fees are paid out of Fund assets attributable to Class A shares and Class C shares on an ongoing basis, they will, over time, increase the cost of an investment and may cost more than other types of sales charges.

The 12b-1 Plan provides alternative methods for paying sales charges and may help the Fund grow or maintain asset levels to provide operational efficiencies and economies of scale. The 12b-1 Plan also provides that the distribution fees paid by Class A shares and Class C shares of a Fund may be used to pay for any expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of such Class, including, but not limited to: (a) costs of payments, including incentive compensation,

made to agents for and consultants to the Distributor or the Trust, including pension administration firms that provide distribution services and broker-dealers that engage in the distribution of the shares of such Class of the Fund; (b) payments made to, and expenses of, persons who provide support services in connection with the distribution of shares of such Class of the Fund; (c) payments made pursuant to any dealer agreements between the Distributor and certain broker-dealers, financial institutions and other service providers with respect to such Class of the Fund; (d) costs relating to the formulation and implementation of marketing and promotional activities; (e) costs of printing and distributing prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports of the Fund to prospective shareholders of such Class of the Fund; (f) costs involved in preparing, printing and distributing sales literature pertaining to such Class of the Fund; (g) costs involved in obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Trust may deem advisable with respect to such Class of the Fund, and (h) reimbursement to the Adviser for expenses advanced on behalf of the Fund or Class with respect to such activities. The 12b-1 Plan is a compensation plan, which means that the Distributor is compensated regardless of its expenses, as opposed to a reimbursement plan which reimburses only for expenses incurred. The Distributor does not retain any 12b-1 fees for profit. All 12b-1 fees are held in a retention account by the Distributor to pay for and/or reimburse the Adviser for distribution related expenditures.

The 12b-1 Plan may not be amended to materially increase the amount to be paid by a Fund's Class A shares or Class C shares for distribution services without the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such shares. The 12b-1 Plan shall continue in effect indefinitely, with respect to a Class, provided that such continuance is approved at least annually by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, including the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for such purpose or by vote of at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Class. The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated with respect to a Class at any time without penalty by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or by vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Class.

If the 12b-1 Plan is terminated for a Fund's Class A shares or Class C shares in accordance with its terms, the obligation of the Fund to make payments to the Distributor pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan will cease and the Fund will not be required to make any payments past the termination date. Thus, there is no legal obligation for a Fund to pay any expenses incurred by the Distributor other than fees already payable under the 12b-1 Plan, if the 12b-1 Plan is terminated in accordance with its terms for any reason.

The following table shows the 12b-1 fees paid pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018 for each of the Predecessor Funds:

	12b-1 Fees
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	\$881,701
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund	\$27,055
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund	\$183
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund	\$233,158
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	\$342

Shareholder Service Plan

The Board has adopted, on behalf of each Fund a Shareholder Service Plan (the "Service Plan") under which the Adviser will provide, or arrange for others (such as banks, trust companies, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (each, a "Service Organization")) to provide, certain specified non-distribution shareholder servicing functions for the Funds' shares owned by its respective customers, including but not limited to (a) establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to customers who invest in the Fund; (b) aggregating and processing orders involving Fund shares; (c) processing dividend and other distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of customers; (d) preparing tax reports or forms on behalf of customers; (e) forwarding communications from the Fund; (f) providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares; (g) providing customers with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in Fund shares pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions; and (h) providing such other similar services as the Adviser may reasonably request to the extent it or a Service Organization is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules or regulations. A Fund will pay the Adviser or Service Organizations, as applicable, at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of the Fund's average daily net assets, payable monthly.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the Predecessor Funds paid the following shareholder servicing fees:

	Shareholder Servicing Fees
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund	\$31,670
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund	\$14,204
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	\$7,147
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	\$4,910
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund*	\$954,771
Oak Ridge Multi-Strategy Fund*	\$132,596

* The amounts shown for the Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund and Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund and the Prior Predecessor Funds were incurred as sub-transfer agent expenses as those Funds did not previously adopt a Shareholder Service Plan. The Predecessor Funds' Board of Trustees limited sub-transfer agent fee amounts to the greater of up to 15 basis points or \$20 per account.

Marketing and Support Payments

The Adviser or Sub-Advisers, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or its shareholders, may provide cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. These payments are in addition to other fees described in the Funds' Prospectus and this SAI, and are generally provided for shareholder services or marketing support. Payments for marketing support are typically for inclusion of the Funds on sales lists, including electronic sales platforms. Investors may wish to take these payments into account when considering and evaluating recommendations to purchase shares of the Funds.

Dealer Reallowances

The Funds' shares are subject to a sales charge that includes a dealer reallowance, which varies depending on how much the shareholder invests. The Distributor pays the appropriate dealer reallowance to dealers who have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to sell shares of the Funds. More detailed information on the sales charge and its application is contained in the Prospectus.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements, the Adviser and applicable Sub-Adviser determine which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions. The purchases and sales of securities in the OTC market will generally be executed 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 the Funds will be holding unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principals 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 and Sub-Advisers will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the broker-dealer involved, the risk in positioning the block of securities, and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers which furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that they may lawfully and appropriately use in their investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. Each of the Adviser and Sub-Advisers consider such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required

to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value.

While it is the Funds' general policy to seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services as defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to the Funds or to the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser(s) in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser(s) to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Funds.

Investment decisions for a Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts that may be managed or advised by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times, identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client accounts in the same issuer may vary and the holding period may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Funds 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 as the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's other client accounts.

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, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchase of shares of the Funds for their customers. The brokers may also supply the Funds with research, statistical and other services.

The Predecessor Funds paid the following brokerage commissions for the periods indicated:

	Broker Commissions	Soft Dollar
Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$1,102,989	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$1,693,337	\$148,775
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$1,130,942	\$0
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$148,809	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$39,152	\$0
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	\$24,119	\$0
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$12,024	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$703	\$0
For the period September 30, 2015 (commencement date) through May 31, 2016	\$286	\$0
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$9,217	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017*	\$267	\$0
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$18,394	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$13,319	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$13,686	\$0
For the period December 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015	\$9,195	\$0
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund		
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	\$4,866	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	\$67	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016	\$25	\$0
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2015	\$54	\$0

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, should any amounts be retained by the Distributor, such amounts would not be held for profit by the Distributor, but instead would be used solely for distribution related expenditures.

Holdings of Securities of the Fund's Regular Brokers or Dealers

From time to time, a Fund may acquire and hold securities issued by its "regular brokers or dealers" or the parents of those brokers or dealers. "Regular brokers or dealers" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year, (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Fund's portfolio transactions, (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of the portfolio transactions of the Fund, or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Fund's shares. The Funds did not hold any securities of any "regular brokers or dealers" during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although each Fund 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. To the extent net short-term capital gains are realized, any distributions resulting from such gains will generally be taxed at ordinary income tax rates for federal income tax purposes.

	Portfolio Turnover
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	39%
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	30%
Oak Ridge International Small Cap Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	234%
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	124%
Oak Ridge Dynamic Small Cap Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	170%
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	181%
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	74%
For the period July 29, 2016 (commencement date) through May 31, 2017	116%
Oak Ridge Multi Strategy Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	117%
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	17%
Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018	30%
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017	22%

The increase in portfolio turnover in each of the North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund, North Square International Small Cap Fund and North Square Multi Strategy Fund was due to asset inflows that resulted in additional purchases of securities.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Trust Policies") on behalf of the Trust, which delegates the responsibility for voting the Funds' proxies to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, as applicable, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. The Trust Policies require that the Adviser and Sub-Advisers vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds. The Trust Policies also require the Adviser and Sub-Advisers to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Adviser Policies") and the Sub-Advisers' Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Sub-Adviser Policies") and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser and Sub-Advisers on behalf of each Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser and Sub-Advisers as involving a conflict of interest. See Appendix B for the Trust Policies, the Adviser

Policies and the Sub-Adviser Policies. The Trust Policies, the Adviser Policies and the Sub-Adviser Policies are intended to serve as guidelines and to further the economic value of each security held by the Funds. The Trust's CCO will review the Trust Policies, the Adviser Policies, and the Sub-Adviser Policies annually. Each proxy will be considered individually, taking into account the relevant circumstances at the time of each vote.

If a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's interests and a Fund's interests, the Adviser or Sub-Adviser(s) will resolve the conflict by following the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's policy guidelines or the recommendation of an independent third party.

Each Fund is required to annually file Form N-PX, which lists the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30 of each year. Once filed, the Fund's proxy voting record will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-855-551-5521 and on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, and the Distributor have each adopted separate Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, access persons of the Adviser and Distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

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

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Distributor and the Fund's transfer agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Trust will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust has adopted policies and procedures regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings information (the "Disclosure Policy"). The Board of Trustees determined that the adoption of the Disclosure Policy, including the disclosure permitted therein, was in the best interests of the Trust. The Disclosure Policy applies to each Fund, Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other internal parties involved in the administration, operation or custody of the Funds, including, but not limited to Fund Services, the Board of Trustees, counsel to the Trust, counsel to the Independent Trustees, and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, non-public information concerning each Fund's portfolio holdings may be disclosed to its service providers only if such disclosure is consistent with the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and the fiduciary duties owed by each Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers to a Funds' shareholders. The Funds and their service providers may not receive compensation or any other consideration (which includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Funds or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers or any affiliated person of the Advisers) in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information of a Fund. Each Fund's Disclosure Policy is implemented and overseen by the CCO of the Trust, subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees. Periodic reports regarding these procedures will be provided to the Trust's Board.

Portfolio holdings information will be deemed public when it has been (1) posted to a Fund's public website (www.northsquareinvest.com) or (2) disclosed in periodic regulatory filings on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). Management of the Funds may make publicly available its portfolio holdings on the Funds' public website no earlier than five days after the date of such information (e.g., information as of January 31 may be made available no earlier than February 5).

Non-Public Portfolio Holdings Information Policy. All portfolio holdings information that has not been disseminated in a manner making it available to investors generally as described above is considered non-public portfolio holdings information for the purposes of the Disclosure Policy. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, the Funds or their Service Providers may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information to certain third parties who fall within pre-authorized categories on a daily basis, with no lag time unless otherwise specified below. These third parties include: (i) the Funds' Service Providers and others who need access to such information in the performance of their contractual or other duties and responsibilities to the Funds (e.g., custodians, accountants, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, administrators, attorneys, officers and Trustees) and who are subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law or contract, (ii) brokers who execute trades for the Funds, (iii) evaluation service providers (as described below) and (iv) shareholders receiving in-kind redemptions (as described below).

Evaluation Service Providers. These third parties include mutual fund evaluation services, such as Morningstar, Inc. and Lipper, Inc., if the Funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing the information, provided that the third party expressly agrees to maintain the non-public portfolio holdings information in confidence and not to trade portfolio securities based on the non-public portfolio holdings information. Subject to the terms and conditions of any agreement between the Funds or their authorized service providers and the third party, if these conditions for disclosure are satisfied, there shall be no restriction on the frequency with which the Funds' non-public portfolio holdings information is released, and no lag period shall apply. In addition, persons who owe a duty of trust or confidence to the Funds or their Service Providers (such as legal counsel) may receive non-public portfolio holdings information without entering into a non-disclosure agreement.

Shareholder In-Kind Distributions. Each Fund may, in certain circumstances, pay redemption proceeds to a shareholder by an in-kind distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash). In such circumstances, pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, Fund shareholders may receive a complete listing of the portfolio holdings of the Fund up to seven calendar days prior to making the redemption request provided that they represent orally or in writing that they agree to maintain the confidentiality of the portfolio holdings information and not to trade portfolio securities based on the non-public holdings information.

Other Entities. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, a Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information to third parties who do not fall within the pre-approved categories, and who are not executing broker-dealers; however, prior to the receipt of any non-public portfolio holdings information by such third party, the recipient must have entered into a non-disclosure agreement and the disclosure arrangement must have been approved by the CCO of the Trust. The CCO will report to the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis regarding any recipients of non-public portfolio holdings information approved pursuant to this paragraph. There are no other ongoing arrangements as of the date of this SAI.

The Adviser, Sub-Advisers and their affiliates may provide investment advice to clients other than the Funds that have investment objectives that may be substantially similar to those of the Funds. These clients also may have portfolios consisting of holdings substantially similar to those of the Funds and generally have access to current portfolio holdings information for their accounts. These clients do not owe the Adviser, Sub-Advisers or the Funds a duty of confidentiality with respect to disclosure of their portfolio holdings.

Current Arrangements Regarding Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. As of the date of this SAI, the Trust or at least one of the Funds has ongoing business arrangements with the following entities which involve making portfolio holdings information available to such entities as an incidental part of the services they provide to the Trust: (i) North Square (the Adviser), Oak Ridge (a Sub-Adviser), Algert Global LLC (a Sub-Adviser), Fund Services (the Trust's Administrator) and US Bank, N.A. (the Custodian) pursuant to investment management, administration and custody agreements, respectively, under which the Trust's portfolio holdings information is provided daily on a real-time basis (i.e., with no time lag); (ii) Tait Weller & Baker LLP (independent registered public accounting firm), Goodwin Procter, LLP (attorneys) and other professionals engaged by the Trust to whom the Trust provides portfolio holdings information on a regular basis with varying lag times after the date of the information; (iii) Glass Lewis and ProxyEdge pursuant to a proxy voting agreement under which the Funds' portfolio holdings information is provided daily, subject to a one-day lag; and (iv) Morningstar, Inc., Lipper Inc., Thomson Financial, Vickers Stock Research Corporation, and Bloomberg L.P., to which the Funds' portfolio holdings information is provided quarterly after the end of the previous fiscal quarter, with a 60-day time lag and no earlier than the date such information is filed on the SEC's EDGAR system on Form N-Q (for the

first and third fiscal quarters) or the Annual or Semi-Annual Report is mailed to shareholders (for the second and fourth fiscal quarters), as applicable.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset values per share (the “NAV’s”) of a Fund’s shares will fluctuate and are determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the normal close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) on each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NAVs may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or if permitted by the SEC. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that the NYSE will not be open for the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement.

The NAV of each class of each Fund is computed by dividing (a) the difference between the value of the Fund’s securities, cash and other assets and the amount of the Fund’s expenses and liabilities attributable to the class by (b) the number of shares outstanding in that class (assets – liabilities / # of shares = NAV). Each NAV takes into account all of the expenses and fees of that class of the Fund, including management fees and administration fees, which are accrued daily.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{NAV}$$

An example of how the Predecessor Funds calculated the NAVs as of May 31, 2018 is as follows:

North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund Class A	<u>\$162,714,491</u> 9,656,134	=	\$16.85
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund Class C	<u>\$30,498,112</u> 4,176,826	=	\$7.30
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund Class I	<u>\$172,934,532</u> 9,454,361	=	\$18.29
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund Class K	<u>\$23,425,605</u> 1,289,049	=	\$18.05
North Square International Small Cap Fund Class A	<u>\$20,462,519</u> 1,611,250	=	\$12.70
North Square International Small Cap Fund Class I	<u>\$100,886,829</u> 7,928,671	=	\$12.72
North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund Class A	<u>\$80,041</u> 5,315	=	\$15.06
North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund Class I	<u>\$28,278,703</u> 1,867,354	=	\$15.14
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund Class I	<u>\$14,284,670</u> 1,085,861	=	\$13.16
North Square Multi Strategy Fund Class A	<u>\$41,570,369</u> 1,542,621	=	\$26.95
North Square Multi Strategy Fund Class C	<u>\$13,247,428</u> 553,319	=	\$23.94
North Square Multi Strategy Fund Class I	<u>\$12,433,514</u> 451,711	=	\$27.53
North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund Class A	<u>\$146,056</u> 9,399	=	\$15.54
North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund Class I	<u>\$10,036,092</u> 641,280	=	\$15.65

Generally, the Funds' investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and the Trust's Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board. Pursuant to those procedures, the Board considers, among other things: 1) the last sale price on the securities exchange, if any, on which a security is primarily traded; 2) the mean between the bid and ask prices; 3) price quotations from an approved pricing service (which use information provided by market makers or estimates of market value based on similar securities), and 4) other factors as necessary to determine a fair value under certain circumstances.

The Funds' securities 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 ask prices.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("NASDAQ"), National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has not been any sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and ask prices. OTC securities which are not traded in the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the most recent trade price.

Stocks that are “thinly traded” or events occurring when a foreign market is closed but the NYSE is open (for example, the value of a security held by a Fund has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded) may create a situation where a market quote would not be readily available. When a market quote is not readily available, the security’s value is based on “fair value” as determined by procedures adopted by the Board. The Board will periodically review the reliability of the Funds’ fair value methodology. The Funds may hold portfolio securities, such as those traded on foreign securities exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Funds’ shares are not priced. Therefore, the value of the Funds’ shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

Short-term debt obligations with remaining maturities in excess of 60 days are valued at current market prices, as discussed above. Short-term securities with 60 days or less remaining to maturity are, unless conditions indicate otherwise, amortized to maturity based on their cost to the Funds if acquired within 60 days of maturity or, if already held by the Funds on the 60th day, based on the value determined on the 61st day.

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

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES

Detailed information on the purchase and redemption of shares is included in the Funds’ Prospectus. Shares of the Funds are sold at the next offering price calculated after receipt of an order for purchase. In order to purchase shares of the Funds, you must invest the initial minimum investment for the relevant class of shares. However, each Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive the minimum initial investment amount for certain investors, or to waive or reduce the minimum initial investment for 401(k) plans or other tax-deferred retirement plans. You may purchase shares on any day that the NYSE is open for business by placing orders with the Funds.

Each Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase requests, particularly those that would not be in the best interests of the Fund or its shareholders and could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in the Fund’s view, is likely to engage in or has a history of excessive trading (usually defined as more than four round-trip transactions out of a Fund within a calendar year). Furthermore, the Funds may suspend the right to redeem its shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) for any period during which an emergency exists affecting the sale of a Fund’s securities or making such sale or the fair determination of the value of a Fund’s net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund’s shareholders. In addition, if shares are purchased using a check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network and a redemption is requested before the purchase amount has cleared, the Funds may postpone payment of the redemption proceeds up to 15 calendar days while the Funds wait for the purchase amount to clear.

Redemptions In Kind

The Trust has filed an election under SEC Rule 18f-1 committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of a Fund’s assets). Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by an in-kind distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amounts as those assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the Fund shares being redeemed. If a shareholder receives an in-kind distribution, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash.

No Fund intends to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although each 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 protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. If the Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. No Fund anticipates that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are

included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal (and, where noted, state and local) income tax considerations affecting each Fund and its shareholders. The discussion is very general. Current and prospective shareholders are therefore urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Funds. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this SAI and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity from other series of the Trust for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected to be and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Code by complying with all applicable requirements of the Code, including, among other things, requirements as to the sources of each Fund's income, diversification of the Fund's assets and timing of Fund distributions. To so qualify, a Fund must, among other things: (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (i.e., partnerships that are traded on an established securities market or tradable on a secondary market, other than partnerships that derive 90% of their income from interest, dividends, capital gains, and other traditionally permitted mutual fund income); (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, securities of other regulated investment companies, U.S. Government securities and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the Fund's assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, in the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships;" and (c) distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction) and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).

As a regulated investment company, no Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its taxable investment income and capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders provided that it satisfies a minimum distribution requirement. In order to also avoid liability for a non-deductible federal excise tax, each Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period generally ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which a Fund paid no federal income tax. Each Fund will be subject to income tax at regular corporate tax rates on any taxable income or gains that it does not distribute to its shareholders. Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and any net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) 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 or excise taxes.

If, for any taxable year, a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company or were to fail to meet certain minimum distribution requirements under the Code, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, in the event of a failure to qualify, a Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, including any distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net

short-term capital loss), would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividend income for federal income tax purposes. However, such dividends would be eligible, subject to any generally applicable limitations, (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. Moreover, if a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company in any year, it would be required to pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify again as a regulated investment company. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may be able to cure a failure to qualify as a regulated investment company, but in order to do so the Fund might incur significant Fund-level taxes and might be forced to dispose of certain assets. If a Fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund would generally be required to recognize any net built-in gains with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within ten years of qualifying as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

Shareholders generally will be subject to federal income taxes on distributions made by a Fund whether paid in cash or additional shares. Distributions of net investment income (including interest, dividend income and net short-term capital gain in excess of any net long-term capital loss, less certain expenses), other than qualified dividend income, will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of qualified dividend income generally will be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at the federal income tax rates applicable to net capital gain, provided the Fund reports the amount distributed as qualified dividend income.

In general, dividends may be reported by a Fund as qualified dividend income if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund. Qualified dividend income generally means dividend income received from the Fund's investments in common and preferred stock of U.S. companies and stock of certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and its shareholders. If 95% or more of a Fund's gross income (calculated without taking into account net capital gain derived from sales or other dispositions of stock or securities) consists of qualified dividend income, the Fund may report all distributions of such income as qualified dividend income.

A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation for this purpose if it is incorporated in a possession of the United States or it is eligible for the benefits of certain income tax treaties with the United States and meets certain additional requirements. Certain foreign corporations that are not otherwise qualified foreign corporations will be treated as qualified foreign corporations with respect to dividends paid by them if the stock with respect to which the dividends are paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Passive foreign investment companies are not qualified foreign corporations for this purpose. Dividends received by a Fund from REITs generally do not qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Dividends paid by a Fund may qualify in part for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders, provided the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period and other requirements under the Code are satisfied. The reported amount, however, cannot exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. Eligibility for qualified dividend income treatment and the dividends-received deduction may be reduced or eliminated if, among other things, (i) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property or (ii) certain holding period requirements are not satisfied at both the Fund and shareholder levels. In addition, qualified dividend income treatment is not available if a shareholder elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest.

Distributions of net capital gain, if any, that a Fund reports as capital gain dividends will be taxable to non-corporate shareholders as long-term capital gain without regard to how long a shareholder has held shares of the Fund. A Fund may retain certain amounts of capital gains and designate them as undistributed net capital gain in a notice to its shareholders, who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of the undistributed amounts so designated, (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the income tax paid by the Fund on those undistributed amounts against their federal income tax liabilities and to claim refunds to the extent such credits exceed their liabilities and (iii) will be entitled to increase their federal income tax basis in their shares by an amount equal to the excess of the amounts of undistributed net capital gain included in their respective income over their respective income tax credits.

Distributions in excess of earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's basis in his or her Fund shares. A distribution treated as a return of capital will reduce

the shareholder's basis in his or her shares, which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or a decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on a later sale of such shares. After the shareholder's basis is reduced to zero, any distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as a capital gain, assuming the shareholder holds his or her shares as capital assets.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax generally applies to all or a portion of the net investment income of a shareholder who is an individual and not a nonresident alien for federal income tax purposes and who has adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) that exceeds a threshold amount (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a "surviving spouse" for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts. For these purposes, interest, dividends and certain capital gains (among other categories of income) are generally taken into account in computing a shareholder's net investment income.

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 for federal income tax purposes as if received on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a shareholder's liability for the federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, certain distributions made after the close of a taxable year of a Fund may be "spilled back" and treated for certain purposes as paid by the Fund during such taxable year. In such case, shareholders generally will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distributions were actually made. For purposes of calculating the amount of a regulated investment company's undistributed income and gain subject to the 4% excise tax described above, such "spilled back" dividends are treated as paid by the regulated investment company when they are actually paid.

A redemption of Fund shares may result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. The gain or loss will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for more than one year, and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for one year or less. Any loss realized upon a redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long term capital gains during such six month period. Any loss realized upon a redemption may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the same Fund or other substantially identical stock or securities are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not exempted. The fact that a loss is so reportable does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper.

A Fund's transactions in options and other similar transactions, such as futures, may be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, affect the character of any income realized by the Fund from such investments, accelerate recognition of income to the Fund, defer Fund losses, affect the holding period of the Fund's securities, affect whether distributions will be eligible for the dividends-received deduction or be treated as qualified dividend income and affect the determination of whether capital gain and loss is characterized as long-term or short-term capital gain or loss. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions may also require a Fund to "mark-to-market" certain types of the positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for avoiding U.S. federal income and excise taxes. Each Fund will monitor these transactions and will make the appropriate entries in its books and records, and if a Fund deems it advisable, will make appropriate elections if available in order to mitigate the effect of these rules, prevent disqualification of the Fund as a regulated investment company and minimize the imposition of U.S. federal income and excise taxes.

A Fund's transactions in broad based equity index futures contracts, exchange-traded options on such indices and certain other futures contracts are generally considered "Section 1256 contracts" for federal income tax purposes. Any unrealized gains or losses on such Section 1256 contracts are treated as though they were realized at the end of each taxable year. The resulting gain or loss is treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Gain

or loss recognized on actual sales of Section 1256 contracts is treated in the same manner. As noted above, distributions of net short-term capital gain are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income while distributions of net long-term capital gain are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholder has held shares of the Fund.

A Fund's entry into a short sale transaction, an option or certain other contracts, such as futures, could be treated as the constructive sale of an appreciated financial position, causing the Fund to realize gain, but not loss, on the position.

If a Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, a Fund must distribute, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such accrued income to shareholders to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, a Fund may have to sell portfolio securities (potentially under disadvantageous circumstances) to generate cash, or may have to undertake leverage by borrowing cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements. Dispositions of portfolio securities may result in additional gains and additional distribution requirements.

If a Fund invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary income (instead of capital gain) to the extent of the accrued market discount, unless the Fund elects to include the market discount in income as it accrues as discussed above. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond).

A Fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries, including taxes on interest, dividends and capital gains with respect to its investments in those countries, which would, if imposed, reduce the yield on or return from those investments. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. So long as a Fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company and incurs "qualified foreign taxes," if more than 50% of its net assets at the close of its taxable year consist of stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to "pass through" to its shareholders the amount of such foreign taxes paid. If this election is made, information with respect to the amount of the foreign income taxes that are allocated to the Fund's shareholders will be provided to them and any shareholder subject to tax on dividends will be required (i) to include in ordinary gross income (in addition to the amount of the taxable dividends actually received) his/her proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid that are attributable to such dividends; and (ii) either to deduct his/her proportionate share of such foreign taxes in computing his/her taxable income or to claim that amount as a foreign tax credit (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. income taxes.

Shareholders who do not itemize deductions for U.S. federal income tax purposes will not be able to deduct their pro rata portion of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund, although such shareholders will be required to include their shares of such taxes in gross income if the Fund makes the election described above. Qualified foreign taxes generally include taxes that would be treated as income taxes under U.S. tax regulations but do not include most other taxes, such as stamp taxes, securities transaction taxes, and similar taxes. No deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability.

If a Fund makes the election to pass through qualified foreign taxes and a shareholder chooses to take a credit for the foreign taxes deemed paid by such shareholder, the amount of the credit that may be claimed in any year may not exceed the same proportion of the U.S. tax against which such credit is taken that the shareholder's taxable income from foreign sources (but not in excess of the shareholder's entire taxable income) bears to his entire taxable income. For this purpose, long-term and short-term capital gains a Fund realizes and distributes to shareholders will generally not be treated as income from foreign sources in their hands, nor will distributions of certain foreign currency gains subject to Section 988 of the Code or of any other income realized by the Fund that is deemed, under the Code, to be U.S.-source income in the hands of the Fund. This foreign tax credit limitation may also be applied separately to certain specific categories of foreign-source income and the related foreign taxes. As a result of these rules, which may have different effects depending upon each shareholder's particular tax situation, certain shareholders may not be able to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Shareholders who are not liable for U.S. federal income taxes, including tax-exempt shareholders, will ordinarily not benefit from this election. If a Fund does

make the election, it will provide required tax information to shareholders. A Fund generally may deduct any foreign taxes that are not passed through to its shareholders in computing its income available for distribution to shareholders to satisfy applicable tax distribution requirements.

Foreign exchange gains or losses realized by a Fund in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currency-denominated debt securities, certain options and futures contracts relating to foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Section 988 of the Code, which generally causes such gains or losses to be treated as ordinary gain or loss and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

A Fund may purchase the securities of certain foreign companies called passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”). PFICs may be the only or primary means by which a Fund may invest in some countries. If a Fund invests in PFICs, it may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend to shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on either a Fund or shareholders with respect to deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. Capital gains on the sale of such holdings will be deemed to be ordinary income regardless of how long such PFICs are held. A “qualified electing fund” election or a “mark to market” election may generally be available that would ameliorate these adverse tax consequences, but such elections could require a Fund to recognize taxable income or gain (subject to the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies, as described above) without the concurrent receipt of cash. In order to satisfy the distribution requirements and avoid a tax on a Fund, the Fund may be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss to the Fund. In order for a Fund to make a qualified electing fund election with respect to a PFIC, the PFIC would have to agree to provide certain tax information to the Fund on an annual basis, which it might not agree to do. A Fund may limit and/or manage its holdings in PFICs to limit its tax liability or maximize its return from these investments.

A Fund is required to withhold (as “backup withholding”) a portion of reportable payments, including dividends, capital gain distributions and the proceeds of redemptions and exchanges or repurchases of Fund shares, paid to shareholders who have not complied with certain IRS regulations. The backup withholding rate is set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents. In order to avoid this withholding requirement, shareholders, other than certain exempt entities, must certify on IRS Forms W-9 or on certain other documents, that the Social Security Numbers or other Taxpayer Identification Numbers they provide are their correct numbers and that they are not currently subject to backup withholding, or that they are exempt from backup withholding. A Fund may nevertheless be required to backup withhold if it receives notice from the IRS or a broker that a number provided is incorrect or that backup withholding is applicable as a result of previous underreporting of interest or dividend income.

Ordinary dividends and certain other payments made by a Fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate (or a lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will be required to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or similar form certifying its entitlement to benefits under a treaty. The withholding tax does not apply to regular dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder who provides an IRS Form W-8ECI, certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Instead, the effectively connected dividends will be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the non-U.S. shareholder were a U.S. shareholder. A non-U.S. corporation receiving effectively connected dividends may also be subject to additional “branch profits tax” imposed at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate).

The 30% withholding tax described in the preceding paragraph generally will not apply to distributions of net capital gain, to redemption proceeds, or to dividends that a Fund reports as (a) interest-related dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund’s “qualified net interest income,” or (b) short-term capital gain dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund’s “qualified short-term gain.” “Qualified net interest income” is a Fund’s net income derived from U.S.-source interest and original issue discount, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. “Qualified short-term gain” generally means the excess of the net short-term capital gain of a Fund for the taxable year over its net long-term capital loss, if any. In order to qualify for an exemption from withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form). Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to this 30% withholding tax.

Unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold Fund shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to the Fund's distributions and, after December 31, 2018, to redemptions and certain capital gain dividends payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by management of the Funds, and counsel to the Trust has expressed no opinion in respect thereof.

Shareholders and prospective shareholders of the Funds should consult their own tax advisors concerning the effect of owning shares of the Fund in light of their particular tax situations.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund will receive income in the form of dividends and interest earned on its investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in its operations, is the Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be declared as dividends to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of income dividend payments by a Fund is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board. The Funds do not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in its shares.

Each Fund also may derive capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Any net gain the Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held for less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any available carryover of capital losses), although a distribution from capital gains, will be distributed to shareholders with and as a part of the income dividends paid by the Fund and will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. If during any year a Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for more than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital losses available to be carried over) generally will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time the Fund's shares may have been held by the shareholders. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, see your tax advisor.

Any dividend or distribution paid by a Fund reduces the Fund's NAVs on the date paid by the amount of the dividend or distribution per share. Accordingly, a dividend or distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder will generally be taxable, even if it effectively represents a partial return of the shareholder's capital.

Dividends and other distributions will be made in the form of additional shares of a Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Investors have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions by notifying the transfer agent in writing or by telephone, but any such change will be effective only as to dividends and other distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the transfer agent has received the request.

A Fund's investments in partnerships, if any, including in qualified publicly traded partnerships, may result in that Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

North Square Investments Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on August 2, 2018. The Trust has a number of outstanding series of shares of beneficial interest, each of which represents interests in a separate portfolio of securities. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to create additional series of shares, to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares

of beneficial interest of each series, including the Funds, and to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby materially changing the proportionate beneficial interest in the series.

The Trust may offer more than one class of shares of any series. The Funds currently offer the following classes of shares:

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class K
North Square Oak Ridge Small Cap Growth Fund	X	X	X	X
North Square International Small Cap Fund	X		X	
North Square Dynamic Small Cap Fund	X		X	
Oak Ridge Disciplined Growth Fund	X		X	
North Square Multi Strategy Fund	X	X	X	
North Square Oak Ridge Dividend Growth Fund	X		X	

The Trust has reserved the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Subject to the distinctions permitted among classes of the Trust or any series as established by the Board consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act, each share of the Trust or any series shall represent an equal beneficial interest in the net assets of the Trust or such series, and each shareholder of the Trust or any series shall be entitled to receive such shareholder's pro rata share of distributions of income and capital gains, if any, made with respect to the Trust or such series. Upon redemption of the shares of any series, the applicable shareholder shall be paid solely out of the funds and property of such series of the Trust. Except as otherwise provided by the Board, shareholders shall have no preemptive or other right to subscribe to any additional shares or other securities issued by the Trust.

The Board may require shareholders to redeem shares for any reason under terms set by the Board. When issued, shares are fully paid and non-assessable. The Board may, however, cause shareholders, or shareholders of a particular series or class, to pay certain transfer agency, servicing or similar agent charges by setting off such charges due from such shareholder from declared but unpaid dividends owed such shareholder and/or by reducing the number of shares in the account of such shareholder by that number of full and/or fractional shares which represents the outstanding amount of such charges due from such shareholder.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held on matters on which they are entitled to vote (and a proportionate fractional vote for each fraction of a share). The Trust is not required and has no current intention to hold annual meetings of shareholders, although the Trust will hold special meetings of Fund shareholders when in the judgment of the Board of the Trust it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote or as otherwise required by the 1940 Act or other applicable federal law. It is not anticipated that the Trust will hold shareholders' meetings unless required by law or its Declaration of Trust or By-Laws. On any matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders, all shares of the Trust then entitled to vote shall be voted in aggregate, except: (i) when required by the 1940 Act, shares shall be voted by individual series or class; (ii) when the matter involves any action that the Board has determined will affect only the interests of one or more series, then only shareholders of such series shall be entitled to vote thereon; and (iii) when the matter involves any action that the Board has determined will affect only the interests of one or more classes, then only the shareholders of such class or classes shall be entitled to vote thereon. Accordingly, shareholders of each series generally vote separately, for example, to approve investment advisory contracts or changes in fundamental investment policies or restrictions, but shareholders of all series may vote together to the extent required under the 1940 Act, such as in the election or selection of Trustees, principal underwriters and accountants for the Trust. Under certain circumstances, the shareholders of one or more series could control the outcome of these votes.

Shares of each class of a series represent an equal pro rata interest in such series and, generally, have identical voting, dividend, liquidation, and other rights, preferences, powers, terms and conditions, except that: (i) each class shall have a different designation; (ii) each class of shares shall bear any class expenses; and (iii) each class shall have separate voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of any other class. Upon liquidation or dissolution of a Fund, shareholders of the Fund would generally be entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund's available for distribution to shareholders.

The shareholders of the Funds have the power to vote only: (i) for the election or removal of Trustees as and to the extent provided in the Trust's Declaration of Trust; (ii) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Trust as

may be required by federal law including the 1940 Act, or any registration of the Trust with the SEC (or any successor agency) or any state; and (iii) as the Board may otherwise consider necessary or desirable in its sole discretion.

The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a “Delaware statutory trust.” Under Delaware law and the Trust’s Declaration of Trust, shareholders are entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of corporations organized under Delaware law. Therefore, shareholders generally will not be subject to personal liability for Fund obligations. The risk that a shareholder will incur personal liability for Fund obligations is limited to the circumstances in which a state court may not apply Delaware law or the terms of the Trust’s Declaration of Trust.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Incorporated by reference herein is the Predecessor Funds’ Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, which includes the “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm”, “Schedule of Investments”, “Statement of Assets and Liabilities”, “Statement of Operations”, “Statements of Changes in Net Assets”, “Financial Highlights” and “Notes to Financial Statements.” A copy of the Predecessor Funds’ Annual Report can be obtained at no charge on the Funds’ website, www.northsquareinvest.com, or by calling 1-855-551-5521 or writing the Funds.

The following Financial Statement is for the North Square Multi-Strategy Fund.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders of North Square Multi Strategy Fund and Board of Trustees of North Square Investments Trust

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of the North Square Multi Strategy Fund (the “Fund”), a series of North Square Investments Trust as of October 10, 2018 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statement”). In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of October 10, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

This financial statement is the responsibility of the Fund’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statement based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We have served as the Fund’s auditor since 2018.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the

financial statement. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of October 10, 2018 by correspondence with the custodian. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

TAIT, WELLER & BAKER LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 19, 2018

North Square Multi Strategy Fund
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

October 10, 2018

ASSETS

Cash	\$100,000
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>100,000</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>\$100,000</u>
NET ASSETS CONSIST OF	
Portfolio capital	<u>\$100,000</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>\$100,000</u>
Fund shares issued and outstanding (par value \$0.01 per share; unlimited number of shares authorized)	<u>10,000</u>
Net asset value per share	<u>\$10.00</u>

See accompanying Notes to the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

North Square Investments Trust

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

October 10, 2018

Note 1 – Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

The Trust is a Delaware Statutory trust organized on August 2, 2018, and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Agreement and 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 Board may from time-to-time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. The Trust consists of seven series, the North Square Funds (the "Funds"). The Funds offers multiple classes of shares to investors; Class A shares, with front-end and back-end sales charge, 0.25 % 12b-1 fees and no redemption fees, Class C shares, with back-end charge, 1.00% 12b-1 fees and no redemption fees, Class I share, with no front-end or back-end sales charge, no 12b-1 fees and no redemption fees, Class K, with no front-end or back-end sales charges, no 12b-1 fees and no redemption fees. The investment objective of the North Square Multi Strategy Fund is to provide capital appreciation.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of a Fund's assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of a Fund 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 a Fund or the Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of a Fund. 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 a Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is subject to Delaware law, including the Delaware Statutory Trust Act. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware statutory trust shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations, and the Declaration of Trust further provides that no shareholder of the Trust shall be personally liable for the obligations of the Trust or of any series or class thereof except by reason of his or her own acts or conduct.

Significant accounting policies of the Fund are as follows:

Security Valuations

Generally, the Funds' investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and the Trust's Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board. Pursuant to those procedures, the Board considers, among other things: 1) the last sale price on the securities exchange, if any, on which a security is primarily traded; 2) the mean between the bid and ask prices; 3) price quotations from an approved pricing service (which use information provided by market makers or estimates of market value based on similar securities), and 4) other factors as necessary to determine a fair value under certain circumstances.

The Funds' securities 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 ask prices.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("NASDAQ"), National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last

sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has not been any sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and ask prices. OTC securities which are not traded in the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the most recent trade price.

Stocks that are “thinly traded” or events occurring when a foreign market is closed but the NYSE is open (for example, the value of a security held by a Fund has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded) may create a situation where a market quote would not be readily available. When a market quote is not readily available, the security’s value is based on “fair value” as determined by procedures adopted by the Board. The Board will periodically review the reliability of the Funds’ fair value methodology. The Funds may hold portfolio securities, such as those traded on foreign securities exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Funds’ shares are not priced. Therefore, the value of the Funds’ shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

Short-term debt obligations with remaining maturities in excess of 60 days are valued at current market prices, as discussed above. Short-term securities with 60 days or less remaining to maturity are, unless conditions indicate otherwise, amortized to maturity based on their cost to the Funds if acquired within 60 days of maturity or, if already held by the Funds on the 60th day, based on the value determined on the 61st day.

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

Security Transactions and Investment Income

Security transactions are recorded on the date on which securities are purchased or sold. Dividend income and corporate action transactions are recorded on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Realized gains and losses are reported on an identified cost basis.

Income Taxes

The Fund is a “regulated investment company” as defined in Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), as amended. No provision has been made for federal income taxes as it is the intention of the Fund to comply with the provisions of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to make distributions of income and realized gains sufficient to relieve it from all or substantially all excise and income taxes.

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of the statement of assets and liabilities in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of net assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In preparing this statement of assets and liabilities, the Fund has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the statement of assets and liabilities was made available. This evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that necessitated recognition or disclosures.

Note 2 – Related-Party Transactions

Investment Management and Fund Administration Fees

Upon commencement of trading or investment activities, the Advisor will provide investment management services to the Fund under written agreements approved by the Board. The Fund will be charged an investment management fee paid to the Advisor computed at annual rates as follows:

	Annual Advisory Fee
North Square Multi Strategy Fund	0.00% - 0.50%*

** The annual advisory fee is calculated as follows: (i) 0.00% for Fund assets invested in other series of the trust advised by the Advisor ("affiliated investments") and (ii) 0.50% for Fund assets invested in nonaffiliated investments. Prior to July 18, 2017, the advisory fees were 0.75% on the first \$1 billion and 0.70% thereafter.*

North Square has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for or reimburse operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.20%, 2.10%, and 1.17% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, Class C and Class I shares, respectively. This agreement is in effect until May 10, 2029, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. North Square is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund of fees waived, payments made or expenses reimbursed to the Fund for a period ending three full years after the date of the waiver or payment, subject to certain limitations, including a maximum reimbursement of 0.20% per fiscal year. The amounts shown above under recoupment of fees waived and/or expenses paid for or reimbursed are estimated for the current fiscal year. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time such fees were waived, payments made or expenses reimbursed, or (b) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Expenses incurred in connection with the organization and the offering of the Trust and the Fund will be paid for by the Advisor. The Trust and the Fund do not have an obligation to reimburse the Advisor for organizational and offering expenses paid on their behalf.

Trustees' Compensation

Trustees' compensation is paid to individuals who are disinterested trustees. No compensation is paid to the owners of the Advisor, including principal officers who are not trustees and the interested Trustee.

Service Fees and Other Third Party Payments

The Fund may pay service fees to Financial Intermediaries, including affiliates of the Advisor, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Advisor, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to Financial Intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. Such payments and compensation are in addition to service fees paid by the Fund. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Cash compensation may also be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund's shareholders. The Advisor may also pay cash compensation in the form of finders fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold.

APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Corporate Bonds (Including Convertible Bonds)

Moody's

Aaa	Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal 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 considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
Baa	Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
Ba	Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements 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 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.
C	Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.
Note	Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in 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.

S&P

AAA	An obligation rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated AA differs from the highest-rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated A is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
Note	Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

- BB** An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B** An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CCC** An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC** An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.
- C** The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.
- D** An obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.
- Note** 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 major rating categories. The "r" symbol is attached to the ratings of instruments with significant noncredit risks. It highlights risks to principal or volatility of expected returns, which are not addressed in the credit rating. Examples include: obligations linked or indexed to equities, currencies, or commodities; obligations exposed to severe prepayment risk-such as interest-only or principal-only mortgage securities; and obligations with unusually risky interest terms, such as inverse floaters.

Preferred Stock

Moody's

- Aaa** An issue that is rated "Aaa" is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.
- Aa** An issue that is rated "Aa" is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance the earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well maintained in the foreseeable future.
- A** An issue that is rated "A" is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the "Aaa" and "Aa" classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.
- Baa** An issue that is rated "Baa" is considered to be a medium-grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.
- Ba** An issue that is rated "Ba" is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.

B	An issue that is rated “B” generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.
Caa	An issue that is rated “Caa” is likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. This rating designation does not purport to indicate the future status of payments.
Ca	An issue that is rated “Ca” is speculative in a high degree and is likely to be in arrears on dividends with little likelihood of eventual payments.
C	This is the lowest rated class of preferred or preference stock. Issues so rated can thus be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.
Note	Moody’s applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each rating classification: the modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.
S&P	
AAA	This is the highest rating that may be assigned by Standard & Poor’s to a preferred stock issue and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations.
AA	A preferred stock issue rated AA also qualifies as a high-quality, fixed-income security. The capacity to pay preferred stock obligations is very strong, although not as overwhelming as for issues rated AAA.
A	An issue rated A is backed by a sound capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.
BBB	An issue rated BBB is regarded as backed by an adequate capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make payments for a preferred stock in this category than for issues in the A category.
BB, B, CCC	Preferred stock rated BB, B, and CCC is regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay preferred stock obligations. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and CCC the highest. While such issues will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.
CC	The rating CC is reserved for a preferred stock issue that is in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments, but that is currently paying.
C	A preferred stock rated C is a nonpaying issue.
D	A preferred stock rated D is a nonpaying issue with the issuer in default on debt instruments.
N.R.	This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular type of obligation as a matter of policy.
Note	Plus (+) or minus (-). To provide more detailed indications of preferred stock quality, ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short Term Ratings

Moody's

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.
- 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 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.

S&P

A-1 A short-term obligation rated A-1 is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment 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 lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B A short-term obligation rated B is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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 commitment on the obligation.

D

A short-term obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

APPENDIX B
NORTH SQUARE INVESTMENTS TRUST
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

North Square Investments Trust (the “Trust”) is registered as an open-end investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust offers multiple series (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”). Consistent with its fiduciary duties and pursuant to Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Proxy Rule”), the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) has adopted this proxy voting policy on behalf of the Trust (the “Policy”) to reflect its commitment to ensure that proxies are voted in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders.

Delegation of Proxy Voting Authority to Fund Advisers

The Board believes that the investment adviser of each Fund (each an “Adviser” and, collectively, the “Advisers”), as the entity that selects the individual securities that comprise its Fund’s portfolio, is the most knowledgeable and best-suited to make decisions on how to vote proxies of portfolio companies held by that Fund. The Trust shall therefore defer to, and rely on, the Adviser of each Fund to make decisions on how to cast proxy votes on behalf of such Fund.

The Trust hereby designates the Adviser of each Fund as the entity responsible for exercising proxy voting authority with regard to securities held in the Fund’s investment portfolio. Consistent with its duties under this Policy, each Adviser shall monitor and review corporate transactions of corporations in which the Fund has invested, obtain all information sufficient to allow an informed vote on all proxy solicitations, ensure that all proxy votes are cast in a timely fashion, and maintain all records required to be maintained by the Fund under the Proxy Rule and the 1940 Act. Each Adviser shall perform these duties in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy, a copy of which shall be presented to this Board for its review. Each Adviser shall promptly provide to the Board updates to its proxy voting policy as they are adopted and implemented.

Availability of Proxy Voting Policy and Records Available to Fund Shareholders

If a Fund or an Adviser has a web site, a copy of the Adviser’s proxy voting policy and this Policy may be posted on such website. A copy of such policies and of each Fund’s proxy voting record shall also be made available, without charge, upon request of any shareholder of the Fund, by calling the applicable Fund’s toll-free telephone number as printed in the Fund’s prospectus. The Trust’s administrator shall reply to any Fund shareholder request within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

Each Adviser shall provide a complete voting record, as required by the Proxy Rule, for each series of the Trust for which it acts as advisor, to the Trust’s co-administrator within 30 days after June 30 of each year. The Trust’s co-administrator, MFAC will file a report based on such record on Form N-PX on an annual basis with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than August 31st of each year.

NORTH SQUARE INVESTMENTS, LLC

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

POLICY

North Square has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. Where North Square has proxy voting authority for securities of its advisory clients, North Square will vote such securities for the exclusive benefit, and in the best economic interest, of those clients and their beneficiaries, as determined by North Square in good faith and in accordance with North Square's environmental and social guidelines, subject to any restrictions or directions from a client. Such voting responsibilities will be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the general antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act, as well as with North Square's fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of its clients. A description of the Proxy Procedures appears in North Square's brochure and in the Trust's SAI for the Funds managed by North Square.

BACKGROUND

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders; thus, reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised.

SEC Registered Investment Advisers who exercise voting authority with respect to client securities are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to: (1) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients; (2) disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (3) describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (4) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

PROCEDURE

North Square will cast votes and maintain voting records. Case-by-case decisions are generally made by the CCO. All voting records are maintained. North Square will maintain copies of any document created by North Square that was material in making a determination of how to vote a "case-by-case" proxy or that memorializes the basis for that decision.

On occasion, North Square may determine not to vote a particular proxy. This may be done, for example where: (1) the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the potential benefit derived from voting; (2) a proxy is received with respect to securities that have been sold before the date of the shareholder meeting and are no longer held in a client account; (3) the terms of an applicable securities lending agreement prevent North Square from voting with respect to a loaned security; (4) despite reasonable efforts, North Square receives proxy materials without sufficient time to reach an informed voting decision and vote the proxies; (5) the terms of the security or any related agreement or applicable law preclude North Square from voting; or (6) the terms of an applicable advisory agreement reserve voting authority to the client or another party.

[Identifying and Addressing Conflicts of Interest](#)

North Square acknowledges its responsibility for identifying material conflicts of interest related to voting proxies. In order to ensure that North Square is aware of the facts necessary to identify conflicts, senior management of North Square must disclose to the CCO any personal conflicts such as officer or director positions held by them, their spouses or close relatives, in any portfolio company. Conflicts based on business relationships with North Square or any affiliate of North Square will be considered only to the

extent that North Square has actual knowledge of such relationships. If a conflict may exist which cannot be otherwise addressed by CCO, North Square may choose one of several options including: (1) voting in accordance with the Voting Guidelines, if it involves little or no discretion; (2) voting as recommended by a third party service, if employed by North Square; (3) “echo” or “mirror” voting the proxies in the same proportion as the votes of other proxy holders that are not North Square clients; (4) if possible, erecting information barriers around the person or persons making the voting decision sufficient to insulate the decision from the conflict; or (5) if agreed upon in writing with the client, forwarding the proxies to affected clients and allowing them to vote their own proxies.

Client Requests for information

Investment advisory clients may request a copy of North Square’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and/or information about how North Square has voted securities in their account by contacting North Square at a specified phone number. North Square will not disclose proxy votes for a client to other clients or third parties unless specifically requested, in writing, by the client.

Proxy Committee

The CCO and other members deemed necessary shall review North Square’s proxy procedures and third party services provider on a periodic basis. This group will review the Firm’s proxy voting policies and procedures and ensure that its third party proxy voting service provider is voting client securities, maintaining required records and meeting the obligations of its contract with North Square.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

From time to time, North Square may adopt specific internal proxy voting guidelines to assist it in carrying out this policy, which may include the use of independent third party advisory firms.

CAPITAL INNOVATIONS, LLC

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

PART ONE: PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

Capital Innovations, LLC (“CI” or the “firm”) has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients, in accordance with the firm’s fiduciary duties and SEC rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. CI’s authority to vote the proxies of its clients is established by the advisory contract or comparable documents, and the firm’s proxy voting guidelines have been tailored to reflect these specific contractual obligations. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, CI’s proxy voting policies reflect the long- standing fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in Department of Labor Bulletin 94-2, 29 C.F.R. 2509.94-2 (July 29, 1994).

II. STATEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

CI’s actions reflect the investment policy goals of its clients. All proxies are voted in accordance with the firm’s responsibility to act solely in the interest of the plan beneficiaries and in a manner that maximizes the economic value of the underlying shares. As such, CI’s proxy voting policy is to elect capable directors and vote against various techniques that inhibit the highest market valuation for company shares. Of course, each vote is analyzed on an individual basis in accordance with CI’s stated policy of maximizing shareholder value. Any material conflicts of interest that arise are resolved in the best interests of the firm’s clients.

- Securities that are part of a securities lending program and on loan may not be voted on by CI.
- CI may, if directed by a client based on the contractual relationship, vote as instructed by the client for certain issues or securities.

CI will provide a copy of its policies and procedures to clients upon request. These policies and procedures may be updated from time to time. Clients may also request a listing of how its proxies were voted by CI. This request should be in writing and this information will be provided within a month of the request.

III. RESPONSIBILITY AND OVERSIGHT

The Chief Executive Officer of CI will appoint a Chief Compliance Officer who shall administer and oversee the proxy voting process. The Chief Compliance Officer shall:

1. Develop, authorize, implement and update the adviser's policies and procedures;
2. Oversee the proxy voting process;
3. Determine the votes for issues that do not fall into one of the categories defined in Part Two, applying the general principles of the Statement;
4. Monitor legislative and corporate governance developments and coordinate any corporate or other communication related to proxy issues;
5. Consult with portfolio managers/analysts of the accounts holding the relevant security;
6. Engage and oversee any third-party vendor to review, monitor, and/or vote proxies.

IV. PROCEDURES

This section provides suggestions for describing the adviser's actual proxy voting process in the firm's policies and procedures.

- A. Client Direction. CI, when the advisory contract calls for it, will vote as instructed by the client.
- B. Process of Voting Proxies. The procedures may specify reasonable steps to assure that the adviser receives and vote proxies in a timely manner. For example,
 - 1. Obtain Proxy. Registered owners of record, e.g. the trustee or custodian bank, that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent, or an ERISA plan are instructed to sign the proxy in blank and forward it directly to the proxy administrator, a specified member of the proxy committee, or a voting delegate.
 - 2. Match. Each proxy received is matched to the securities to be voted.
 - 3. Categorize. Review and categorize proxies according to issues and the proposing parties.
 - 4. Conflicts of Interest. Each proxy is reviewed by the proxy administrator to assess the extent to which there may be a material conflict between the adviser's interests and those of the client. In the event that a material conflict arises, CI will disclose the conflict to clients and obtain their consents before voting.
 - 5. Vote. The proxy administrator will vote the proxy in accordance with the firm's policies and procedures and return the voted proxy to the issuer or its information agent.
 - 6. Review. A review should be made to ensure that materials are received in a timely manner.
 - a. The proxy administrator will periodically reconcile proxies received against holdings on the record date of client accounts over which CI has voting authority to ensure that all shares held on the record date, and for which a voting obligation exists, are voted.
- C. Recordkeeping. This section sets forth procedures for documenting proxy votes.

Section 204. CI will maintain records of proxies voted pursuant to Section 204-2 of the Advisers Act in an easily accessible place for a period of five years, the first two in an appropriate office of the adviser. Such records will include as required by Rule 204-2(c):

- 1. a copy of its policies and procedures;
- 2. proxy statements received regarding client securities (this may be satisfied by relying on EDGAR or a third party if the party undertakes to provide a copy promptly upon request);
- 3. a record of each vote cast (third party records similarly permitted);
- 4. a copy of any document created by the adviser that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- 5. each written client request for proxy voting records and the adviser's written response to any (written or oral) client request for such records.

PART TWO: CATEGORIES OF ISSUES

I. MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

- A. Routine Matters/Corporate Administrative Items. The policy of CI generally is to support the nominees to the board of the directors so long as the nominees have shown responsibility to the welfare of the shareholders. Some criteria that would cause CI to cast client votes against the nominees might include the payment of greenmail, adoption of harmful anti-takeover measures, and institution of excessive golden parachute severance agreements. Additionally, CI would vote for a dissident slate of nominees if it favored a potential acquirer in a takeover battle. CI typically supports managements' choice of auditors.
- B. Cumulative Voting. CI will reject any proposal to dismantle cumulative voting provisions.
- C. Stock Authorizations: Common & Blank Check Preferred.

- 1. Common Stock. In the past, the authorization would have been considered a matter of routine company policy. However, given the current environment of takeover and anti-takeover defenses, CI must subject these proposals to greater scrutiny. Stockpiles of unissued common stock can be used to discourage potential acquirers by serving as a reservoir for a poison pill plan. They can also be used in a targeted share placement in which a large block of stock is placed in friendly hands to assist in fending off an acquirer during a proxy contest.

On the other hand, the stock may be intended to finance the future legitimate operation of the company. It may be impossible for the outside shareholder to distinguish between the two objectives (anti- takeover defenses vs. financing future operations). However, one can infer about the objective from certain indicators, e.g. presence of a poison pill, threat of takeover bid, and number of existing authorized, but unissued, shares.

- 2. Blank Check Preferred Stock. Blank check preferred stock are shares of preferred stock authorized by the shareholders, but not issued. When issued, management has the power to determine the voting and conversion rights. In the event of a hostile takeover attempt, management can place high voting values on these shares and place them in the hands of friendly voters.

On July 7, 1988 the Security and Exchange Commission adopted rule 19c-4, the so-called "one share, one vote" which was intended to put a stop to the practice of issuing stock with unequal voting rights. However, the exchanges have been left with the task of interpreting this somewhat ambiguous rule. If interpreted strictly, this rule would greatly reduce the effect of blank check preferred stock as an anti- takeover device. Companies continue to put forward proposals for blank check preferred stock.

Unless management's argument in defense of their proposal to authorize blank check preferred stock is rational, CI will vote against this proposal. This is based on the opinion that such an issue is primarily an anti-takeover defense and, as such, discourages the full market valuation of the company's shares.

- D. Changes in Voting Rights. CI recognizes the voting rights of its common stock holdings to be valuable assets. The firm will support all one-share-one-vote provisions and will resist any proposals that would dilute the voting power of shares held by the firm's clients.
- E. Stock Option Plans and Employee Compensation.
 - 1. Stock Option Plans. Many of the companies with extraordinary proxy proposals include proposals dealing with executive compensation, usually stock/option plans. Stock options are a right to purchase shares of their own company's stock at a specified price within a certain time period. Supposedly these plans give an extra incentive for managers to perform in the best interests of the company. By linking management's compensation with the share value, the goals of the outside shareholders and management would seem to be more closely linked.

Some stock/option plans or amendments to existing plans would not be supported by CI. These would include those plans that keep a substantial block of voting stock in friendly hands. This block could be decisive in a proxy contest, in the same way as that of an E.S.O.P. (see below). Furthermore, in the face of a market downturn some proposals call for repricing so-called "underwater" options; that is, those options that expire worthless due to poor price performance. Proposals of this nature undermine the purpose of the plans. With the incentive feature diluted, the stock/options plans become merely more confusing and an inefficient form of salary.

A final concern is the effect these long-term incentive plans have on the executives' wealth diversification. By tying up a large part of an executive's salary in these plans, rather than paying out an immediate salary, the executive incurs great financial risk by lack of diversification. One is led to believe that these incentive plans will lead to higher equilibrium levels of executive compensation in order to compensate them for this low diversification wealth risk. On the other hand, the executives may be able to avoid this risk from induced low-diversification by the appropriate trades in the open market (e.g. short selling, puts etc.). If this is the case, the argument in favor of long-term incentive plans is undermined and one would believe that a simple flat salary arrangement would be more efficient.

It is CI's approach to carefully study each proposal on a case by case basis to determine whether the proposal is used primarily as an anti- takeover device or subverts the incentive-based purpose of the plans. CI must vote in opposition to any proposal that is so deemed.

A class of long-term executive incentive-linked compensation plans that would be more acceptable to CI would include "Phantom Stock" compensation. Under these plans employees receive deferred compensation based in the form of an index that would correspond to a number of actual shares. When the option matures the employee converts the index into the value of the corresponding number of shares. No actual shares are issued, bought or sold and no voting rights are transferred. However, as the employees' compensation is linked directly to company performance, incentives are similar to those found in actual stock/option plans.

2. E.S.O.P.s. Many U.S. companies have recently created employee stock ownership plans (E.S.O.P.s.) in order to cut tax bills and to provide a new employee incentive. These plans and more conventional executive stock/option plans often have the effect of thwarting hostile takeover attempts. E.S.O.P.s discourage takeovers by placing a sizable block of the company's outstanding shares with a friendly trustee. However, the Department of Labor may have damaged the E.S.O.P. defense strategy by instructing E.S.O.P. trustees to exercise their own judgment on whether to tender the shares.

It is the opinion of CI that the intended use of an E.S.O.P. is not always to provide a means to motivate employee performance, but sometimes is meant to serve as a weapon in the company's anti-takeover arsenals. Any practice which discourages such bids is considered contrary to the CI's statement of general guidelines.

- F. Mergers/Acquisitions. Merger bids usually include big premiums for the acquired company. As such, CI's stated policy objective would lead to the acceptance of any management proposal to merge with another company so long as the bid price is a notable premium over the trading price, and assuming no attractive bid from a third party is forthcoming. Generally, CI will vote with the management in those situations so long as the proposed acquisition is not clearly harmful to the acquiring company.
- G. Classified Board. Under the provisions of the classified board plan, only a minority of the members of the board of directors, typically one-third are subject to re-election in any year. As this usually represents a change in the company's bylaws or charter amendments, this measure must be put to shareholder vote.

Since, with classification of directors, only one-third of the directors are elected in any given year, this is an effective anti-takeover measure. Under this scheme at least two stockholder meetings are required to remove a majority of the directors. Classification also mitigates the effect of cumulative voting. As an example, suppose that ten director seats are up for election. Under cumulative voting a minority shareholder holding 10 percent of the votes could elect at least one director to the board. However, in the extreme case where each seat comes open only every 10 years, the effect of cumulative voting is negated. That is, the ten percent holder can now only exercise the same voting power that he could exercise in the absence of cumulative voting.

In most cases classified voting increases the number of years between votes on each directorship from one to three years. Proponents claim that this increases continuity and stability within the company. However, most observers agree that the main intent of classified boards is to discourage takeover raids.

All available evidence suggests that measures that act to prevent successful takeover raids have a negative effect on share value. In acting in a manner consistent with the firm's stated objectives, CI will vote to oppose the institution of a classified board and will vote in favor of its repeal wherever they have already been installed.

- H. Director & Officer Liability and Indemnification. Directors have historically been governed by their fiduciary duties of loyalty and care. The first of these common law obligations requires that the directors place the company first, above such interests as personal economic gain or private convenience. The second requires them to act in good faith in a manner they reasonably believe to be in the best interest of the company, and with the care that would be used by any prudent person facing similar circumstances.

The landmark Delaware Supreme Court ruling, *Smith v. van Gorkum*, of 1985 held the directors of Trans Union personally liable for the losses stemming from their insufficient study of the takeover bid. Since then over 700 large companies have adopted director and officer liability and indemnification provisions to protect them from similar rulings.

These provisions provide that, to the extent permitted by state law, directors and officers cannot be held personally liable for monetary damages, for breaches of the fiduciary duty of care. Indemnification provisions, on the other hand, allow companies to pay legal costs incurred by directors, officers and other employees who are sued as a result of their corporate affiliations.

Although such provisions can serve to entrench management by making them immune from personal accountability, CI generally will support these provisions. Given the current highly litigious environment it may be necessary to provide this kind of protection in order to attract good managers and directors. CI may, however, vote against such measures if they are accompanied by a number of anti-takeover defenses and/or in those cases where CI favors a potential acquirer in a challenge for corporate control.

- I. Fair Price Provisions. The fair price provision requires that certain minimum price and procedural requirements be observed by any party which acquires more than 5 percent of the corporation's common stock and then seeks to accomplish a merger or other business combination or transaction which would eliminate or could significantly change the interest of the remaining shares. Fair price provisions are actually only another anti-takeover defense.

CI feels that the shareholders themselves are the best judges of what is and what is not a "fair price" for their shares. Accordingly, CI must vote against such provisions and support any proposition that would eliminate them.

- J. Other Proposals. CI will judge each proposal on a case by case basis. In deciding how to vote the firm will refer to CI's general guidelines statement. When CI invests in a company, it feels that the company is generally well managed. CI defines this as working to achieve the best return for their stockholders.

By this criteria, in cases where there appears to be no possible principal/agent problem on the part of management and in which management has not shown itself to be incompetent, CI will defer to the decisions of management.

In cases where management may have a stake in the outcome, CI will put the proposal to greater analysis. The firm normally will not support any strategy that enhances management entrenchment or results in the dilution of CI's governance capacity.

II. SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

- A. Confidential Voting. Confidential voting plans provide that all proxies, ballots and voting tabulations that identify shareholders be kept confidential. In the past there has been a concern among institutional investors, especially

pension funds, that company management puts pressure on one section of a financial service company so as to secure a favorable vote from the investment management branch of the company. Many institutional investors fear retaliation from voting against management. A study by Harvard economist John Pound showed that institutional investors often vote against the economic interests of their beneficial owners.

Employees with shares in the company represent another group which is faced with possible retaliation when voting against management. Opponents of confidential voting suggest that persons who feel that they are faced with a conflict of interest when voting shares can always keep the shares in street name. This does not seem to be an adequate resolution to the problem. It is an inconvenience to the shareholder and, in making this change, the shareholder may attract the suspicion of management. In addition, the identity of the masked voters who vote against management may be determined by knowledge of those who voted for management.

Some of the largest corporations already use a system of confidential proxy voting. Among these are IBM, Exxon, General Electric, AT&T, General Motors, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, J.P. Morgan and Chemical Bank. A recent report by IRRRC indicated that the implementation of confidential voting has been quite smooth. The cost of hiring an outside company to manage the voting is not high and the process has not proved cumbersome.

It is the opinion of CI that the cost of installing confidential voting is small compared to the gains. Since the company should be run for the benefit of the shareholders, it should not be the case that some shareholders feel pressured to vote in support of the present management. Given the past liberties that some management teams have taken, it seems that the only way in which to guarantee that no management coercion would occur would be to install confidential voting. As the goal of CI is to pursue the economic interests of its clients, it is also firm policy to vote in support of confidential voting.

- B. Cumulative Voting. Cumulative voting provides that in elections for directors, each shareholder is allowed a number of votes equal to the number of shares that he/she holds multiplied by the number of directorships being voted on. Suppose that ten seats are being voted on and a minority interest holds ten percent of the voting shares. If this shareholder voted all the proxies for one candidate, its votes alone would be sufficient to guarantee the election for that candidate.

Thirteen states require cumulative voting for companies that are incorporated in that state. Thirty others, including Delaware, allow it as an option to the company.

Proponents claim that cumulative voting allows for a minority representation on the board of directors. Furthermore, it is thought to increase the chance of a successful takeover raid. Opponents reply that cumulative voting is identified with special-interest management and, as such, is contrary to the goal of share value maximization. This claim is difficult to accept as, even under these provisions, it would still be impossible for a minority interest to gain control of a majority of director seats.

The proxy voting behavior of CI must reflect the investment policy goals of its clients. CI votes against any technique that would inhibit the highest market valuation for portfolio holdings. Likewise, CI must vote for any plan or technique that would allow for the highest valuation of portfolio holdings. It is CI's feeling that cumulative voting allows for the better representation of all opinions and, therefore, may lead to a more knowledgeable decision making body. Moreover, the best evidence available indicates that measures which inhibit takeover activity have a negative effect on share value, and measures which remove barriers to corporate control tend to raise share value. CI's policy is, therefore, to generally vote in favor of cumulative voting provisions and to oppose their removal. CI will reverse this policy only for those special cases in which the firm judges that cumulative voting would be detrimental to CI or its clients.

- C. Equal Access to the Proxy Statement. There is growing interest among some shareholder groups to push for the opportunity to have more access to proxy statements. Specifically, these groups would like to have the power to respond to management proposals directly on the proxy, put forth their own proposals and nominate directors. Managements often argue that providing this forum for stockholders could result in proxy materials that are confusing and of unwieldy size.

CI feels that, while unqualified acceptance of all proxy statements might result in this problem, measures can be taken to avoid this. That is, perhaps only shareholders or groups of shareholders with a substantial percentage of the equity (perhaps five percent) would be allowed access to proxy statements. Furthermore, management could be granted the right to submit all rebuttals to the SEC for acceptance. This would filter out confusing and inappropriate proposal rebuttals. A similar system has worked well for shareholder proposals.

CI, therefore, supports equal access to the proxy material and vote against any proposal that would curtail this access.

- D. **Anti-Greenmail.** In order to avoid a battle for corporate control, companies sometimes pay a premium to purchase from a potential raider a large block of its own shares. Events usually transpire in this manner: a shareholder accumulates a large number of shares in the company, and then threatens to make a bid for company control. The management is often willing to buy the block of shares from the raider at a price substantially above market price. Typically, the target company will also pay for any expense that the raider incurred in initiating and then terminating the bid for control. The raider also agrees not to target the company again for a specified number of years. In general, the price of the company falls immediately following the repurchase of the raider's shares.

With widespread public outcry and tax cost imposed by the IRS, greenmail has ceased to be as common as it was in its 1986 heyday. Companies try to avoid the classification of greenmail and try to disguise the payments as restructuring, reacquisition and asset swaps. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between greenmail and authentic company financial decisions.

As the payment of greenmail has been found to have a negative effect on the market price of the company's shares, it is CI's policy to reject this discriminatory payment to a single shareholder. The firm's stated voting policy of rejecting techniques that are found to inhibit the highest market valuation for the company shares would lead it to vote in favor of anti-greenmail proposals.

- E. **Restore Preemptive Rights.** Preemptive rights give the shareholder the right to maintain their proportional ownership in the corporation by giving them the right to buy any new stock issues before others have the opportunity to do so. This rule would prohibit the company from giving a favored investor a special stock issue at a preferred price or with the intent to gain a voting majority over a rival group.

Over the past few decades, companies have been granted more and more license, at both the state and federal level, to opt out of these rights. One impetus behind the push to restore these rights is the wish by certain shareholders to avoid the underwriting costs that are normally incurred in a new stock issue. Further, these same shareholders are worried that they will never have the chance to maintain their share in the company due to the practice of many underwriters of placing new issues directly with large institutional investors.

Management groups uniformly oppose this proposal. They claim that restoring preemptive rights is cumbersome and unnecessary. Furthermore, management groups claim that preemptive rights reduce financial flexibility. The ability to raise funds would be reduced, they claim, and this would have a deleterious effect on the market price. They point out that shareholders concerned about maintaining their proportional ownership of a company may readily do so by open market purchases or through an underwriter.

It is the opinion of CI that the restoration of preemptive rights may not be in the best interest of its clients. It is possible to preserve one's proportionate ownership in a company without preemptive rights and the restoration of these rights may well have an adverse effect on the company's fund raising ability.

- F. **Repeal Classified Board.** For reasons outlined under Management Proposals above, CI generally supports any proposal that would end a classified board scheme in any of the companies in which it holds stock.
- G. **Amend Supermajority Rule.** Under this proposal the supermajority needed to override a company's poison pill plan would be reduced from 80% to two-thirds. CI feels that poison pill plans act to reduce share value and, therefore, any proposal that would weaken or reduce the poison pill generally will be supported.

H. Opt Out of State Takeover Laws. CI concludes that state takeover laws serve to entrench management and to inhibit the full market valuation of the adopting company's shares. CI must, therefore, vote to opt out this restriction whenever it appears.

I. Minimum Stock Ownership. Some shareholder proposals induce directors to own a minimum amount of company stock. The concern is that directors who have a fraction of their own wealth linked to the fortunes of the company would be better induced to act solely in the best interests of the shareholders. If managers have invested a high degree of their own wealth in the company, they may be less likely to oppose an attractive takeover bid.

Management generally opposes this idea, claiming that minimum stock ownership might restrict the pool of eligible applicants to the directorship. Furthermore, they claim that the ownership of stock in the company is not a prerequisite to acting solely in the best interests of the company. There also may be some concern among the directors regarding the diversification of their personal wealth. They feel that their income is already tied to the fortunes of the company, so why must they also have the performance of their personal investments similarly dependent.

CI's general policy guidelines would lead to a review of each case by itself when making voting decisions regarding this issue.

J. Social/Political Issues.

Numerous proposals representing a wide spectrum of viewpoint appear on proxy material.

The guidelines issued by the Department of Labor in 1988 instruct ERISA fiduciaries to vote all proxies in the best economic interest of the plan participants. These instructions clearly preclude making voting decisions based upon social/political considerations, unless these considerations are of economic consequence to the plan participants' investments. In matters where there is no principal/agent problem and in which CI has no overwhelming evidence of management incompetence, CI generally will support management's informed opinion regarding the company's operations.

Even if CI's instructions were not so restrictive, fiduciary responsibilities direct the firm to work to achieve maximization of portfolio values. To pursue any other objective would be to infringe upon that trust. CI cannot use its proxy voting prerogative to affect the goals of private groups or individuals at the economic expense of its clients.

K. Recommendation to Redeem Poison Pill (Shareholders Rights). Poison pill plans have been adopted by many management groups in order to provide the company with an effective anti-takeover measure. The potential loss to shareholders from discouraging a potential acquirer is great enough to make it clear that poison pill plans are not consistent with the maximization of shareholder wealth.

Since poison pill plans usually have onerous effects on share value, CI generally will vote to reject all existing forms of poison pill plans.

L. Require Shareholder Approval of Any Targeted Share Placement. Targeted share placement is the action of placing a large block of stock with a person or group. The concern of shareholders is that management would perform a targeted share placement during a conflict over corporate control. Without this proposal management could place a large block of stock in friendly hands, thus thwarting a beneficial change in corporate control.

In so far as management's unrestrained capacity to perform a targeted share placement serves to entrench management and inhibit the full valuation of the clients' shares, CI will vote for any carefully written proposals that would allow shareholders a vote on such a placement.

M. Disclose Government Service, Disclose Employee or Director Compensation. By and large CI feels that publishing this information would be improper, unduly burdensome, and of minimal value. Scenarios in which

CI would find such information of use are rare. It is CI's policy, therefore, to generally abstain from voting on or to reject such proposals.

III. SECURITIES LITIGATION

- A. Securities Litigation. The filing of Proof of Claims for class action lawsuits is not one of the services which CI typically provides to clients. CI will forward any materials received regarding class action lawsuits and bankruptcies to the client at their address of record.