

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2025

(as revised June 25, 2025)

Sprott Gold Equity Fund

Institutional Class
(SGDIX)

Investor Class
(SGDLX)

***The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus.
Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.***

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the applicable share class prospectus of Sprott Gold Equity Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Sprott Funds Trust (the “Trust”) dated April 30, 2025 (“Prospectus”).

Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. A copy of the Prospectus, SAI and the Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Shareholder Reports may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 or by calling 1.844.940.4653 (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern Time).

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of the Sprott Gold Equity Fund (the “Fund”) and eleven other investment portfolios. The Fund is a non-diversified management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 3, 2018. The shares of the Fund are referred to herein as “Shares.” On July 1, 2023, Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. (the “Adviser”) replaced Sprott Asset Management LP (the “Former Adviser”) as the investment adviser to the Fund which are each wholly owned subsidiaries of Sprott Inc. The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of Tocqueville Gold Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Tocqueville Trust, in a tax-free reorganization on January 17, 2020 (the “Reorganization”). The Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and policies as the Fund at the time of the Reorganization.

The Fund’s investment objective is long-term capital appreciation which it seeks to achieve by investing in gold, securities of companies located throughout the world that are engaged in mining or processing gold, other precious metals and securities of companies located throughout the world that are engaged in mining or processing such other precious metals (“other precious metal securities”). Much of the information contained in this SAI expands on subjects discussed in the Prospectus. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made without first reading the Fund’s Prospectus.

With respect to the Fund, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted a multiple class plan under Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act, detailing the attributes of the Fund’s share classes. The Fund offers two classes of shares: Institutional Class shares and Investor Class shares.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in the Fund is contained in the Prospectus under the headings “Summary Information—Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund” with respect to the Fund, “Summary Information—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” with respect to the Fund and “Additional Information About the Fund’s Investment Strategies and Risks.” The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Prospectus.

Borrowing

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements subject to resale to a bank or dealer at an agreed upon price which reflects a net interest gain for the Fund. Repurchase agreements entail the Fund’s purchase of a fund eligible security from a bank or broker-dealer that agrees to repurchase the security at the Fund’s cost-plus interest within a specified time (normally one day). Repurchase agreements permit an investor to maintain liquidity and earn income over periods of time as short as overnight. The term of such an agreement is generally quite short, possibly overnight or for a few days, although it may extend over a number of months (up to one year) from the date of delivery. The Fund will receive interest from the institution until the time when the repurchase is to occur.

Under the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the purchaser collateralized by the underlying securities. The Fund will receive as collateral U.S. “government securities,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, including securities of U.S. government agencies, or other collateral that the Fund’s investment advisor (the “Adviser”) deems appropriate, whose market value is equal to at least 100% of the amount invested by the Fund, and the Fund will make payment for such securities only upon the physical delivery or evidence by book entry transfer to the account of its custodian. If the seller institution defaults, the Fund might incur a loss or delay in the realization of proceeds if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement declines, and it might incur disposition costs in liquidating the collateral. The Fund attempts to minimize such risks by entering into such transactions only with well-capitalized financial institutions and specifying the required value of the underlying collateral.

Commodities

The Fund may invest in companies that are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets and to price changes due to trade relations and the possibility of tariffs. Any negative changes in commodity markets that may be due to changes in supply and demand for commodities, market events, regulatory developments, other catastrophic events, or other factors that the Fund cannot control could have an adverse impact on those companies.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities which may include corporate notes or preferred stock but are ordinarily long-term debt obligations of the issuer convertible at a stated exchange rate into common stock of the issuer. Convertible securities, until converted, have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. As with all debt securities,

the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to reflect the value of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not depreciate to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stocks on an issuer's capital structure and are consequently of higher quality and generally entail less risk than the issuer's common stock.

Cyber Security

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

Debt Securities

With respect to investment by the Fund in debt securities, there is no requirement that all such securities be rated by a recognized rating agency. However, it is the policy of the Fund that investments in debt securities, whether rated or unrated, will be made only if they are, in the opinion of the Adviser, of equivalent quality to "investment grade" securities. "Investment grade" securities are those rated within the four highest quality grades as determined by Moody's or S&P. Securities rated Aaa by Moody's and AAA by S&P are judged to be of the best quality and carry the smallest degree of risk. Securities rated Baa by Moody's and BBB by S&P lack high quality investment characteristics and, in fact, have speculative characteristics as well. Debt securities are interest-rate sensitive; therefore, their value will tend to decrease when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Such increase or decrease in value of longer-term debt instruments as a result of interest rate movement will be larger than the increase or decrease in value of shorter-term debt instruments.

Foreign Investments

Direct and indirect investments in securities of foreign issuers may involve risks that are not present with domestic investments and there can be no assurance that the Fund's foreign investments will present less risk than a portfolio of domestic securities. Compared to United States issuers, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign issuers and there may be less governmental regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies. Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid, and their prices are more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or less frequent than in the United States, which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. Fixed brokerage commissions on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than in the United States. Income from foreign securities may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source or other foreign taxes. In some countries, there may also be the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of the Fund, political or social instability or revolution, or diplomatic developments which could affect investments in those countries.

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 the Fund will purchase, sell and be paid dividends on ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and CDRs 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. The 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. 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 GDRs, CDRs, EDRs and ADRs 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.

The value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies may depend in part on the relative strength of the U.S. dollar, and the Fund may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. When the Fund invests in foreign securities they will usually be denominated in foreign currency. The Fund may also directly hold foreign currencies and purchase and sell foreign currencies. Thus, the Fund's NAV per share will be affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates also may affect the value of dividends and interest earned, gains and losses realized on the sale of securities and net investment income and gains, if any, to be distributed to shareholders by the Fund. The rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and other currencies is determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. In addition, with regard to foreign securities, a significant event occurring after the close of trading but before the calculation of the Fund's NAV may mean that the closing price for the security may not constitute a readily available market quotation and may accordingly require that the security be priced at its fair value in accordance with the fair value procedures established by the Trust. The Adviser will continuously monitor for significant events that may call into question the reliability of market quotations. Such events may include: situations relating to a single issue in a market sector; significant fluctuations in U.S. or foreign markets; natural disasters, armed conflicts, governmental actions or other developments not tied directly to the securities markets. Where the Adviser determines that an adjustment should be made in the security's value because significant intervening events have caused the Fund's NAV to be materially inaccurate, the Adviser as the Fund's Valuation Designee will "fair value" the subject security in accordance with the Trust's fair value procedures.

Emerging Markets. In addition to the risks described above, the economies of emerging market countries may differ unfavorably from the United States economy in such respects as growth of domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Further, such economies generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by any trade barriers, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in countries with which they trade.

Each of the emerging market countries, including those located in Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe, and frontier markets (emerging market countries in an earlier stage of development) may be subject to a substantially greater degree of economic, political and social instability and disruption than is the case in the U.S., Japan and most developed markets countries. This instability may result from, among other things, the following: (i) authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision making, including changes or attempted changes in governments through extra-constitutional means; (ii) popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic or social conditions; (iii) internal insurgencies; (iv) hostile relations with neighboring countries; (v) ethnic, religious and racial disaffection or conflict; and (vi) the absence of developed legal structures governing foreign private investments and private property. Such economic, political and social instability could disrupt the principal financial markets in which the Fund may invest and adversely affect the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund's investments could in the future be adversely affected by any increase in taxes or by political, economic or diplomatic developments, including the impact of any economic sanctions. Investment opportunities within certain emerging markets, such as countries in Eastern Europe, may be considered "not readily marketable" for purposes of the limitation on illiquid securities set forth above.

Australia. Investments in Australian issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. This makes the Australian economy susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australia is also dependent on trading with key trading partners.

Canada. Investments in Canadian issuers may subject the Fund to economic risk specific to Canada. Among other things, the Canadian economy is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States and China. The Canadian economy is sensitive to fluctuations in certain commodity markets.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator. Pursuant to amendments by the CFTC to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), the Trust has filed a notice of exemption from registration as a "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund. The Fund and the Trust are therefore not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA. In order to claim the Rule 4.5 exemption, the Fund is limited in its ability to invest in commodity futures, options, certain currency transactions, swaps (including securities futures, broad-based stock index futures and financial futures contracts). As a result, in the future, the Fund will be more limited in its ability to use these instruments than in the past and these limitations may have a negative impact on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Fund, and on the Fund's performance.

Forward Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts ("forward contract"). Forward contracts involve an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts generally are established in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks or other financial institutions) on behalf of their customers. Certain types of forward foreign currency exchange contracts are now regulated as swaps by the CFTC and, although they may still be established in the interbank market by currency traders on behalf of their customers, such instruments now must be executed in accordance with applicable federal regulations. The regulation of such forward foreign currency exchange contracts as swaps is a recent development and there can be no assurance that the additional regulation of these types of derivatives will not have an adverse effect on the Fund that utilizes these instruments. A forward contract generally has no margin deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

The Fund may enter into forward contracts for a variety of purposes in connection with the management of the foreign securities portion of its portfolio. The Fund's use of such contracts will include, but not be limited to, the following situations:

First, when the Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in or exposed to a foreign currency, it may desire to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions, the Fund will be able to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received.

Second, when the Adviser believes that one currency may experience a substantial movement against another currency, including the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell or buy the amount of the former foreign currency, approximating the value of some or all of the Fund's portfolio securities denominated in or exposed to such foreign currency. Alternatively, where appropriate, the Fund may hedge all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies, multinational currency units or a proxy currency where such currency or currencies act as an effective proxy for other currencies. In such a case, the Fund may enter into a forward contract where the amount of the foreign currency to be sold exceeds the value of the securities denominated in or exposed to such currency. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than entering into separate forward contracts for each currency held in the Fund.

The precise matching of the forward contract amounts, and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movement is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Under normal circumstances, consideration of the prospect for currency parities will be incorporated into the diversification strategies. However, the Adviser to the Fund believes that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward contracts when it determines that the best interests of the Fund will be served.

The Fund may enter into forward contracts for any other purpose consistent with the Fund's investment objective and program. However, the Fund will not enter into a forward contract, or maintain exposure to any such contract(s), if the amount of foreign currency required to be delivered thereunder would exceed the Fund's holdings of liquid securities and currency available for cover of the forward contract(s). In determining the amount to be delivered under a contract, the Fund may net offsetting positions.

At the maturity of a forward contract, the Fund may sell the portfolio security and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the security and either extend the maturity of the forward contract (by "rolling" that contract forward) or may initiate a new forward contract. If the Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund

will incur a gain or a loss (as described below) to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If the Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may subsequently enter into a new forward contract to sell the foreign currency.

Should forward prices decline during the period between the Fund's entering into a forward contract for the sale of a foreign currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the foreign currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, they do not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund will convert foreign currencies to U.S. dollars and vice versa from time to time, and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference ("spread") between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

Gold Bullion and Other Precious Metals

The Fund is subject to the special risks associated with investing in gold and other precious metals, including (i) the price of gold or other precious metals may be subject to wide fluctuation; (ii) the market for gold or other precious metals is relatively limited; (iii) the sources of gold or other precious metals are concentrated in countries that have the potential for instability; and (iv) the market for gold and other precious metals is unregulated.

Gold bullion and other precious metals have at times been subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable monetary and political policies such as currency devaluations or revaluations, economic and social conditions within a country, trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries. The prices of gold bullion and other precious metals, however, are less subject to local and company-specific factors than securities of individual companies. As a result, gold bullion and other precious metals may be more or less volatile in price than securities of companies engaged in precious metals-related businesses. Investments in gold bullion and other precious metals can present concerns such as delivery, storage and maintenance, possible illiquidity, and the unavailability of accurate market valuations. The Fund may incur higher custody and transaction costs for gold bullion and other precious metals than for securities. Also, gold bullion and other precious metals investments do not pay income.

The majority of producers of gold bullion and other precious metals are domiciled in a limited number of countries. Currently, the five largest producers of gold are China, Russia, Australia, Canada and the United States. Economic and political conditions in those countries may have a direct effect on the production and marketing of gold and on sales of central bank gold holdings.

The Fund is also subject to the risk that it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code if it derives more than 10% of its gross income from investment in gold bullion or other precious metals. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would result in adverse tax consequences to the Fund and its shareholders. In order to ensure that it qualifies as a regulated investment company, the Fund may be required to make investment decisions that are less than optimal or forego the opportunity to realize gains.

Gold and Silver Mining Industry Risk

The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gold and silver mining industry. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies in the gold and silver mining industry. Also, gold and silver mining companies are highly dependent on the price of gold and silver bullion. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. In times of significant inflation or great economic uncertainty, gold, silver and other precious metals may outperform traditional investments such as bonds and stocks. However, in times of stable economic growth, traditional equity and debt investments could offer greater appreciation potential and the value of gold, silver and other precious metals may be adversely affected, which could in turn affect the Fund's returns. The production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks or other large holders can be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the supply and prices of precious metals. Economic and political conditions in those countries that are the largest producers of gold may have a direct effect on the production and marketing of gold and on sales of central bank gold holdings. Some gold and precious metals mining operation companies may hedge their exposure to falls in gold and precious metals prices by selling forward future production, which may result in lower returns during periods when the price of gold and precious metals increases. The gold and precious metals industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices and tax and government regulations. If a natural disaster or other event with a

significant economic impact occurs in a region where the companies in which the Fund invests operate, such disaster or event could negatively affect the profitability of such companies and, in turn, the Fund's investment in them.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets

The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government and foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced excess volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. U.S. federal and state governments and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities, in ways that are unforeseeable. In unusual circumstances, issuers of corporate securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Legislators and regulators in the United States are currently considering a wide range of proposals that, if enacted, could result in major changes to the way banking operations are regulated. In addition, the recent European debt crisis and related financial restructuring efforts have contributed to the instability in global credit markets. The strength and duration of any economic recovery will be impacted by the European debt crisis and the reaction to any efforts to address the crisis.

Illiquid Investments or Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. Illiquid investments are investments that are not readily marketable or cannot be disposed of promptly within seven days and in the usual course of business without taking a materially reduced price. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid investments may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquidity will be particularly acute where the Fund's operations require cash, such as when the Fund redeems shares or pays dividends and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet short term cash requirements or incurring capital losses on the sale of illiquid investments.

The Fund may invest in securities that are not registered ("restricted securities") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Restricted securities may be sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. In many cases, privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. To the extent that privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than their fair market value. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by the Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. Certain of the Fund's investments in private placements may consist of direct investments and may include investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in such securities, the Fund may obtain access to material non-public information, which may restrict the Fund's ability to conduct portfolio transactions in such securities.

Although securities which may be resold only to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the 1933 Act are technically considered "restricted securities," the Fund may each purchase Rule 144A securities without regard to the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described above, provided that a determination is made that such securities have a readily available trading market. The Fund may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from regulations in Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act ("4(a)(2) Paper"). The Adviser will determine the liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper under the oversight of the Board of Trustees (the "Trustees"). The liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper will be monitored by the Adviser, and if as a result of changed conditions, it is determined that a Rule 144A security or 4(a)(2) Paper is no longer liquid, the Fund's holdings of illiquid investments will be reviewed to determine what, if any, action is required to assure that the Fund does not exceed its applicable percentage limitation for investments in illiquid investments.

Limited Partnerships and Master Limited Partnerships

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in limited partnerships. A limited partnership interest entitles the Fund to participate in the investment return of the partnership's assets as defined by the agreement among the partners. As a limited partner, the Fund generally is not permitted to participate in the management of the partnership. However, unlike a general partner whose liability is not limited, a limited partner's liability is generally limited to the amount of its commitment to the partnership.

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in equity securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), and their affiliates. An MLP generally has two classes of partners, the general partner and the limited partners. The general partner normally controls the MLP through an equity interest plus units that are subordinated to the common (publicly traded) units for an initial period and then only converting to common if certain financial tests are met. As a motivation for the general partner to successfully manage the MLP and increase cash flows, the terms of most MLPs typically provide that the general partner receives a larger portion of the net income as distributions reach higher target levels. As cash flow grows, the general partner receives a greater interest in the incremental income compared to the interest of limited partners. The general partner's incentive compensation typically increases to up to 50% of incremental income. Nevertheless, the aggregate amount distributed to limited partners will increase as MLP distributions reach higher target levels. Given this incentive structure, the general partner has an incentive to streamline operations and undertake acquisitions and growth projects in order to increase distributions to all partners.

MLP common units represent an equity ownership interest in a partnership, providing limited voting rights and entitling the holder to a share of the company's success through distributions and/or capital appreciation. Unlike shareholders of a corporation, common unit holders do not elect directors annually and generally have the right to vote only on certain significant events, such as mergers, a sale of substantially all of the assets, removal of the general partner or material amendments to the partnership agreement. MLPs are required by their partnership agreements to distribute a large percentage of their current operating earnings. Common unit holders generally have first right to a minimum quarterly distribution prior to distributions to the convertible subordinated unit holders or the general partner (including incentive distributions). Common unit holders typically have arrearage rights if the minimum quarterly distribution is not met. In the event of liquidation, MLP common unit holders have first right to the partnership's remaining assets after bondholders, other debt holders, and preferred unit holders have been paid in full. MLP common units trade on a national securities exchange or over the counter. Some limited liability companies ("LLCs") may be treated as MLPs for federal income tax purposes. Similar to MLPs, LLCs typically do not pay federal income tax at the entity level and are required by their operating agreements to distribute a large percentage of their current operating earnings. In contrast to MLPs, LLCs have no general partner and there are no incentives that entitle management or other unit holders to increased percentages of cash distributions as distributions reach higher target levels. In addition, LLC common unit holders typically have voting rights with respect to the LLC, whereas MLP common units have limited voting rights. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or a MLP's business sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities can also be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

MLP convertible subordinated units are typically issued by MLPs to founders, corporate general partners of MLPs, entities that sell assets to the MLP, and institutional investors, and may be purchased in direct placements from such persons. The purpose of the convertible subordinated units is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be available cash to be distributed to common unit holders. Convertible subordinated units generally are not entitled to distributions until holders of common units have received specified minimum quarterly distributions, plus any arrearages, and may receive less in distributions upon liquidation. Convertible subordinated unit holders generally are entitled to a minimum quarterly distribution prior to the payment of incentive distributions to the general partner but are not entitled to arrearage rights. Therefore, they generally entail greater risk than MLP common units. They are generally convertible automatically into the senior common units of the same issuer at a one-to-one ratio upon the passage of time or the satisfaction of certain financial tests. These units do not trade on a national exchange or over the counter, and there is no active market for convertible subordinated units. The value of a convertible security is a function of its worth if converted into the underlying common units.

Convertible subordinated units generally have similar voting rights to MLP common units. Because convertible subordinated units generally convert to common units on a one-to-one ratio, the price that the Fund could be expected to pay upon purchase or to realize upon resale is generally tied to the common unit price less a discount. The size of the discount varies depending on a variety of factors including the likelihood of conversion, and the length of time remaining to conversion, and the size of the block purchased.

MLP I-Shares represent an indirect investment in MLP I-units. I-units are equity securities issued to affiliates of MLPs, typically a limited liability company, that own an interest in and manage the MLP. The issuer has management rights but is not entitled to incentive distributions. The I-Share issuer's assets consist exclusively of MLP I-units. Distributions by MLPs to I-unit holders are made in the form of additional I-units, generally equal in amount to the cash received by common unit holders of MLPs. Distributions to I-Shareholders are made in the form of additional I-Shares, generally equal in amount to the I-units received by the I-Share issuer. The issuer of the I-Share is taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes; however, the MLP does not allocate income or loss to the I-Share issuer. Accordingly, investors receive a Form 1099, are not allocated their proportionate share of income of the MLPs and are not subject to state income tax filing obligations. The price of I-Shares and their volatility tend to be correlated to the price of common units, although the price correlation is not precise.

Market and Geopolitical Risk

Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.

Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, e.g., COVID-19, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

The Fund is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Fund to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Fund's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Fund.

COVID-19 has adversely affected and other infectious illness outbreaks, that may arise in the future could adversely affect the economies of many nations and the entire global economy, individual issuers, and capital markets that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of these effects cannot be determined with certainty.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund may invest in "money market instruments," which include, among other things, obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, commercial paper rated in the highest grade by any nationally recognized rating agency, and certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic banks having total assets in excess of one billion dollars. Commercial paper may include variable and floating rate instruments. While there may be no active secondary market with respect to a particular instrument purchased by the Fund, the Fund may, from time to time as specified in the instrument, demand payment of the principal of the instrument or may resell the instrument to a third party. The absence of an active secondary market, however, could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of the instrument if the issuer defaulted on its payment obligation or during periods when the Fund is not entitled to exercise its demand rights, and the Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to such instrument.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements subject to resale to a bank or dealer at an agreed upon price which reflects a net interest gain for the Fund. Repurchase agreements entail the Fund's purchase of a fund eligible security from a bank or broker-dealer that agrees to repurchase the security at the Fund's cost-plus interest within a specified time (normally one day). Repurchase agreements permit an investor to maintain liquidity and earn income over periods of time as short as overnight. The term of such an agreement is generally quite short, possibly overnight or for a few days, although it may extend over a number of months (up to one year) from the date of delivery. The Fund will receive interest from the institution until the time when the repurchase is to occur. Under (the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the purchaser collateralized by the underlying securities. The Fund will receive as collateral U.S. "government securities," as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, including securities of U.S. government agencies, or other collateral that the Fund's investment advisor deems appropriate, whose market value is equal to at least 100% of the amount invested by the Fund,

and the Fund will make payment for such securities only upon the physical delivery or evidence by book entry transfer to the account of its custodian. If the seller institution defaults, the Fund might incur a loss or delay in the realization of proceeds if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement declines, and it might incur disposition costs in liquidating the collateral. The Fund attempts to minimize such risks by entering into such transactions only with well-capitalized financial institutions and specifying the required value of the underlying collateral.

Securities Lending

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain borrowers. The borrowers provide collateral that is maintained in an amount at least equal to the current market value of the securities loaned. The Fund may terminate a loan at any time and obtain the return of the securities loaned. The Fund receives the value of any interest or cash, or non-cash distributions paid on the loaned securities. Distributions received on loaned securities in lieu of dividend payments (i.e., substitute payments) would not be considered qualified dividend income.

With respect to loans that are collateralized by cash, the borrower will be entitled to receive a fee based on the amount of cash collateral. The Fund is compensated by the difference between the amount earned on the reinvestment of cash collateral and the fee paid to the borrower. In the case of collateral other than cash, the Fund is compensated by a fee paid by the borrower equal to a percentage of the market value of the loaned securities. Any cash collateral may be reinvested in certain short-term instruments either directly on behalf of each lending Fund or through one or more joint accounts or money market funds, which may include those managed by the Adviser.

The Fund may pay a portion of the interest or fees earned from securities lending to a borrower as described above, and to one or more securities lending agents approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") who administer the lending program for the Fund in accordance with guidelines approved by the Board. In such capacity, the lending agent causes the delivery of loaned securities from the Fund to borrowers, arranges for the return of loaned securities to the Fund at the termination of a loan, requests deposit of collateral, monitors the daily value of the loaned securities and collateral, requests that borrowers add to the collateral when required by the loan agreements, and provides recordkeeping and accounting services necessary for the operation of the program.

Securities lending involves exposure to certain risks, including operational risk (i.e., the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process), "gap" risk (i.e., the risk of a mismatch between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and the fees the Fund has agreed to pay a borrower), and credit, legal, counterparty and market risk. In the event a borrower does not return the Fund's securities as agreed, the Fund may experience losses if the proceeds received from liquidating the collateral do not at least equal the value of the loaned security at the time the collateral is liquidated plus the transaction costs incurred in purchasing replacement securities. Investing cash collateral subjects the Fund to greater market risk, including losses on the collateral and, should the Fund need to look to the collateral in the event of the borrower's default, losses on the loan secured by that collateral.

Short Sales

The Fund will not make short sales of securities or maintain a short position unless, at all times when a short position is open, the Fund owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable, without payment of any further consideration, for securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short. This is a technique known as selling short "against the box." Any gain realized by the Fund on such sales will be recognized at the time the Fund enters into the short sales.

Small Unseasoned Companies

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in small, less well-known companies, which (including predecessors) have operated less than three years. The securities of such companies may have limited liquidity.

Temporary Investments

The Fund does not intend to engage in short-term trading on an ongoing basis. Current income is not an objective of the Fund, and any current income derived from the Fund's portfolio will be incidental. For temporary defensive purposes, when deemed necessary by the Adviser, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in U.S. Government obligations or "high-quality" debt obligations of companies incorporated and having principal business activities in the United States. When the Fund's assets are so invested, they are not invested so as to meet the Fund's investment objective. High-quality short-term obligations are those obligations which, at the time of purchase, (1) possess a rating in one of the two highest ratings categories from at least one nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO") (for example, commercial paper rated "A-1" or "A-2" by Standard & Poor's Rating Services ("S&P") or "P-1" or "P-2" by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's")) or (2) are unrated by an NRSRO but are determined by the Adviser to present minimal credit risks and to be of comparable quality to rated instruments eligible for purchase by the Fund under guidelines adopted by the Trustees.

U.S. Government Securities

The Fund may invest in some or all of the following U.S. government securities:

- U.S. Treasury Bills - Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury that are issued in maturities of one year or less. No interest is paid on Treasury bills; instead, they are issued at a discount and repaid at full face value when they mature. They are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds - Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury issued in maturities that vary between one and thirty years, with interest normally payable every six months. These obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") – Fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The interest rate on TIPS is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal value that has been adjusted for inflation. Although repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity is guaranteed, the market value of TIPS is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate.
- "Ginnie Maes" – Debt securities issued by a mortgage banker or other mortgagee which represent an interest in a pool of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Rural Housing Service or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. GNMA guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest when such payments are due, whether or not these amounts are collected by the issuer of these certificates on the underlying mortgages. It is generally understood that a guarantee by GNMA is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Mortgages included in single family or multi-family residential mortgage pools backing an issue of Ginnie Maes have a maximum maturity of 30 years. Scheduled payments of principal and interest are made to the registered holders of Ginnie Maes (such as the Fund) each month. Unscheduled prepayments may be made by homeowners, or as a result of a default. Prepayments are passed through to the registered holder (such as the Fund, which reinvest any prepayments) of Ginnie Maes along with regular monthly payments of principal and interest.
- "Fannie Maes" – The FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders that purchases residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers, including state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage banks. Fannie Maes are pass-through securities issued by FNMA that are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- "Freddie Macs" – The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") is a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. Government. Freddie Macs are participation certificates issued by FHLMC that represent an interest in residential mortgages from FHLMC's National Portfolio. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but Freddie Macs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Risks. U.S. Government securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of fixed-income securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. Government securities are generally lower than the yields available from corporate fixed-income securities. Like other debt securities, however, the values of U.S. Government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities.

Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government) include FNMA and FHLMC. FNMA, a federally chartered and privately-owned corporation, issues pass-through securities representing interests in a pool of conventional mortgage loans. FNMA guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest, but this guarantee is not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. FNMA is a government sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Treasury. FNMA purchases conventional (*i.e.*, not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions, and mortgage bankers. FHLMC, a federally chartered and privately-owned corporation, was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates ("PCs") which represent interests in conventional mortgages from FHLMC's national fund. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal and maintains reserves to protect holders against losses due to default, but PCs are not

backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. As is the case with GNMA certificates, the actual maturity of and realized yield on particular FNMA and FHLMC pass-through securities will vary based on the prepayment experience of the underlying pool of mortgages.

In September 2008, FNMA and FHLMC were each placed into conservatorship by the U.S. government under the authority of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), an agency of the U.S. government, with a stated purpose to preserve and conserve FNMA's and FHLMC's assets and property and to put FNMA and FHLMC in a sound and solvent condition. No assurance can be given that the purposes of the conservatorship and related actions under the authority of FHFA will be met.

FHFA has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or FHLMC prior to FHFA's appointment if FHFA determines that performance of the contract is burdensome, and the repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA's or FHLMC's affairs. FHFA has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of FNMA or FHLMC. FHFA also has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or FHLMC without any approval, assignment or consent, although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so. In addition, holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC may not enforce certain rights related to such securities against FHFA, or the enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship.

The values of TIPS generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of TIPS. In contrast, if nominal interest rates were to increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of TIPS. If inflation is lower than expected during the period the Fund holds TIPS, the Fund may earn less on the TIPS than on a conventional bond. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, changes in currency exchange rates), investors in TIPS may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bonds' inflation measure. There can be no assurance that the inflation index for TIPS will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

Warrants

The Fund may invest in warrants (issued by U.S. and foreign issuers) which entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities which may be purchased, nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Moreover, the value of a warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities. Also, a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. Warrants issued by foreign issuers may also be subject to the general risk associated with an investment in a foreign issuer, as set forth under "Foreign Investments."

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AND POLICIES

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to the Fund. These restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Trust, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Under these restrictions:

1. The Fund may not make loans, except that the Fund may: (i) lend portfolio securities; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; (iii) purchase all or a portion of an issue of debt securities, bank loan or participation interests, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, debentures or other securities, whether or not the purchase is made upon the original issuance of the securities; and (iv) participate in an interfund lending program with other registered investment companies;
2. The Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;
3. The Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;
4. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may: (i) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein; (ii) invest in mortgage-related securities and other securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein; and (iii) hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;

5. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”), in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with its investments in other investment companies;
6. The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities other than gold bullion, silver, and platinum, unless acquired as a result of owning securities or other instruments, but it may purchase, sell or enter into financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts or derivative instruments and may invest in securities or other instruments backed by commodities; and
7. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in particular industries with the exception of the mining or processing of gold. This limit does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as non-fundamental policies with respect to the Fund, which may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. Pursuant to such restrictions, the Fund will not:

1. make short sales of securities, other than short sales “against the box,” or purchase securities on margin except for short-term credits necessary for clearance of portfolio transactions, provided that this restriction will not be applied to limit the use of options, futures contracts and related options, in the manner otherwise permitted by the investment restrictions, policies and investment program of the Fund;
2. purchase the securities of any other investment company, if a purchasing Fund, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, owns in the aggregate, (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of such investment company, (ii) securities issued by such investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; except if rules, including Rule 12d1-4, adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission allow the Fund to exceed such limits; or
3. securities issued by such investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; and invest more than 15% of its total net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable or cannot be disposed of promptly within seven days and in the usual course of business without taking a materially reduced price. Such securities include, but are not limited to, time deposits and repurchase agreements with maturities longer than seven days. Securities that may be resold under Rule 144A or securities offered pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, as amended, shall not be deemed illiquid solely by reason of being unregistered.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money will be continuously complied with.

The Fund’s policy to, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) (“Assets”) in gold and securities of companies located throughout the world, in both developed and emerging markets, that are engaged in mining or processing gold is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be provided with at least sixty days’ notice in the manner prescribed by the SEC before any change in the Fund’s policy to invest at least 80% of its Assets in the particular type of investment suggested by its name.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act provides the requirements under which an investment company may invest in securities of another investment company beyond the limits prescribed in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. Any investment by another investment company in the Fund, or by the Fund in another investment company, must comply with Rule 12d1-4 in order to exceed the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1).

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. High turnover rates may result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund had a portfolio turnover rate equal to 26% of the average value of its portfolio. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Fund had a portfolio turnover rate equal to 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust's Board of Trustees has adopted the Adviser's policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information (the "Policy"). The Policy prohibits the disclosure of portfolio holdings unless: (1) the disclosure is in response to a regulatory request and the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") of the Fund has authorized such disclosure; (2) the disclosure is to a mutual fund rating, ranking or statistical agency or a company that provides analytical, statistical or consulting services where there is a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure. Such agency or company may, for example, prepare reports for customers who invest in the funds, create analyses of fund characteristics for intermediary or consultant clients, reformat data for distribution to the intermediary's or consultant's clients, and review of fund performance. Prior to the dissemination of such information, the agency or company shall have signed a confidentiality or similar agreement with the Fund or its agents and the CCO of the Fund has authorized such disclosure (procedures to monitor the use of any non-public information by these entities may include (a) annual certifications relating to the confidentiality of such information, or (b) the conditioning of the receipt of such information along with other representations, including an undertaking not to trade based on the information where such representations precede the transmittal of the information); (3) the disclosure is made to service providers involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Trust, including its Board of Trustees; or (4) the disclosure is made pursuant to prior written approval of the CCO of the Fund. In determining whether to grant such approval, the CCO shall consider, among other things, whether there is a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure and whether the recipient of such information is subject to an agreement or other requirement to maintain the confidentiality of such information and to refrain from trading based on such information. Any disclosure made pursuant to Item (4) above shall be reported to the Board at the next quarterly meeting. This policy also permits the Adviser and the Trust to disclose portfolio holdings in connection with (a) monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public, (b) monthly postings of the Fund's top 10 holdings that made available for distribution seven (7) days after the end of each month, including on www.sprott.com, or (c) other periodic disclosure that is publicly available. Subject to Items (1) to (4) above, officers of the Trust and Adviser are authorized to release portfolio holdings information. The Adviser, the Trust and their respective officers shall not accept on behalf of themselves, their affiliates or the Fund any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. This Policy may change at any time without prior notice to shareholders. Any suspected breach of this obligation is required to be reported immediately to the Trust's CCO and to the reporting person's supervisor. Currently, the Trust does not maintain any ongoing arrangements with third parties pursuant to which non-public information about the Fund's portfolio securities holdings, including information derived from such holdings (e.g., breakdown of portfolio holdings by securities type) is provided. Portfolio holdings information may be provided to the Trust's service providers on an as-needed basis in connection with the services provided to the Fund by such service providers. Information may be provided to these parties without a time lag. Service providers that may be provided with information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings include the Adviser and its affiliates, legal counsel, independent registered public accounting firm, custodian, fund accounting agent, financial printers, proxy voting service providers, broker-dealers who are involved in executing portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund, and pricing information vendors. Portfolio holdings information may also be provided to the Trust's Board of Trustees.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TRUST

The Board of the Trust consists of five Trustees, four of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act), of the Trust ("Independent Trustees"). The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and operations of the Trust, including the general oversight of the duties and responsibilities performed by the Adviser and other service providers to the Trust. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day administration, operation, and business affairs of the Trust.

The Board believes that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that the Board possesses the requisite skills and attributes to carry out its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review, critically evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the Adviser, the Trust's other service providers, counsel and independent auditors, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, support this conclusion. In reaching its conclusion, the Board also has considered the (i) experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, among others, of its members, (ii) each member's character and integrity, (iii) the length of service as a board member of the Trust, (iv) each person's willingness to serve and ability to commit the time necessary to perform the duties of a Trustee, and (v) as to each Independent Trustee, such Trustee's status as not being an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust.

References to the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute the holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

The Trustees of the Trust, their addresses, positions with the Trust, ages, term of office and length of time served, principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen by each Trustee and other directorships, if any, held by the Trustees, are set forth below.

The Board is also responsible for overseeing the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided to the Fund by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis (following the initial two-year period), in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Adviser, the Board or its designee may meet with the Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's adherence to the Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the Fund's performance and the Fund's investments, including, for example, portfolio holdings schedules.

The Trust's CCO reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and Fund or Adviser risk assessments. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Fund's service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. Annually, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Fund's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Fund and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Fund's internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with the Adviser, the CCO, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee seek to learn in detail about the material risks of the Fund, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Board as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Fund's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Adviser, and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Fund's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

The Board met five times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address ¹ and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office ² and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During the Past Five Years
Leslie Barrett, 1965	Trustee	Since April, 2022	Senior Software Engineer at Bloomberg LP specializing in Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning since 2012.	13	None
Michael W. Clark, 1959	Trustee	Since September, 2018	Private Investor since 2023; Partner Hourglass Vineyards since 2004; President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Head of Executive Committee, and member of Board of Directors of Chilton Investment Company from 2005 to December 2022.	13	None.
Peyton T. Muldoon, 1969	Trustee	Since September, 2018	Licensed salesperson, Sotheby's International Realty, a global real estate brokerage firm since 2011.	13	None
James R. Pierce, Jr., 1956	Trustee	Since September, 2018	Retired since December 2022; Former Chairman, Marsh JLT Specialty Insurance Services, from 2014 to 2022.	13	None

1. The address for each Trustee is 320 Post Road, Suite 230, Darien, CT 06820.

2. Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement, or removal.

Interested Trustee and Officer

Name, Address ¹ and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office ² and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During the Past Five Years
John Ciampaglia ³ , 1970	Trustee	Since September, 2018	Senior Managing Partner of Sprott Inc. and Chief Executive Officer of Sprott Asset Management, Inc. (Since 2010).	12	None.
Thomas W. Ulrich, 1963	President , Secretary, Chief Compliance Officer	Since September, 2018	Managing Partner, Sprott Inc. group of companies since January 2018, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. and Resource Capital Investment Corporation (since October, 2012); and Chief Compliance Officer of Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd. (October, 2012 to December, 2022).	N/A	N/A
Varinder Bhathal, 1971	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	Since September, 2018	Chief Financial Officer of Sprott Asset Management LP (since Dec 2018); Managing Partner, Chief Controller and Treasurer of Sprott Inc. (since Oct 2017); Vice President, Finance of Sprott Inc. (Dec 2015 to Oct 2017).	N/A	N/A

1. The address for each Trustee and officer is 320 Post Road, Suite 230, Darien, CT 06820.
2. Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement or removal.
3. Determined to be an “Interested Trustee” by virtue of, among other things, his or her affiliation with the various entities under common control with Adviser.

Board Committees

The Board has an Audit Committee consisting of all Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Mr. Michael Clark currently serves as a member of the Audit Committee and has been designated as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”). Mr. Clark, an Independent Trustee, is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Trust’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (iii) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the Board’s oversight of the Trust’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audit; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Audit Committee met two times.

The Board also has a Nominating Committee consisting of all Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Mr. Pierce, an Independent Trustee, is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee is responsible for recommending qualified candidates to the Board in the event that a position is vacated or created. The Nominating Committee would consider recommendations by shareholders if a vacancy were to exist. Shareholders may recommend candidates for Board positions by forwarding their correspondence to the Secretary of the Trust at the Trust's address and the shareholder communication will be forwarded to the Committee Chairperson for evaluation. In considering Trustee nominee candidates, the Nominating Committee takes into account a wide variety of factors, including the overall diversity of the Board's composition. The Nominating Committee believes the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board but has not adopted any specific policy in this regard. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Nominating Committee met one time.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the business and nature of the Trust. The Board considered that the Chairman of the Audit Committee is an Independent Trustee, which yields similar benefits with respect to the functions and activities of the various Board committees. The Independent Trustees also regularly meet outside the presence of management. The Board has determined that its committees help ensure that the Trust has effective and independent governance and oversight. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from management of the Trust, including the Adviser. The Board reviews its structure on an annual basis.

As an integral part of its responsibility for oversight of the Trust in the interests of shareholders, the Board, as a general matter, oversees risk management of the Trust's investment programs and business affairs. The function of the Board with respect to risk management is one of oversight and not active involvement in, or coordination of, day-to-day risk management activities for the Trust. The Board recognizes that (i) not all risks that may affect the Trust can be identified, (ii) it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, (iii) it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Trust's goals, and (iv) the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees that may relate to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information.

The Board exercises oversight of the risk management process primarily through the Audit Committee, and through oversight by the Board itself. The Trust faces a number of risks, such as investment-related and compliance risks. The Adviser's personnel seek to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust. Under the overall oversight of the Board or the applicable Committee of the Board, the Trust, and Adviser employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify such possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. Various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as various personnel of the Adviser and other service providers such as the Trust's independent accountants, may report to the Audit Committee and/or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management, as well as events and circumstances that have arisen and responses thereto.

As of December 31, 2024, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, own less than 1% of the Shares of the Fund.

For each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustee in the Trust and in all registered investment companies advised by the Adviser ("Family of Investment Companies") that are overseen by the Trustee is shown below.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (as of December 31, 2024)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies (as of December 31, 2024)
Leslie Barrett	None	None
Michael W. Clark	None	None
Peyton T. Muldoon	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000
James R. Pierce, Jr.	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
John Ciampaglia	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000

As to each Independent Trustee and his immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in the Adviser or Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd. ("Distributor"), or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor.

Shareholder Communications to the Board

Shareholders may send communications to the Board by addressing the communications directly to the Board (or individual Board members) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Board members). The shareholder may send the communication to either the Trust's office or directly to such Board members at the address specified for each Trustee. Other shareholder communications received by the Trust not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management. Such communications will be forwarded to the Board at management's discretion based on the matters contained therein.

Remuneration of Trustees

Each current Independent Trustee is paid an annual retainer of \$65,000 for his or her services as a Board member to the Fund, together with out-of-pocket expenses in accordance with the Board's policy on travel and other business expenses relating to attendance at meetings.

Annual Trustee fees may be reviewed periodically and changed by the Board.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the compensation of each Trustee of the Trust for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Trust and the Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustees
Leslie Barrett	\$ 15,393	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 65,000
Michael W. Clark	\$ 15,393	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 65,000
Peyton T. Muldoon	\$ 15,393	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 65,000
James R. Pierce, Jr.	\$ 15,393	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 65,000
John Ciampaglia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

⁽¹⁾ The Fund Complex includes all series of the Trust and another registered investment company for which Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. provides investment advisory services.

Limitation of Trustees' Liability

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his or her own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee and shall not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law. The Trustees shall not be responsible or liable in any event for any neglect or wrongdoing of any officer, agent, employee, adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust, nor shall any Trustee be responsible for the act or omission of any other Trustee. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust shall indemnify each person who is, or has been, a Trustee, officer, employee or agent of the Trust, any person who is serving or has served at the Trust's request as a Trustee, officer, trustee, employee or agent of another organization in which the Trust has any interest as a shareholder, creditor or otherwise to the extent and in the manner provided in the Amended and Restated By-laws. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust shall protect or indemnify a Trustee against any liability for his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee. Nothing contained in this section attempts to disclaim a Trustee's individual liability in any manner inconsistent with the federal securities laws.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Management of the Fund."

Investment Adviser

Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. acts as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Fund ("Advisory Agreement") and, pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund. The Adviser is owned and controlled by Sprott U.S. Holdings, Inc. and Sprott, Inc.

Subject to the authority of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's business affairs. The Adviser invests the assets of the Fund, either directly or through the use of sub-advisers, according to the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. The Adviser furnishes at its own expense all of the necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel required for managing the assets of the Fund.

For the performance of its services under the Agreements, the Adviser receives a fee from the Fund, calculated daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 1.00% on the first \$500 million of the average daily net assets of the Gold Fund, 0.75% of the average daily net assets in excess of \$500 million but not exceeding \$1 billion, and 0.65% of the average daily net assets in excess of \$1 billion.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' most recent approval of the advisory agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2024.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Adviser for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. The Advisory Agreement is terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Board and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Pursuant to Services Agreements dated June 30, 2023, between each of Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar and the Adviser, Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar co-manage the investment portfolio of the Fund (with Messrs. Hathaway and Tolman who are the other co-portfolio managers) and provide such portfolio management services to the Fund as independent contractors. Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar are each an investment adviser representative of the Adviser and, as such, are subject to the supervision and control of the Adviser. They are not employees of the Adviser or the Trust; however, they are employees of Sprott Asset Management, LP. The Adviser and Sprott Asset Management, LP are both wholly owned subsidiaries of Sprott Inc.

Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar are not compensated by the Adviser for providing portfolio management services to the Fund; each are compensated by Sprott Asset Management, LP and the compensation arrangement is described in the "Compensation" section of this Prospectus. Pursuant to the Services Agreement, Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar are subject to the supervision and control of the Adviser with respect to the portfolio management services they provide to the Fund, must comply with the applicable compliance procedures of the Adviser including its Code of Ethics and must indemnify the Adviser under certain circumstances.

The table below sets forth for the fiscal years indicated, the management fees payable to the Fund under the Advisory Agreement, the amount of the advisory fees and Fund operating expenses waived or recouped by the Adviser and the total advisory fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement:

Advisory Fee Payable to the Adviser

Fiscal Year	Advisory Fee	(Waiver)	Advisory Fee After Waiver
December 31, 2024	\$ 7,798,664	\$ 0	\$ 7,798,664
December 31, 2023*	\$ 7,454,946	\$ 0	\$ 7,454,946
December 31, 2022*	\$ 8,031,972	\$ 0	\$ 8,031,972

* Prior to July 1, 2023, Sprott Asset Management, LP served as the Fund's investment adviser.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

Name of Portfolio Manager	Category of Account	Other Accounts Managed (As of December 31, 2024)		Accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account	
		Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category
John Hathaway	Registered investment companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$74.9 million	1	\$74.9 million
	Other accounts	4	\$94 million	0	\$0
Justin Tolman	Registered investment companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$84.5 million	2	\$84.5 million
	Other accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
Maria Smirnova	Registered investment companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$9.6 million	1	\$9.6 million
	Other accounts	4	\$164.9 million	0	\$0
Shree Kargutkar	Registered investment companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$9.6 million	1	\$9.6 million
	Other accounts	4	\$165.9 million	0	\$0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

Compensation. Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Tolman, Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar each receive compensation in connection with their management of the Fund and other accounts identified above, which includes the following components: (1) base remuneration, (2) incentive fee, and (3) a discretionary annual bonus.

Base Remuneration. The annual base remuneration can be a fixed or variable amount. Certain Portfolio Managers and the investment team members are paid a fixed remuneration out of the variable amount, which is discussed below. Mr. Tolman, Ms. Smirnova and Mr. Kargutkar each receive a fixed remuneration. Mr. Hathaway receives a variable remuneration. The variable amount is calculated using the amount of investment advisory fees collected by the Adviser each month, in arrears, derived from the value of the portfolio assets of accounts (including the Fund), for which these individuals are Portfolio Managers.

These Portfolio Managers will receive the balance of any respective variable amounts remaining as their compensation, after payment of the fixed amounts to the Portfolio Managers mentioned above and other members of the investment team and certain other expenses.

Incentive Fee. For some accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, a portion of the fees paid to the Adviser may be linked to performance. For these particular accounts, the Adviser will receive an incentive fee in addition to the standard advisory fee if the performance of the account raises the value of the account above a predetermined threshold. These Portfolio Managers are then paid a percentage of all these incentive fees and the Adviser retains the balance. The Fund is not among the accounts included in the incentive fee arrangement and, consequently, the Fund's performance does not impact any Portfolio Manager's receipt of an incentive fee.

Bonus. Each Portfolio Manager is eligible to receive a discretionary annual bonus in addition to his or her base remuneration. The level of the discretionary bonus is determined by the General Partner based upon a number of factors, including the firm's profitability, the expansion of the client account base, the securities market environment for the respective period, the portion of revenue generated by the work and effort of the Portfolio Manager, the involvement of the Portfolio Manager in the investment management functions of the Adviser, his or her role in the development of other investment professionals

and his or her work relationship with support staff, and his or her overall contribution to strategic planning and his or her input in decisions for the Adviser's group of investment managers.

Portfolio Manager Share Ownership

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Fund's portfolio managers as of December 31, 2024.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
John Hathaway	Over \$1,000,000
Justin Tolman	None
Maria Smirnova	None
Shree Kargutkar	None

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the Portfolio Managers being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Fund that may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Fund, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Fund as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund or the other account. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, may track the same benchmarks or indices as the Fund tracks, and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Fund. The Portfolio Managers may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, such as performance-based fees, which may create an incentive for the Portfolio Managers to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities or the allocation of the Portfolio Managers' time and resources. The Portfolio Managers may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Fund, which may cause the Portfolio Managers to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Fund.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

The Adviser supervises administration of the Fund pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement with the Fund. Under the Administrative Services Agreement, the Adviser supervises the administration of all aspects of the Fund's operations, including the Fund's receipt of services for which the Fund is obligated to pay, provides the Fund with general office facilities and provides, at the Fund's expense, the services of persons necessary to perform such supervisory, administrative and clerical functions as are needed to effectively operate the Fund. Those persons, as well as certain officers and Trustees of the Fund, may be directors, officers or employees of (and persons providing services to the Fund may include) the Adviser and its affiliates. For these services and facilities, the Adviser receives a fee computed and paid monthly at an annual rate of: (i) 0.15% on the first \$400 million of average daily net assets of the Fund; (ii) 0.13% on the next \$600 million of average daily net assets of the Fund; and (iii) 0.12% on the average daily net assets of the Fund in excess of \$1 billion.

Administration Fees Paid by the Fund During Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
\$ 1,215,298	\$ 1,155,528	\$ 1,257,774

Sub-Administrator

The Adviser has entered into a Sub-Administration Agreement (the "Sub-Administration Agreement") with U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the "Sub-Administrator"), which is located at 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701. Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, the Sub-Administrator assists in supervising all aspects of the Trust's operations except those performed by the Adviser under its advisory agreements with the Trust. The Sub-Administrator acts as a liaison among all Fund service providers; coordinates Trustee communication through various means; assists in the audit process; monitors compliance with the 1940 Act, state "Blue Sky" authorities, the SEC and the Internal Revenue Service; and prepares financial reports. For the services it provides, the Adviser pays the Sub-Administrator a fee based on the assets of the Fund. The fee payable to the Sub-Administrator by the Adviser is calculated daily and payable monthly at

an annual rate, subject to a minimum annual fee for the Fund of \$60,000. The Sub-Administrator also serves as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend paying agent and provides the Fund with certain fulfillment, accounting and other services pursuant to agreements.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Adviser paid \$356,758 to the Sub-Administrator. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Adviser paid \$343,215 to the Sub-Administrator. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Adviser paid \$365,014 to the Sub-Administrator.

On or about October 19, 2025, ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("ALPS Fund Services"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, will succeed U.S. Bank Global Fund Services as the Fund's sub-administrator and in such capacity will provide the Fund with certain administrative and fund accounting services.

Distributor

Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd. (the "Distributor"), located at 1910 Palomar Point Way, Suite 200. Carlsbad, CA 92008, serves as the Fund's distributor and principal underwriter pursuant to the Distribution Agreement dated and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust on September 4, 2019. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser. The Fund has appointed the Distributor to act as its underwriter to promote and arrange for the sale of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund to the public through its sales representatives and to investment dealers as long as it has unissued and/or treasury shares available for sale. The Distributor shall bear the expenses of printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information (other than those prospectuses and statements of additional information required by applicable laws and regulations to be distributed to the shareholders by the Fund and pursuant to any Rule 12b-1 distribution plan), and any other promotional or sales literature which are used by the Distributor or furnished by the Distributor to purchasers or dealers in connection with the Distributor's activities. While the Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of the Trust's shares, the Distributor has agreed to devote reasonable time and effort to enlist investment dealers and otherwise promote the sale and distribution of Fund shares as well as act as Distributor for the sale and distribution of the shares of the Fund as such arrangements may profitably be made. The Distribution Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

The Fund has adopted a distribution and service plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the "Plan"). The Plan provides that the Fund pays Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees of a certain percentage per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Plan compensates the Distributor regardless of expenses actually incurred by the Distributor. The Plan is intended to benefit the Fund, among other things, by supporting the Fund's distribution, which may increase its assets and reduce its expense ratio. The Independent Trustees has concluded that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. The Plan provides that the Fund may finance activities which are primarily intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares, including, but not limited to, advertising, printing of prospectuses and reports for other than existing shareholders, preparation and distribution of advertising material and sales literature and payments to dealers and shareholder servicing agents including the Distributor who enter into agreements with the Fund or the Distributor.

In approving the Plan in accordance with the requirements of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, the Trustees (including the disinterested Trustees) considered various factors and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. The Plan will continue in effect from year to year if specifically approved annually by the vote of a majority of the Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any agreements relating to the Plan. When the Plan is in effect, the Trust's Principal Financial Officer shall prepare and furnish to the Board of Trustees a written report setting forth the amounts spent by the Fund under the Plan and the purposes for which such expenditures were made. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for distribution without shareholder approval and all material amendments to the Plan must be approved by the Board of Trustees and by the disinterested Trustees cast in person at a meeting called specifically for that purpose. When the Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of the disinterested Trustees shall be made by those disinterested Trustees then in office.

The table below shows the amount of Rule 12b-1 distribution fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by the Investor Class shares of the Fund for the fiscal years indicated.

Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Investor Class Shares During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing	\$ 0
Printing/Postage	\$ 0
Payment to Distributor	\$ 0
Payment to dealers	\$ 1,444,512
Compensation to sales personnel	\$ 0
Other	\$ 0
Total	\$ 1,444,512

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Institutional Class of the Fund, and there are no plans to impose such fees, as the Rule 12b-1 Plan is not operable for the Class.

The Fund sells and redeems its shares on a continuing basis at their NAV. The Fund does not impose a charge for either purchases or redemptions, except for a redemption fee imposed on shares of the Fund held for 90 days or less. The Distributor does not receive an underwriting commission for any of shares the Fund. In effecting sales of Fund shares under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor, as agent for the Fund, will solicit orders for the purchase of the Fund's shares, provided that any subscriptions and orders will not be binding on the Fund until accepted by the Fund as principal.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

U.S. Bank National Association serves as custodian for the Fund pursuant to a Custodian Agreement. As custodian, U.S. Bank National Association holds the Fund's assets, calculates the NAV of Shares and calculates net income and realized capital gains or losses. U.S. Bank Global Fund Services also serves as transfer agent for the Fund pursuant to a Transfer Agency and Service Agreement. As compensation for the foregoing services, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Adviser from the management fee. On or about October 19, 2025, ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("ALPS Fund Services"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, will succeed U.S. Bank Global Fund Services as the Fund's transfer agent and in such capacity will provide the Fund with certain transfer agency services.

Securities Lending Agent

To the extent the Fund engages in securities lending, a securities lending agent for the Fund (the "Securities Lending Agent") will be appointed pursuant to a written agreement (the "Securities Lending Agency Agreement"), who will be subject to the overall supervision of the Adviser.

If the Fund engages in securities lending, the Fund will retain a portion of the securities lending income and remit the remaining portion to the Securities Lending Agent as compensation for its services. Securities lending income is generally equal to the total of income earned from the reinvestment of cash collateral (and excludes collateral investment fees), and any fees or other payments to and from borrowers of securities. The Securities Lending Agent will bear all operational costs directly related to securities lending.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund earned income and incurred the following costs and expenses as a result of its securities lending activities:

Gross income from securities lending activities:	\$ 1,771,171
Feeds and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services:	
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$ 43,909
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service that are not included in the revenue split	\$ 9,691
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$ 0
Rebates (paid to borrower)	\$ 1,537,279
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$ 0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities:	\$ 1,590,879
Net income from securities lending activities:	\$ 180,292

Counsel

Thompson Hine LLP is counsel to the Trust, including the Fund and the Trustees that are not interested persons of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP serves as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and audits the Fund's financial statements and performs other related audit services.

QUARTERLY PORTFOLIO SCHEDULE

The Trust is required to disclose, after its first and third fiscal quarters, the complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT. The Form N-PORT for the Fund will be available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics are designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust and the Adviser from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which may also be held by persons subject to the codes of ethics). Each Code of Ethics permits personnel subject to that Code of Ethics to invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, subject to certain limitations, including limitations related to securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Distributor (as defined below) relies on the principal underwriters exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director, or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director, or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

There can be no assurance that the codes of ethics will be effective in preventing such activities. Each code of ethics may be examined on the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies related to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, upon request, by calling 1-844-940-4653 or on the Fund's website, and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Proxies for the Fund's portfolio securities are voted in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures, which are set forth in Appendix A to this SAI.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period July 1 through June 30 and file it with the SEC no later than August 31. Form N-PX for the Fund is available through by writing to U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701. The Fund's Form N-PX will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees, decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund are made by the Adviser. The Adviser is authorized to allocate the orders placed by it on behalf of the Fund to such unaffiliated brokers who also provide research or statistical material, or other services to the Fund or the Adviser for the Fund's use. Such allocation shall be in such amounts and proportions as the Adviser shall determine and the Adviser will report on said allocations regularly to the Board of Trustees indicating the unaffiliated brokers to whom such allocations have been made and the basis, therefore. The Trustees have authorized the allocation of brokerage to affiliated broker-dealers on an agency basis to effect

portfolio transactions. The Trustees have adopted procedures incorporating the standards of Rule 17e-1 of the 1940 Act, which require that the commission paid to affiliated broker-dealers must be “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received, or to be received, by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities during a comparable period of time.” Although the Adviser believes that it properly discharges its obligations to achieve best execution for the Trust, it does not represent to the Fund that it will necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission charge on every trade. At times, the Fund may also purchase portfolio securities directly from dealers acting as principals, underwriters or market makers. As these transactions are usually conducted on a net basis, no brokerage commissions are paid by the Fund.

In selecting a broker to execute each particular transaction, the Adviser will take the following into consideration: the best net price available; the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker; the size and difficulty in executing the order; and the value of the expected contribution of the broker to the investment performance of the Fund on a continuing basis. Accordingly, the cost of the brokerage commissions to the Fund in any transaction may be greater than that available from other brokers if the difference is reasonably justified by other aspects of the portfolio execution services offered. Subject to such policies and procedures as the Board of Trustees may determine, the Adviser shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached any duty solely by reason of its having caused the Fund to pay an unaffiliated broker that provides research services to the Adviser for the Fund’s use of an amount of commission for effecting a portfolio investment transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker would have charged for effecting the transaction, if the Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the research service provided by such broker viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the Adviser’s ongoing responsibilities with respect to the Fund. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser has entered into agreements or understandings with any brokers regarding the placement of securities transactions because of research services they provide. To the extent that such persons or firms supply investment information to the Adviser for use in rendering investment advice to the Fund, such information may be supplied at no cost to the Adviser and, therefore, may have the effect of reducing the expenses of the Adviser in rendering advice to the Fund. While it is difficult to place an actual dollar value on such investment information, its receipt by the Adviser probably does not reduce the overall expenses of the Adviser to any material extent. The practice of using commission dollars to pay for research services with execution services is commonly referred to as “soft dollars”.

This type of investment information provided to the Adviser is of the type described in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is designed to augment the Adviser’s own internal research and investment strategy capabilities. The nature of research services provided takes several forms including the following: advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities and the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and computerized valuation screens. The Adviser’s policy is to make an internal allocation of brokerage commissions to a limited number of brokers for economic research and for valuation models and screens. Another internal allocation is made to a limited number of brokers providing broad-based coverage of industries and companies, and also to brokers which provide specialized information on individual companies. Research services furnished by brokers through which the Fund effects securities transactions are used by the Adviser in carrying out its investment management responsibilities with respect to all its clients’ accounts.

The Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers or dealers” that the Fund has acquired during its most recent fiscal year. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund did not acquire any such securities.

The Fund is also required to identify any brokerage transactions during its most recent fiscal year that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Fund. The following table shows the amount of any such transactions and related commissions paid for research services for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Transactions	Commissions
\$82,119,726	\$172,972

The following table indicates the amount of total brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions paid by the Fund for the last three fiscal years.

Brokerage Commissions Paid by the Fund During Fiscal Year Ended		
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
\$ 1,108,498	\$ 615,735	\$ 6,529,921

The following table indicates the aggregate dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund to the Distributor for the last three fiscal years.

Brokerage Commissions Paid to the Distributor During Fiscal Year Ended		
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the percentage of the Fund's brokerage commissions paid to the Distributor and the aggregate dollar amount of transactions involving the payment of such commissions were as follows:

% of Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to the Distributor	% of Total Transactions Involving the Payment of Such Commissions
0%	0%

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

NAV for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including the management fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is calculated by the Custodian and determined at the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that such exchange is open, provided that fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") announces an early closing time.

The Adviser has been designated by the Board of Trustees of the Sprott Funds Trust as the Valuation Designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act.

In calculating the Fund's NAV per Share, the Fund's investments are generally valued using market valuations. A market valuation generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer) or (iii) based on amortized cost. In the case of shares of other funds that are not traded on an exchange, a market valuation means such fund's published NAV per share. Securities traded in any other U.S. or foreign market shall be valued in a manner as similar as possible to the above, or if not so traded, on the basis of the latest available price. Securities sold short "against the box" will be valued at market as determined above; however, in instances where the Fund has sold securities short against a long position in the issuer's convertible securities, for the purpose of valuation, the securities in the short position will be valued at the "asked" price rather than the mean of the last "bid" and "asked" prices. Investments in gold will be valued at the spot price of gold determined based on the mean of the last bid and asked prices (Bloomberg symbol "GOLDS"). Investments in silver will be valued on the basis of the closing spot prices of the New York Commodity Exchange. Investments in other precious metals will be valued at their respective market values determined on the basis of the mean between the last current bid and asked prices based on dealer or exchange quotations. Short-term fixed income securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. The Fund values money market securities at market price.

The Valuation Designee may use various pricing services, or discontinue the use of any pricing service, as approved by the Board from time to time. A price obtained from a pricing service based on such pricing service's valuation matrix may be considered a market valuation. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

In the event that current market valuations are not readily available, or such valuations do not reflect current market value, the Trust's pricing procedures require the Valuation Designee determines a security's fair value. In determining such value, the Valuation Designee may consider, among other things, (i) price comparisons among multiple sources, (ii) a review of corporate actions and news events, and (iii) a review of relevant financial indicators. In these cases, the Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

A complete description of the manner by which the Fund's shares may be purchased and redeemed appears in the Prospectus under the headings "How to Purchase Shares of the Fund" and "How to Redeem Shares" respectively. Investors may, if they wish, invest in the Fund through securities dealers with which they have accounts. Securities dealers may also designate their agents and affiliates as intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Fund. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when the securities dealer or its designated agent or affiliate receives the order. Orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after the orders are received by the securities dealers or their designated agent or affiliate, subject to certain procedures with which the dealers or their agents must comply when submitting orders to the Fund's transfer agent.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Distributions."

General Policies

The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of any Class of the Fund's outstanding shares. A control person is a shareholder that owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders owning voting securities in excess of 25% may determine the outcome of any matter affecting and voted on by shareholders of the Fund. As of March 31, 2025, the following shareholders are considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund:

Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Department 4 th Floor 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	30.79%	Record	FMR, LLC	DE
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account for the Benefit of its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	24.23%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plz Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	11.37%	Record	The Bank of New York Mellon Company	DE
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, NY 10004-1965	9.07%	Record	Morgan Stanley	DE

Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account for the Benefit of its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	32.57%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4 th FL 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	22.39%	Record	FMR, LLC	DE
John Hancock Life Insurance USA Attn JHRPS Trading OPS ST6 200 Berkeley Street Boston, MA 02116-5023	9.31%	Record	Manulife Financial Securities LLC	MA

The percentage ownership of shares of the Fund changes from time to time depending on purchases and redemptions by shareholders and the total number of shares outstanding.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectuses. This summary is not intended to be a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectuses are not intended as substitutes for careful tax planning.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

The Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a regulated investment company, the Fund is not subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (i.e., taxable interest, dividends and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses) and net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that it distributes to shareholders, provided that it distributes at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (i.e., net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) for the taxable year, and satisfies certain other requirements of the Code that are described below. Distributions by the Fund made during the taxable year or, under specified circumstances in January of the subsequent year, will be considered distributions of income and gains of the taxable year for this purpose.

The Fund must also satisfy asset diversification tests in order to qualify as a regulated investment company. Under these tests, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must consist of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets in securities of any one issuer and does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer), and no more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), in two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Generally, an option (call or put) with respect to a security is treated as issued by the issuer of the underlying security not the issuer of the option.

In any given year, the Fund may use "equalization accounting" (in lieu of making some or all cash distributions) for purposes of satisfying the distribution requirements. The Fund that uses equalization accounting will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gain that it distributes in cash. If the Internal Revenue Service determines that the Fund's allocation is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any tax year, the Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax, and, if the distribution requirement has not been met,

may also be unable to continue to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (see discussion above on the consequences of the Fund failing to qualify for that treatment).

In addition to satisfying the requirements described above, a regulated investment company must derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions generally will be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders.

In general, gain or loss recognized by the Fund on the disposition of an asset or as a result of certain constructive sales will be a capital gain or loss. However, there are numerous exceptions to the rule, pursuant to which gain on the disposition of an asset is treated as ordinary income. For example, gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by the Fund at a market discount will generally be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount which accrued during the period of time the Fund held the debt obligation. In addition, gain or loss recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation denominated in a foreign currency or an option with respect thereto attributable to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and gain or loss recognized on the disposition of a foreign currency forward contract, futures contract, option or similar financial instrument, or of foreign currency itself, will generally be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Further, the Code also treats as ordinary income a portion of the capital gain attributable to certain transactions where substantially all of the return realized is attributable to the time value of the Fund's net investment in the transaction.

In general, for purposes of determining whether capital gain or loss recognized by the Fund on the disposition of an asset is long-term or short-term, the holding period of the asset may be affected if (1) the asset is used to close a "short sale" (which includes for certain purposes the acquisition of a put option) or is substantially identical to another asset so used, (2) the asset is otherwise held by the Fund as part of a "straddle" (which term generally excludes a situation where the asset is stock and the Fund grants a qualified covered call option (which, among other things, must not be deep-in-the-money) with respect thereto) or (3) the asset is stock and the Fund grants an in-the-money qualified covered call option with respect thereto. In addition, the Fund may be required to defer the recognition of a loss on the disposition of an asset held as part of a straddle to the extent of any unrecognized gain on the offsetting position. Any gain recognized by the Fund on the lapse of, or any gain or loss recognized by the Fund from a closing transaction with respect to, an option written by the Fund will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 the Fund had late year losses of \$26,403.

At the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund had tax basis capital losses which may be carried forward to offset future capital gains:

Capital Losses Expiring Indefinite Short-Term	Capital Losses Expiring Indefinite Long Term
\$(51,266,931)	\$(195,580,733)

Certain transactions that may be engaged in by the Fund (such as regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency contracts, and options on stock indexes and futures contracts) will be subject to special tax treatment as "Section 1256 contracts." Section 1256 contracts are treated as if they are sold for their fair market value on the last business day of the taxable year, even though a taxpayer's obligations (or rights) under such contracts have not terminated (by delivery, exercise, entering into a closing transaction or otherwise) as of such date. Any gain or loss recognized as a consequence of the year-end deemed disposition of Section 1256 contracts is taken into account for the taxable year together with any other gain or loss that was previously recognized upon the termination of Section 1256 contracts during that taxable year. Any capital gain or loss for the taxable year with respect to Section 1256 contracts (including any capital gain or loss arising as a consequence of the year-end deemed sale of such contracts) is generally treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. The Fund, however, may elect not to have this special tax treatment apply to Section 1256 contracts that are part of a "mixed straddle" with other investments of the Fund that are not Section 1256 contracts.

The Fund may purchase securities of certain foreign investment funds or trusts which constitute passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs") for federal income tax purposes. If the Fund invests in a PFIC, it has three separate options. First, it may elect to treat the PFIC as a qualifying electing fund (a "QEF"), in which case it will each year have ordinary income

equal to its pro rata share of the PFIC's ordinary earnings for the year and long-term capital gain equal to its pro rata share of the PFIC's net capital gain for the year, regardless of whether the Fund receives distributions of any such ordinary earnings or capital gains from the PFIC. Second, the Fund may make a mark-to-market election with respect to its PFIC stock. Pursuant to such an election, the Fund will include as ordinary income any excess of the fair market value of such stock at the close of any taxable year over its adjusted tax basis in the stock. If the adjusted tax basis of the PFIC stock exceeds the fair market value of such stock at the end of a given taxable year, such excess will be deductible as ordinary loss in the amount equal to the lesser of the amount of such excess or the net mark-to-market gains on the stock that the Fund included in income in previous years. The Fund's holding period with respect to its PFIC stock subject to the election will commence on the first day of the following taxable year. If the Fund makes the mark-to-market election in the first taxable year it holds PFIC stock, it will not incur the tax described below under the third option.

Finally, if the Fund does not elect to treat the PFIC as a QEF and does not make a mark-to-market election, then, in general, (1) any gain recognized by the Fund upon a sale or other disposition of its interest in the PFIC or any "excess distribution" (as defined) received by the Fund from the PFIC will be allocated ratably over the Fund's holding period in the PFIC stock, (2) the portion of such gain or excess distribution so allocated to the year in which the gain is recognized or the excess distribution is received shall be included in the Fund's gross income for such year as ordinary income (and the distribution of such portion by the Fund to shareholders will be taxable as an ordinary income dividend, but such portion will not be subject to tax at the Fund level), (3) the Fund shall be liable for tax on the portions of such gain or excess distribution so allocated to prior years in an amount equal to, for each such prior year, (i) the amount of gain or excess distribution allocated to such prior year multiplied by the highest tax rate (individual or corporate, as the case may be) in effect for such prior year, plus (ii) interest on the amount determined under clause (i) for the period from the due date for filing a return for such prior year until the date for filing a return for the year in which the gain is recognized or the excess distribution is received, at the rates and methods applicable to underpayments of tax for such period, and (4) the distribution by the Fund to shareholders of the portions of such gain or excess distribution so allocated to prior years (net of the tax payable by the Fund thereon) will again be taxable to the shareholders as an ordinary income dividend.

The Fund that realized income from investments in foreign assets may have to report income from foreign currency gains or losses as separate items of ordinary income or loss.

Treasury Regulations permit a regulated investment company, in determining its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) for any taxable year, to elect (unless it has made a taxable year election for excise tax purposes as discussed below) to treat all or any part of any net capital loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 as if it had been incurred in the succeeding year.

Excise Tax on Regulated Investment Companies

A 4% non-deductible excise tax is imposed on a regulated investment company that fails to distribute in each calendar year an amount equal to 98% of its ordinary income for such calendar year and 98.2% of capital gain net income for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year (or, at the election of a regulated investment company having a taxable year ending November 30 or December 31, for its taxable year). The balance of such income must be distributed during the next calendar year. For the foregoing purposes, a regulated investment company is treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to income tax for any taxable year ending in such calendar year.

The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for the excise tax. However, investors should note that the Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make sufficient distributions to avoid excise tax liability or may incur the excise tax.

Fund Distributions

The Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income for each taxable year. To the extent distributions from the Fund are attributable to dividends received from U.S. corporations and certain foreign corporations, such reported distributions will be taxable to shareholders as qualified dividend income under current federal law and will qualify for the 20% maximum federal tax rate currently applicable to dividends received by individuals if certain holding periods are met. Distributions from the Fund, including distributions attributable to dividends from real estate investment trusts, may not qualify for the 20% dividend tax rate.

The Fund may either retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. The Fund currently intends to distribute any such amounts. Net capital gain that is distributed and reported as a capital gain dividend will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shareholder has held his or her shares or whether such gain was recognized by the Fund prior to the date on which the shareholder acquired his shares. The Code provides,

however, that under certain conditions only 50% of the capital gain recognized upon the Fund's disposition of domestic "small business" stock will be subject to tax.

Conversely, if the Fund decides to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the 21% federal corporate tax rate although in such a case it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders of record on the last day of its taxable year treated as if each received a distribution of his or her pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report his or her pro rata share of such gain on his tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for his pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for his shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Generally, a dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a qualifying dividend (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock), excluding for this purpose under the rules of the Code any period during which the Fund has an option to sell, is under a contractual obligation to sell, has made and not closed a short sale of, is the grantor of a deep-in-the-money or otherwise non-qualified option to buy, or has otherwise diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to, such (or substantially identical) stock; (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property; or (3) to the extent that the stock on which the dividend is paid is treated as debt-financed under the rules of Code Section 246A. The 46-day holding period must be satisfied during the 91-day period beginning 45 days prior to each applicable ex-dividend date; the 91-day holding period must be satisfied during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before each applicable ex-dividend date. Moreover, the dividends-received deduction for a corporate shareholder may be disallowed or reduced if certain provisions of the Code apply.

Investment income that may be received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign taxes withheld at the source. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, taxes on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Some of the Fund's investment income may be subject to foreign income taxes that are withheld at the source. Unless the Fund qualifies for and makes a special election, foreign taxes reduce net investment income of the Fund and are borne at the Fund level rather than passed through to shareholders under the applicable tax laws. If the Fund qualifies and meets certain legal requirements, it may pass-through these foreign taxes to shareholders. Shareholders may then claim a foreign tax credit or a foreign tax deduction for their share of foreign taxes paid. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of the stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to "pass through" to the Fund's shareholders the amount of foreign taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain exceptions for a fund of funds structure. If the Fund so elects, each shareholder would be required to include in gross income, even though not actually received, his pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund, but would be treated as having paid his pro rata share of such foreign taxes and would therefore be allowed to either deduct such amount in computing taxable income or use such amount (subject to various Code limitations) as a foreign tax credit against federal income tax (but not both). For purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation rules of the Code, each shareholder would treat as foreign source income his pro rata share of such foreign taxes plus the portion of dividends received from the Fund representing income derived from foreign sources. No deduction for foreign taxes could be claimed by an individual shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder should consult his own tax advisor regarding the potential application of foreign tax credits.

Distributions by the Fund that do not constitute dividends or capital gain dividends will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in his shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of his shares, as discussed below.

Distributions by the Fund will be treated in the manner described above regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund (or of another fund). Shareholders receiving a distribution in the form of additional shares will be treated as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares received, determined as of the reinvestment date. In addition, if the NAV at the time a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund reflects undistributed net investment income or recognized capital gain net income, or unrealized appreciation in the value of the assets of the Fund, distributions of such amounts will be taxable to the shareholder in the manner described above, although such distributions economically constitute a return of capital to the shareholder. The Fund may make taxable distributions even during periods in which share prices have declined. Tax considerations are not of primary importance in the investment and sale decisions of the Fund. You are responsible for paying your tax liabilities attributable to income you receive from the Fund.

Ordinarily, shareholders are required to take distributions by the Fund into account in the year in which the distributions are made. However, dividends declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month will be deemed to have been received by the shareholders (and made by the Fund) on

December 31 of such calendar year if such dividends are actually paid in January of the following year. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury backup withholding, currently at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents for dividends and capital gains, and the proceeds of redemption of shares, paid to any shareholder (1) who has failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number, (2) who is subject to backup withholding for failure to properly report the receipt of interest or dividend income, or (3) who has failed to certify to the Fund that it is not subject to backup withholding or that it is a corporation or other "exempt recipient." Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided.

Sale or Redemption of Shares

A shareholder will recognize gain or loss on the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund in an amount equal to the difference between the proceeds of the sale or redemption and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares. All or a portion of any loss so recognized may be disallowed if the shareholder purchases other shares of the Fund within 30 days before or after the sale or redemption. In general, any gain or loss arising from (or treated as arising from) the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund will be considered capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares were held for longer than one year. A redemption in kind is a taxable event to you. Under current law, long-term capital gain recognized by an individual shareholder will be taxed at a maximum federal rate of 20% if the holder has held such shares for more than 12 months at the time of the sale. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received on such shares. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a noncorporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Foreign Shareholders

Taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a non-resident alien individual, foreign trust or estate, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership ("foreign shareholder"), depends on whether the income from the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder.

If the income from the Fund is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, dividends paid to a foreign shareholder will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower rate under an applicable tax treaty rate) upon the gross amount of the dividend. Furthermore, such foreign shareholder may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) on the gross income resulting from the Fund's election to treat any foreign taxes paid by it as paid by its shareholders, but may not be allowed a deduction against this gross income or a credit against this U.S. withholding tax for the foreign shareholder's pro rata share of such foreign taxes which it is treated as having paid. Such a foreign shareholder would generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund, capital gain dividends and amounts retained by the Fund that are designated as undistributed capital gains.

If the income from the Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends, and any gains realized upon the sale of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations.

In the case of a foreign shareholder other than a corporation, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at a backup withholding rate of 24% on distributions that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax (or taxable at a reduced treaty rate) unless such shareholder furnishes the Fund with proper notification of his foreign status.

The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Foreign shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund, including the applicability of foreign taxes.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

A 30% withholding tax on the Fund's distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable under the rules above and subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreements, withholding under FATCA is required generally with respect to distributions from the Fund, but under temporary regulations, not with respect to gross proceeds on sales or capital gain distributions. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the

benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

Effect of Future Legislation; State and Local Tax Considerations

The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the Treasury Regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect. The Fund does not intend to seek any rulings from the IRS or other taxing authorities, or an opinion of tax counsel, with respect to any tax issues.

Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends from regulated investment companies often differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers as to the consequences of these and other state and local tax rules affecting investment in the Fund.

CAPITAL STOCK

The Fund currently is comprised of two classes of shares. The Fund issues Shares of beneficial interest with no par value. The Board may designate additional classes of the Fund.

Shares have no pre-emptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of such Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and each fractional Share has a proportional fractional vote. Shares of the Fund vote together as a single class except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular class it will be voted on only by shareholders of that class. Under Delaware law, the Fund is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Fund is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All Shares of the Fund have noncumulative voting rights for the election of Trustees. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

You may obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Report without charge by calling 1-844-940-4653 during normal business hours. The audited financial statements and notes thereto in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Annual Report") are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the Annual Reports are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements included in the Annual Report has been audited by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose reports thereon also appear in the Annual Report and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by writing to the Trust or the Trust's Distributor, Sprott Global Resource Investments Ltd., at 1910 Palomar Point Way, Suite 200, Carlsbad, CA or by calling 1-800-477-7853 (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern Time).

APPENDIX A

SPROTT ASSET MANAGEMENT USA, INC. PROXY VOTING POLICIES

Sprott Asset Management Proxy Voting Policy

Purpose

A perceived or potential conflict arises when a manager has the opportunity to vote a proxy in a manner that is in its own interest and not in the best interest of a fund associated with the proxy.

Policy

Sprott Asset Management USA, Inc. (the “Manager”), in our capacity as the Adviser for the Fund, is wholly responsible for establishing, monitoring and amending the policies and procedures relating to the voting of proxies received in connection with portfolio securities held for any fund for which we are the Manager.

We will generally vote in favor of the following proxy proposals:

Electing and fixing number of directors

Appointing auditors

Ratifying director actions

Changing registered address

Authorizing directors to fix remuneration of auditors

Approving special resolutions to change the authorized capital of the company to an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

We retain the discretion to depart from these policies on any particular proxy vote depending upon the facts and circumstances. We also reserve the right to abstain from voting for any reason we deem appropriate. The voting of proxies are made to uphold our responsibility, as stewards of our clients’ investments, and to engage with company management and/or board members on material business issues, including environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) matters. We believe that doing this will further the long-term economic value of the underlying securities and is in the best interest of our clients. Where there is a conflict of interest between us as Adviser or as sub-adviser and a fund (or account), the conflict will be resolved in the best interests of the fund (or account).

We utilize the services of Glass Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”) to assist in voting proxies. Glass Lewis, a global governance solutions provider with expertise in proxy voting and corporate governance issues, provides research and voting recommendations, which augments our internal processes.

If applicable, we will maintain and prepare an annual proxy voting record for any fund for which we act as Manager. The proxy voting record for the annual period ending June 30 each year for each fund, where applicable, will be available free of charge to any investor upon request at any time after August 31 of that year.

Resolution of Conflict

By setting out predetermined guidelines based on industry best practices, this proxy policy reduces the potential for arbitrary voting decisions that are not made in the best interests of the Fund.