ABSOLUTE
CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2017

ABSOLUTE INVESTMENT ADVISERS LLC
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (CAPOX)

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the disclosure in this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

ABSOLUTE
INVESTMENT ADVISERS

ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

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The Notice of Privacy Policy and Practices of the Fund is included with this Prospectus but is not considered to be part of the Prospectus.

ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Summary Section

Investment Objective

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation with a lower sensitivity to traditional financial market indices such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index ("S&P 500® Index").

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	1.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	2.11%
Other Expenses	1.41%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	0.70%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.71%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[1]	(1.16)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[2]	2.55%

(1) Absolute Investment Advisers LLC ("Absolute") has contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding all taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, proxy expenses and extraordinary expenses) to 1.85% on assets up to $100 million, 1.75% on assets above $100 million but less than $200 million, and 1.65% on assets above $200 million, through August 1, 2019 (the "Expense Cap"). Absolute may be reimbursed by the Fund for fees waived and expenses reimbursed by Absolute pursuant to the Expense Cap if such payment is made within three years of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement and does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement of the Fund to exceed the lesser of (i) the then-current expense cap, or (ii) the expense cap in place at the time the fees/expenses were waived or reimbursed. The Expense Cap may only be raised or eliminated with the consent of the Board of Trustees. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement will increase if exclusions from the Expense Cap apply.

(2) Expense information in the table has been restated to reflect current fees. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets given in the financial highlights due to a reduction in the expense cap for the Fund.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that it reflects the Expense Cap through the time period described above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you do or do not redeem your shares at the end of each period described below, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$258	$1,028	$1,818	$3,884

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Absolute Investment Advisers LLC ("Absolute"), the Fund's investment adviser, believes the Fund can obtain significant benefits by allocating Fund assets among a carefully chosen group of skilled asset managers ("Subadvisers") whose equity-based investment strategies, when combined, seek to provide attractive returns by focusing on equity investments with low volatility and lower sensitivity to traditional market measures over a complete market cycle. An investment strategy employing multiple subadvisers is commonly referred to as a "multi-manager" strategy.

Absolute has primary responsibility for allocating Fund assets across strategies and investment styles that Absolute believes are complementary and, when combined, will produce long-term risk-adjusted returns. In seeking long-term risk-adjusted returns, Absolute equates risk with a permanent loss of capital and not simply volatility. To this end, Absolute will be responsible for selecting the Fund's Subadvisers. Absolute reviews a range of factors (e.g., investment process) when evaluating each Subadviser. Absolute retains the discretion to invest the Fund's assets in securities and other instruments directly. These investments may be short-term and/or opportunistic in nature and are typically expressed through a combination of long and short index-related securities on various asset classes. Absolute also has the discretion to remove Subadvisers or, subject to board approval, add Subadvisers at any time. Further, Absolute may reallocate Fund assets among Subadvisers. The Subadvisers may use a combination of the following investment strategies:

Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies seek to capitalize on undervalued equity securities (common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, rights and sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")) or on positive market trends and, therefore, typically invests in a variety of securities markets, industries, company sizes, or geographical areas. Strategies may utilize short sales, options and futures and forward contracts to implement selective hedging and manage risk exposure.

Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies attempt to neutralize exposure to general domestic market risk by primarily investing in common stocks that are undervalued and short selling stocks that are considered to be overvalued. Strategies may attempt to realize a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities (relative value or value arbitrage), or may utilize quantitative factors to measure investment attractiveness among securities. Long/Short Equity includes the broad ability to invest in stocks both long and short. Long exposure to a security means the holder of the position owns the security and will profit if the price of the security increases. A short position generally involves the sale of a security that the Fund has borrowed (but does not own) with the expectation that the price of the security will decrease in value, enabling the Fund to repurchase the security later at the lower price. Longs and shorts may be directly related to one another or independent from each other. Equity Market Neutral is a strategy that commits to maintaining a certain balance of long and shorts. This could mean equal parts long and short to keep the net exposure at or near zero, or it could mean a slightly variable amount long and shorts to keep the strategy beta at zero.

Long/Short Hedged Equity Strategies invest in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to minimize overall market risk or take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales, futures or options. Strategies may use futures or options to hedge risk, increase or reduce the Fund's investment exposure or obtain leverage. Leverage is an economic effect resulting from additional investment exposure, which creates the potential for magnified gains or losses. See "Leverage Risk," below, for more information about the risks of leverage. Hedged Equity refers to a strategy that generally contains a number of long investments but also certain other securities (cash, shorts, derivatives) designed to mitigate a certain risk(s) embedded in those longs.

Global and Emerging Market Strategies seek to take advantage of investment opportunities that are believed to have the highest probability of success (long investment) or failure (short investment). Subadvisers may invest in equity, fixed income, currencies, precious metals or commodities in domestic or foreign, including high-growth, emerging markets. Strategies may utilize individual securities, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and other exchange-traded products, options and swaps linked to major market, sector or country indices, fixed-income securities, currencies and commodities.

Principal Investment Risks

The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund prior to making an investment in the Fund.

ADR Risk. The Fund may invest in ADRs. ADR risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in foreign currencies and foreign investment risks, such as political and financial instability, less liquidity, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and increased price volatility. In addition, ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading. Unsponsored ADRs may involve additional risks, and their prices may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored ADRs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk. To the extent the Fund holds cash and cash equivalents positions, the Fund risks achieving lower returns and potential lost opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance and ability to achieve its investment objective.

Commodities Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities-related instruments are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

Convertible Securities Risk. Investments in convertible securities entail some of the risks of both equity and debt securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with the fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities or any changes in the issuer's credit rating. Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit rating of the issuer may have an effect on the value of the convertible securities.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of the Fund's investment.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest directly in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in and/or receive revenues in foreign currencies or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies. These investments are subject to the risk that the foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign-currency denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund. The value of foreign currencies can change rapidly and unexpectedly.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps, can be volatile, and a small investment in a derivative can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund as derivatives can result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Other risks of investments in derivatives include risks of default by the other party to the derivative transactions; risks that the transactions may result in losses that partially or completely offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transaction may not be liquid. The Fund's use of derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater or different risks, including the following:

Correlation Risk is the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets.

Credit Derivative Risk is the risk that a credit derivative position, such as a credit default swap, may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged. The Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction and may be significant.

Hedging Risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically involve expenses.

Segregation Risk is the risk associated with any requirements, which may be imposed on the Fund, to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives. Such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss, and the Fund may incur investment risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

Volatility Risk is the risk that, because the Fund may use some derivatives that involve economic leverage, this economic leverage will increase the volatility of a derivative instrument, as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the reference asset.

Distressed Investments Risk. The Fund's investment in instruments involving loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, non-performing and sub-performing and sub-prime mortgage loans, many of which are not publicly traded, may involve a substantial degree of risk. These instruments may become illiquid and the prices of such instruments may be extremely volatile. Valuing such instruments may be difficult and the Fund may lose all of its investment, or it may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment. Issuers of distressed securities are typically in a weak financial condition and may default, in which case the Fund may lose its entire investment.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging markets investments are subject to the same risks as foreign investments and to additional risks due to greater political and economic uncertainties as well as a relative lack of information about companies in such markets. Securities traded on emerging markets are potentially illiquid and may be subject to volatility and high transaction costs.

Equity Risk. Equity holdings, including common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates.

Event-Driven and Special Situations Strategies Risk. Inherently speculative in nature, investments pursuant to special situations and event-driven strategies require a Subadviser to make predictions about a corporate event and its impact on a company. A Subadviser may make inaccurate predictions and the anticipated event and/or contemplated corporate transaction may not take place as expected or at all. This may result in the distribution of a new, less valuable security in place of the security (or derivative). The Fund may have to sell a security at a loss, and such securities are subject to the risk of complete loss of value.

Foreign Investments Risk. The value of foreign investments may be affected by risks in addition to those affecting domestic investments, including the imposition of new or amended or limited government regulations, changes in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and another country, political and economic instability, less favorable economic conditions, the imposition or tightening of exchange controls, trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.), other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital or nationalization and/or increased taxation, or confiscation of investors' assets. Investments in securities of foreign issuers are subject to fluctuations in the value of the issuer's local currency relative to the U.S dollar and may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes.

Forward and Futures Contracts Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (i) the imperfect correlation between the price of the contract and the change in value of the underlying asset or index; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward contract and the resulting inability to close such a contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and other economic factors; (v) the possibility that the counterparty to a forward contract will default in the performance of its obligations; and (vi) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments to meet daily variation margin requirements on a futures contract, and the Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. Higher portfolio turnover rates may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Such portfolio turnover also may generate net short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. The Fund's investments in large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because they may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Leverage Risk. Certain transactions of the Fund, such as futures contracts and swap contracts, may give rise to leverage, causing the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. Leverage may involve the creation of liability that requires the Fund to pay interest or additional fees.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may not be able to dispose of restricted, thinly traded and/or illiquid instruments promptly or at reasonable prices. This may result in a loss to the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund's performance may deviate from overall market returns to a greater degree than other funds that do not employ an absolute return strategy. Alternatively, if the Fund or a Subadviser takes a defensive posture by hedging its portfolio, then stock prices advance, the return to Fund investors may be lower than expected and lower than if the portfolio had not been hedged. Due to its active management, the Fund could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed-income markets may negatively affect issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund.

Multi-Manager Risk. The success of the Fund's strategy depends on, among other things, Absolute's skill in selecting Subadvisers and the Subadvisers' skill in executing the relevant strategy. The Subadvisers' strategies may be out of favor at any time. In addition, because the Subadvisers each make their trading decisions independently, it is possible that Subadvisers may purchase or sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses and the Fund may incur losses as a result.

Options Risk. The price of an option, which is a function of interest rates, volatility, dividends, the exercise price, stock price and other market factors, may change rapidly over time. Price valuations or market movements may not justify purchasing options on individual securities, stock indexes or ETFs, or, if purchased, the options may expire unexercised, causing the Fund to lose the premium paid for the options. There may be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective. Over-the-counter options expose the Fund to counterparty risk.

Precious Metals Risk. The value of precious metals and securities related to precious metals is generally very volatile, and may be affected by government policy; economic, financial, social and political factors; and inflation. In addition, the Fund may incur higher custody and transaction costs for precious metals than for investments in securities.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is a class of a capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but subordinate to debt securities, with respect to the payment of dividends and on liquidation of the issuer. The market value of preferred stock generally decreases when interest rates rise and is also affected by the issuer's ability to make payments on the preferred stock.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The risks of investing in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies or ETFs invest. By investing in another investment company or ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company or ETF and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company or ETF. ETF Shares trade in the secondary market and may be purchased by the Fund at a premium or discount to their NAV. When selling such securities, the Fund may not sell at the same premium or discount and may lose money on the premium or discount.

Rights and Warrants Risk. Rights and 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 underlying securities that may be purchased nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Also, the value of a right or warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a right or warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. If a right or warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the right or warrant. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

Short Selling Risk. If the Fund buys back a security it has sold short at a higher price, the Fund will incur a loss on the transaction. Because the loss on a short sale stems from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss is theoretically unlimited. Short sales may decrease the liquidity of the Fund and may create leverage, which may cause relatively smaller adverse market movement to have a disproportionate impact on the Fund's performance.

Small and Mid Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in small and mid capitalization companies may be less liquid, and the prices of such securities may fluctuate more than those of larger, more established companies. These factors could adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell such securities at a desirable time and price.

Swap Contract Risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. In addition, each swap exposes the Fund to counterparty risk when a counterparty to a financial instrument entered into by the Fund may become bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. As a result, the Fund may experience delays in or be prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to a swap contract.

Value Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in value securities are subject to the risk that they may remain undervalued for extended periods of time or never realize their full value. Different investment styles may shift in and out of favor, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund's value approach could cause it to underperform funds that use a growth or non-value approach to investing or have a broader investment style.

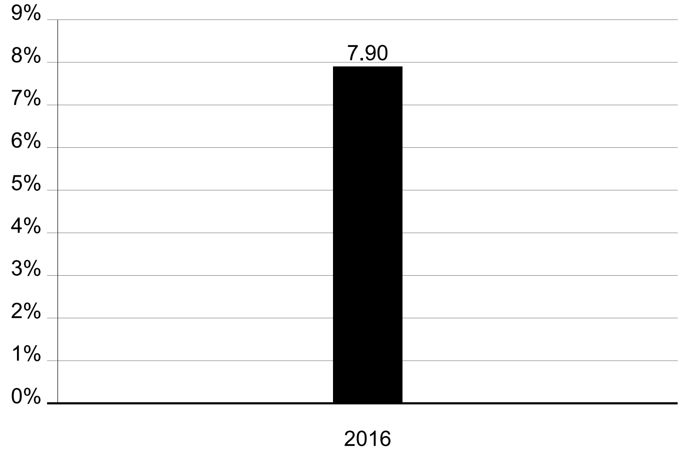
Performance Information

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund for the past year. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available at www.absoluteadvisers.com or by calling (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free).

Performance information represents only past performance and does not necessarily indicate future results.

Annual Returns as of December 31

Institutional Shares



The calendar year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2017 was 2.04%.

During the period shown, the highest return for a quarter was 2.96% for the quarter ended December 31, 2016, and the lowest return was 1.08% for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Average Annual Total Returns
(For the periods ended December 31, 2016)

	1 Year	Since Inception 12/30/15
Return Before Taxes	7.90%	7.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.90%	7.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.47%	6.00%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.10%	-0.08%

HFRX Equity Hedge Index tracks strategies that maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. Strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Management

Investment Adviser. Absolute Investment Advisers LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Subadvisers**.** Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC and St. James Investment Company, LLC are the Subadvisers to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager. Mr. Jay Compson, Principal of Absolute, is the portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Compson has managed the Fund since its commencement in December 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business. You may purchase or redeem shares directly from the Fund by calling (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) or writing to the Fund at Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, P.O. Box 588, Portland, Maine 04112. You also may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund through your financial intermediary. The Fund accepts investments in the following minimum amounts:

	Minimum Initial Investment(1)(2)	Minimum Additional Investment(1)(2)
Standard Accounts	$25,000	None
Retirement Accounts	$25,000	None

(1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.

(2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, employees of the Subadvisers, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, "relatives") of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

If deemed appropriate by the Trust officers, the Fund reserves the right to waive minimum investment amounts.

Tax Information

Shareholders may receive distributions from the Fund, which may be taxed to shareholders other than tax-advantaged investors (such as tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts) as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, you may still be subject to taxation upon withdrawals from that account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Details Regarding Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation with a lower sensitivity to traditional financial market indices such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index ("S&P 500® Index"). The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a vote of shareholders. The Fund, however, will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice prior to making any changes to the investment objective.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation with lower sensitivity and lower volatility relative to the broader stock markets as a part of an overall disciplined investment program.

The Fund will pursue its objective by allocating assets among a carefully chosen group of asset managers (the "Subadvisers") who employ a range of specialized investment strategies. Absolute will be responsible for selecting the Subadvisers.

Absolute reviews a wide range of factors when evaluating Subadvisers including, but not limited to, the following: risk-adjusted investment performance and capacity to adapt to various market conditions; well-defined and disciplined investment philosophy, strategy and process that have been consistently applied over time; portfolio characteristics and capacity of given strategy; consistency of investment style, purchase/sell discipline, risk management procedures; sensitivity and volatility of results as compared with other similar advisers; business focus, stability and depth of investment professionals; and investment professional interviews and ongoing dialogue. While Absolute does not evaluate the merits of a Subadviser's individual investment decisions, it does monitor investment performance and style consistency.

Absolute has entered into subadvisory agreements with the Subadvisers, each chosen for its particular investment style(s). The Subadvisers may employ aggressive investment strategies and techniques and focus investments in certain securities sectors and geographical regions. The Subadvisers may also employ techniques, strategies and analyses based on relationships and correlations between and assumptions about securities, instruments, commodities, markets or other factors, or the occurrence of certain events. By combining the expertise of the Subadvisers through a "multi-manager" approach, the Fund attempts provide risk-adjusted investment returns with reduced volatility measured over a full market cycle. A full market cycle is generally considered to be the movement from a period of strong performance and rising prices through a period of weak performance and falling prices, then back again to a new period of strong performance. There can be no assurance that losses will be avoided.

Absolute retains the discretion to invest the Fund's assets in securities and other instruments directly consistent with any of the Fund's strategies or styles. Absolute may exercise this discretion in order to invest the Fund's assets pending allocation to a Subadviser or to increase or reduce the Fund's net market or investment exposure or exposure to a particular issuer, sector or industry, including by employing leverage. These investments may be short-term and/or opportunistic in nature and are typically expressed through a combination of long and short index-related securities on various asset classes. Absolute may exercise its discretion over unallocated assets or may allocate to itself assets previously allocated to a Subadviser or between Subadvisers at any time. Absolute has the discretion to remove Subadvisers, or subject to board approval, add Subadvisers at any time. See "The Adviser and Subadvisers."

Absolute or a Subadviser may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including when a company's fundamental outlook deteriorates because of valuation and price considerations, for risk management purposes, or when a company is deemed to be misallocating capital. In addition, Absolute or a Subadviser may sell a position in order to meet shareholder redemptions.

From time to time, certain Subadvisers or their strategies may not be available for investment by the Fund due to, for example, such reasons as investment minimums, capacity limitations, regulatory limitations or other imposed constraints. Accordingly, the Fund may invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities or other cash instruments until Fund assets reach appropriate scale for optimal allocation.

To manage risk or enhance return (including through leverage), the Fund may invest in derivatives. Some derivatives, such as exchange-traded futures and options on securities, commodities and indexes are standardized contracts that can readily be bought or sold, and whose market values are published daily. Non-standardized derivatives, such as swaps, tend to be more complex and harder to value. The Fund may invest in forwards, futures and options contracts and in equity, interest rate, index, credit default swap agreements and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund may invest in futures contracts on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund may invest in options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures.

The Fund seeks to pursue the following principal investment strategies: Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies, Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies, Long/Short or Hedged Equity Strategies and Global and Emerging Market Strategies.

Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies seek to capitalize on undervalued equity securities (common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, rights and sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")) or on positive market trends and may invest in certain securities markets, industries, company sizes, or geographical areas. Strategies are primarily managed for absolute return and Subadvisers typically assess risk and opportunity on an absolute, not an index-relative basis, by focusing on relatively few investments that a Subadviser believes are undervalued and either offer a margin-of-safety or high growth opportunities. Strategies may utilize short sales, options and futures and forward contracts to implement selective hedging and manage risk exposure. Strategies may also focus on special situations or events, including distressed equities.

"Distress" generally refers to some kind of stress surrounding the company and or/security. In the Adviser's or a Subadviser's opinion, this typically occurs when a company's security price has declined significantly due to fundamental issues that may result in bankruptcy. The Fund may invest in distressed companies when it believes the security price of these companies becomes so low that they represent a good value. The risk associated with distressed equities is that the market does not recognize the value and price continues to decline despite the value in the price/valuation. See "Distressed Investments Risk," below, for more information about the risks involved with investments in the securities of financially distressed issuers.

Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies attempt to neutralize exposure to general domestic market risk by primarily investing in common stocks that are undervalued and short selling stocks that are considered to be overvalued. Strategies may attempt to realize a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities (relative value or value arbitrage), or may utilize quantitative factors to measure investment attractiveness among securities. Other qualitative and quantitative factors such as quality and momentum may be considered. Subadvisers intend to maintain approximately equal value or beta exposure in long and short positions, which normally will be obtained through short sales, in order to offset the effects of general stock market movements.

Long/Short Hedged Equity Strategies invest in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to minimize overall market risk or take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales, futures or options. Strategies may use futures or options to hedge risk, increase or reduce the Fund's investment exposure or obtain leverage. Long and short positions may not be invested in equal dollars and, as such, may not seek to neutralize general market risks. At times, the Fund may have a long bias or a net short bias in equity sensitive investments.

Global and Emerging Market Strategies seek to take advantage of investment opportunities that are believed to have the highest probability of success (long investment) or failure (short investment). Subadvisers may invest in equity, fixed income, currencies, precious metals or commodities in domestic or international, including high-growth emerging-markets. Strategies may utilize individual securities, ETFs, and other exchange-traded products, options and swaps linked to major market, sector or country indices, fixed-income securities, currencies and commodities. Certain of these investments may be designed to manage the Fund's exposure, which may be for hedging or speculative purposes, to one or more currencies. Strategies may invest in a limited number of securities, issuers, industries, futures, or countries which may result in higher volatility.

Options Contracts Options may be effected on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market. A call option is a contract under which the purchaser of the call option, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the security or commodity underlying the option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. The writer of the call option, who receives the premium, has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or commodity against payment of the exercise price. The Fund may buy or write put and call options on securities, indexes and futures contracts. A put option gives its purchaser, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying security or commodity at a specified price during the term of the option. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy, upon exercise of the option, the underlying security or commodity at the exercise price. An index cash option involves the delivery of cash equal to the difference between the exercise price and the closing price of an index. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. The amount of a premium received or paid for an option is based upon certain factors including the market price of the underlying security or commodity, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security or commodity, the option period and interest rates.

Futures Contracts Futures contracts may be used for leveraging or hedging purposes. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make, delivery of cash, securities or commodities, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. An index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and at the price designated by the futures contract. A treasury futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept and the other party agrees to make delivery of a U.S. Treasury security, as called for in the agreement at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. Treasury futures contracts are used by the Fund to manage credit risk. Generally, futures contracts are closed out or rolled over prior to their expiration date.

Swap Agreements Swap agreements may be used for hedging or leveraging purposes. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the return on, or the increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. A swap contract may not be assigned without the consent of the counterparty. Credit default swaps ("CDS") enable an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as an issuer's failure to make timely payments on debt securities, bankruptcy or a restructuring. CDS are structured so that the "buyer" must pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the CDS provided no event of default by a selected entity (or entities) has occurred. In event of a default, the seller must pay the buyer the "par value" (full notional value) of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. The Fund may act as a buyer or seller of CDS. CDS involve greater risk than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly.

Forward Contracts The Fund may use forward contracts to lock in an exchange rate for certain of its portfolio securities or to increase the Fund's exposure to a currency that Absolute or a Subadviser believes is going to rise relative to the U.S. dollar. Thus, forward contracts may be used by the Fund for hedging or specialty purposes. Forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted and will cause the Fund to sustain losses.

Absolute intends to limit the Fund's trading in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, non-deliverable forwards, swaps and cash-settled foreign currency contracts ("Commodity Interests") to comply with one of the two alternative limitations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's amended Regulation 4.5 and claim an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to the Fund. The Fund therefore will not be subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. Complying with the limitations may restrict Absolute's ability to use Commodity Interests as part of the Fund's investment strategies, though Absolute expects to be able to execute the Fund's strategies within the limitations. Additional information regarding the Fund's investments in Commodity Interests may be found in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

Absolute may also allocate the Fund's portfolio across additional strategies and investment styles that Absolute believes are complementary and, when combined, will produce risk-adjusted returns.

Convertible Arbitrage Strategies seek to take advantage of the pricing inefficiencies of the embedded option in a convertible bond. Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities, generally convertible bonds, and hedging a portion of the default risk by selling short the underlying common stock. Subadvisers may utilize futures, options and credit default swaps in order to seek to manage interest rate exposures and employ leverage to increase returns. Certain Subadvisers may maintain a sector and market neutral portfolio. The average grade of bond in a convertible arbitrage portfolio is typically below investment grade with individual ratings ranging from AA to CCC. Such "junk bonds" typically are rated below Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by S&P or BBB- by Fitch.

Fixed Income, Long/Short Credit and Distressed Debt Strategies invest primarily in debt securities of domestic and foreign governments, agencies, and companies of all maturities and qualities, including high yield "junk bonds", bank loans and other defaulted debt securities, convertible bonds, preferred stock, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS"), and emerging market debt or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in such securities. Bank loans may not be securities and therefore may not have the protection afforded by Federal Securities laws. Investments in bank loans involve credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risks and other risks, including the risk that it may take more than seven days to settle any loan transaction. Debt securities of foreign governments are sometimes referred to as sovereign debt obligations and they may be issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their agencies. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities and other mortgage related securities ("Mortgage Related Securities"). Certain Mortgage Related Securities in which the Fund invests may be rated below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds) or unrated, under-performing or distressed debt, equity securities issued by issuers of collateralized debt obligations and special situation investments, such as distressed corporate or sub-prime mortgage securities. Distressed securities may be in default or be issued by companies ranging from those undergoing restructurings in bankruptcy proceedings to those attempting to restructure out of court to those that are healthy but have short-term cash flow or liquidity problems. Such distressed or restructured securities may entitle holders to equity warrants or other forms of equity participation.

The Fund invests in both short-term and long-term debt, and is not limited as to the maturities or quality of the corporate debt securities in which it invests. In executing certain strategies, the Fund may short bonds of any credit quality or maturity. Strategies may also utilize credit default swaps to create short positions when a Subadviser anticipates a decline in the price of an overvalued security. The Fund may also purchase credit default swaps to enhance total return and lower volatility and may utilize treasury futures to manage interest rate risk.

Strategies may involve leverage and hedging through the use of ETFs, futures, credit default swaps, options on swaps, equities (and related equity options), total return swaps, short sales, or committed term reverse repurchase facilities, among other instrument types that the Subadviser believes may enhance total return. In connection with these strategies, the Fund may act as a buyer or seller of credit default swaps.

Special Situations Strategies involve making evaluations and predictions about both the likelihood that a particular event, such as a merger, acquisition, bankruptcy or other significant event in the life of a company, will occur and the impact such event will have on the value of the company's securities. Subadvisers may focus on relatively few investments believed to be undervalued and may invest in securities of companies involved in special situations, including companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts, tender offers, work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bank loans, bankruptcies, exchanges and similar transactions. Such investments may involve a long-term time horizon as well as idiosyncratic event risk. In addition to common stock, strategies may invest in warrants, options and credit default swaps and the Fund may act as a buyer or seller of credit default swaps.

The strategies and investment techniques employed by the Subadvisers in the aggregate, seek to produce capital appreciation while managing risk exposure. Although the Fund is not a hedge fund, such strategies are more commonly associated with hedge funds. These strategies may attempt to exploit disparities or inefficiencies in markets, geographical areas, and companies; take advantage of security mispricings or anticipated price movements; and/or benefit from cyclical themes and relationships. Such strategies may have low sensitivity to traditional markets because they seek investment opportunities and risks that are unrelated to traditional markets.

To manage risk or enhance return (including through leverage), the Fund may invest in derivatives. Some derivatives, such as exchange-traded futures and options on securities, commodities and indexes are standardized contracts that can readily be bought or sold, and whose market values are published daily. Non-standardized derivatives, such as swaps, tend to be more complex and harder to value. The Fund may invest in forwards, futures and options contracts and in equity, interest rate, index, credit default swap agreements and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund may invest in futures contracts on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund may invest in options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures.

Other Strategies Pursuant to any of the above-described strategies, the Fund may trade frequently and may invest in a wide range of instruments, markets and asset classes in domestic and foreign markets. Investments generally include equity securities, fixed income securities and derivatives.

- The Fund may invest in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad, including convertible, private placement/restricted, initial public offering ("IPOs") and emerging market securities, with certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in ADRs. The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs.
- The Fund may invest opportunistically in fixed income securities of any credit quality and maturity, including those with fixed or variable terms and those of defaulted/distressed issuers and bank loans. These securities can be rated below investment grade (i.e., "junk bonds") and thus rated below Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by S&P or BBB- by Fitch Ratings Ltd. or unrated and securities in default.
- The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments that have a value that depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. The most common types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are forwards, options, futures and swaps contracts. The Fund's forward contracts include forward currency

contracts. The Fund's swap agreements may include equity, interest rate, index and credit default and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund's futures contracts may include futures on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund's options contracts may include options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures. The Fund may purchase or write options. The Fund may invest in derivatives to hedge or reduce its exposure to a portfolio asset or risk, to obtain leverage for speculative purposes, to manage cash and/or as a substitute for taking a position in the reference asset or to gain exposure to certain asset classes, in which case the derivatives may have economic characteristics similar to those of the reference asset and the Fund's investment in the derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest a certain percentage of its net assets in instruments with such characteristics. Leverage generally involves the use of debt by the Fund to finance the purchase of investments and results in the Fund controlling substantially more assets than it has equity in an effort to increase returns. The Fund may also obtain leverage by investing an amount equivalent to short sale proceeds.

Temporary Defensive Position. In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective and/or strategies and may invest, without limitation, in cash or high quality cash equivalents (including money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and time deposits). A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive position.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Risks

The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

ADR Risk. Investing in ADRs may involve risks relating to political, economic or regulatory conditions in foreign countries where the underlying securities are traded. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies, political and financial instability, less liquidity, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and increased price volatility. The underlying securities are typically denominated (or quoted) in a currency other than U.S. dollars. The securities underlying ADRs may trade on foreign exchanges at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading. As a result, the value of ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities and may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading. Unsponsored ADRs may involve additional risks, and their prices may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored ADRs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk. To the extent the Fund holds cash and cash equivalents positions, the Fund risks achieving lower returns and potential lost opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance and ability to achieve its investment objective. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising.

Commodities Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities-related instruments are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events. Factors that may significantly affect the prices of commodities include, but are not limited to: changes in overall market movements, resource availability, commodity price volatility, speculation in the commodities markets, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and investment and trading activities in commodities.

Convertible Securities Risk. Investments in convertible securities entail some of the risks of both equity and debt securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with the fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities or any changes in the issuer's credit rating. Convertible securities often display a degree of market price volatility that is comparable to common stocks and are also subject to additional risks, including risk of default on interest or principal payments which could result in a loss of income from or a decline in value of the securities. Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit rating of the issuer may have an effect on the value of the convertible securities.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of the Fund's investment. The Fund may experience significant delays in recovering an investment in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding, and recover only a limited amount or none of its investment in such circumstances.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund may invest directly in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund. The value of foreign currencies can change rapidly and unexpectedly. Suitable hedging instruments may not be available for all foreign currencies.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that have a value which depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may result in investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest; in other words, a small investment in a derivative may have a large impact on the Fund's performance. Derivatives can create leverage, which can magnify the impact of a decline in the value of the reference instrument underlying the derivative, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses, including, for example, where the Fund may be called upon to deliver a security it does not own. Derivatives can be difficult to value and may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives may involve fees, commissions, or other costs that may reduce the Fund's gains (if any) from the derivatives. Derivatives that have margin requirements involve the risk that if the Fund has insufficient cash or eligible margin securities to meet daily variation margin requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The Fund may remain obligated to meet margin requirements until a derivatives position is closed. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the reference instruments, and those differences may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxable distributions payable to shareholders. The successful use of derivatives generally depends on a Subadviser's ability to predict market movements.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and general market risks. The Fund's use of derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater or different risks including the following:

> **Correlation Risk** is the risk that derivative instruments may be mispriced or improperly valued and that changes in value of the derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset or security.

Credit Derivative Risk is the risk associated with the use of credit derivatives, which is a highly specialized activity that involves strategies and risks different than those with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If Absolute or a Subadviser is incorrect in its forecast of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors, the Fund's investment performance would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Moreover, even if Absolute or a Subadviser is correct in its forecast, there is a risk that a credit derivative position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged. The Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction and may be significant.

Hedging Risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically include expenses.

Segregation Risk is the risk associated with any requirements, which may be imposed on the Fund, to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives. Such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss, and the Fund may incur investment risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement, the Fund would sell the segregated assets. If the Fund is required to segregate assets equal to only the current market value of its obligation under a derivative, the Fund may be able to use derivatives to a greater extent than if it were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such derivative, which would increase the degree of leverage the Fund could undertake through derivatives and otherwise.

Volatility Risk is the risk that, because the Fund may use some derivatives that involve economic leverage, this economic leverage will increase the volatility of a derivative instrument, as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the reference asset.

Distressed Investments Risk. The Fund's distressed debt strategy of investing in instruments involving loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, non-performing, sub-performing and sub-prime mortgage loans, many of which are not publicly traded, may involve a substantial degree of risk. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for these instruments. The prices of such instruments may be extremely volatile. Valuing such instruments may be difficult, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of them may be greater than normally expected. If a Subadviser's evaluation of a distressed security should prove incorrect, the Fund may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment, or it may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment. Moreover, because issuers of distressed securities are typically in a weak financial condition, the likelihood of default is high, in which case the Fund may lose its entire investment in such defaulted securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in emerging markets present greater risks than investing in foreign issuers in general. The risk of political or social upheaval is greater in emerging markets. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and markets of certain emerging market countries. A relative lack of information about companies in emerging markets may also exist. Securities traded on emerging markets are potentially illiquid and may be subject to volatility and high transaction costs.

Equity Risk. Equity holdings, including common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs, and REITs may decline in value because of changes in price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. These fluctuations could be a drastic movement or a sustained trend. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, or broader economic or market events, including changes in interest rates. Common stocks in general are subject to the risk of an issuer liquidating or declaring bankruptcy, in which case the claims of owners of the issuer's debt securities and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of common stockholders.

Event-Driven and Special Situations Strategies Risk. Special situations and event-driven strategies are inherently speculative in nature. Any investment made pursuant to this strategy is subject to the risk of complete loss. Investments pursuant to special situations and event driven strategies require predictions about the likelihood of a corporate event and its impact on a company, which may be inaccurate. The anticipated event and/or impact of the event may never be realized and losses may result. A contemplated corporate transaction may never occur, may take more time than is expected or may result in the distribution of a new, less valuable security in place of the security (or derivative) purchased by the Fund. In addition, certain events, such as emergence from, or restructuring as a result of, bankruptcy, carry additional risks, and the securities of such companies may be more likely to lose value than the securities of more stable companies. It also may be difficult to obtain complete financial information about companies involved in certain situations and management of such companies may be addressing a situation with which it has little experience. If a transaction does not occur, the Fund may have to sell securities purchased pursuant to this strategy at a loss. The performance of these strategies may be expected to fluctuate from period to period; thus, the results generated by the strategy in one period will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected from the strategy in future periods.

Foreign Investments Risk. The value of foreign investments may be affected by risks in addition to those affecting domestic investments, including the imposition of new or amended or limited government regulations; changes in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and another country, political and economic instability; less favorable economic conditions; the imposition or tightening of exchange controls or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital or nationalization, trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.) and/or increased taxation or confiscation of investors' assets. Investments in securities of foreign issuers are subject to the risk that an issuer's securities may not reflect the issuer's condition because there is not sufficient publicly available information about the issuer. This risk may be greater for investments in issuers in emerging or developing markets due to lower liquidity and higher likelihood of hyperinflation and currency devaluations. The Fund may have limited or no legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain foreign securities. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate. Investments in securities of foreign issuers are further subject to fluctuations in the value of the issuer's local currency relative to the U.S dollar and may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment or delivery of securities.

Forward and Futures Contracts Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (i) the imperfect correlation between the price of the contract and the change in value of the underlying asset or index; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close such a contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and other economic factors; (v) the possibility that the counterparty to a forward contract will default in the performance of its obligations; and (vi) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments to meet daily variation margin requirements on a futures contract, and the Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Index futures based upon a narrower index of securities may present greater risks than futures based on broad market indices, as narrower indices are more susceptible to rapid and extreme fluctuations as a result of changes in the value of a small number of securities.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. Higher portfolio turnover rates may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs. The performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased brokerage commission costs incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and may underperform other market segments. Some large capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. As such, returns on investments in stocks of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of small and mid capitalization companies.

Leverage Risk. Leverage transactions, including borrowing money, selling securities short, lending portfolio securities, entering into reverse repurchase agreements and investing in certain derivatives, create the risk of magnified capital losses. The use of leverage may increase (or decrease) the Fund's return when the Fund earns a greater (or lesser) return on leveraged investments than the cost of the leverage. The effect of leverage on the Fund's returns may be magnified by market movements or changes in the cost of leveraging. Changes in interest rates and similar economic factors could cause the relationship between the cost of leveraging and the yield on leveraged investments to change in a manner that is unfavorable for the Fund. In an extreme case, the Fund's current investment income may not be sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, and it may be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inopportune time. Leverage may exaggerate the effect of a change in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, causing the Fund to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. Leverage may also involve the creation of liability that requires the Fund to pay interest. The Fund will, where required, reduce leverage risk by either segregating an equal amount of liquid assets or "covering" the transactions that introduce such risk.

Liquidity Risk. Less liquid and restricted securities may have no active trading market, limitations on resale, and the Fund may have to register a restricted security in order to dispose of it, resulting in expense and delay. Restricted and illiquid securities are extremely difficult to value and are not subject to disclosure or other investor protection requirements. The Fund may not be able to dispose of restricted, thinly traded, or illiquid securities promptly and/or may only be able to do so at substantial discounts. As a result, the Fund may experience difficulty satisfying redemption requests. Significant positions in other instruments, including those in which there is low trading volume, also may be difficult for the Fund to liquidate and result in losses for the Fund. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, and its performance, therefore, will reflect Absolute's and the Subadvisers' ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the Fund's investment objective. Due to its active management, the Fund could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. Further, the Fund's performance may deviate from overall market returns to a greater degree than other funds that do not employ an absolute return strategy.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed-income markets may negatively affect issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Federal Reserve attempted to stabilize the U.S. economy and support the U.S. economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. As the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will rise. Recent events such as the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union (the "EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit," and its effect on the United Kingdom and European economies will likely depend on the nature of trade relations with the EU and other major economies following its exit, which are matters to be negotiated. These policy changes may expose markets to heightened volatility, have significant impacts on world financial markets and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, causing the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline. To the extent that the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these governmental policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and will lower the Fund's performance.

Multi-Manager Risk. The methodology by which Absolute allocates Fund assets may not achieve desired results and may cause the Fund to lose money or underperform other funds. In addition, the Subadviser(s) make trading decisions independently, and, as a result, it is possible that one or more Subadvisers may take positions in the same security or purchase/sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses, and the Fund may incur losses as a result.

Options Risk. The success of the Fund's investment in options depends upon many factors, such as the price of the options, which is a function of interest rates, volatility, dividends, the exercise price, stock price and other market factors. These factors may change rapidly over time. When the Fund writes a covered call option, it assumes the risk that it will have to sell the underlying instrument at an exercise price that may be lower than the market price of the instrument, and it gives up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying instrument above the exercise price. If a call option that the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will experience a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying instrument. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. If a call option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will experience a gain in the amount of the premium it received; however, that gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period.

When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it will have to purchase the underlying instrument at an exercise price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If the market price of the underlying instrument declines, the Fund would expect to suffer a loss. However, the premium the Fund received for writing the put should offset a portion of the decline. There may also be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective. In addition, each over-the-counter ("OTC") option exposes the Fund to counterparty risk, and Absolute may determine to concentrate any or all of its OTC option transaction with a single counterparty or a small group of counterparties. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund's only recourse will be to pursue contractual remedies against the counterparty, and the Fund may be unsuccessful in its pursuit. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to an OTC options transaction.

Precious Metals Risk. Prices of precious metals and of precious metal-related securities are often very volatile. The production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals. Other factors that may affect the prices of precious metals and securities related to them include changes in inflation, the outlook for inflation and changes in industrial and commercial demand for precious metals. The Fund may incur higher custody and transaction costs for precious metals than for securities.

Preferred Stock Risk. If interest rates rise, the dividend on preferred stock may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stock to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions for their call or redemption prior to maturity which can have a negative effect on their prices when interest rates decline. Preferred stocks are equity securities because they do not constitute a liability of the issuer and therefore do not offer the same degree of protection of capital or continuation of income as debt securities. The rights of preferred stock on distribution of an issuer's assets in the event of its liquidation are generally subordinated to the rights associated with an issuer's debt securities. Preferred stock may also be subject to credit risk.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The risks of investing in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies or ETFs invest. When the Fund invests in investment company or ETF securities, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Fund in an investment company or ETF could cause the cost of investing in the Fund to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if the Fund were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company or ETF. To the extent that the Fund invests in any investment company or ETF sponsored by Absolute or its affiliates, Absolute may waive certain fees and expenses. Because ETF shares are listed and traded on national stock exchanges, they may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. Investments in ETFs are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track because of, for example, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. The trading in an ETF may be halted if the trading in one or more of the ETF's underlying securities is halted. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends in part on the demand for them in the market, Absolute may not be able to liquidate an ETF position at the NAV of the ETF, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Rights and Warrants Risk. Rights and 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 underlying securities that may be purchased nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Also, the value of a right or warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a right or warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. If a right or warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the right or warrant. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

Short Selling Risk. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities by borrowing a security and then selling it. If the Fund buys back the security at a higher price, the Fund will incur a loss on the transaction. Furthermore, because the loss on a short sale stems from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss is theoretically unlimited. Short sales may involve transactions costs and other expenses that may exceed the return on the position, which may cause the Fund to lose money. Short sales may decrease the liquidity of certain securities or positions, or the Fund as a whole, and may lower the Fund's returns or result in a loss. A short sale may create leverage and as a result, may cause relatively smaller adverse market movement to have a disproportionate impact on the Fund's performance.

In addition, when the Fund is selling stocks short, it must segregate with its custodian cash and/or liquid assets equal to the current market value of the stocks sold short less any collateral deposited (other than the proceeds of the short sale) with the Fund's broker, which could limit the Fund's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. As a result, the Fund may maintain high levels of cash or liquid assets (such as U.S. Treasury bills, money market accounts, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, high quality commercial paper and long equity positions) for collateral needs.

Small and Mid Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in small and mid capitalization companies may be less liquid, and the prices of such securities may fluctuate more and have a higher degree of volatility than those of larger, more established companies. Securities of small and mid capitalization companies may be traded in lower volume. The general market may not favor the small and mid sized companies in which the Fund invests, and as a result the Fund could underperform the general market. Small and mid sized companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources that make them more susceptible to economic and market setbacks. Additionally, information about these companies may not be readily available. The smaller the company, the greater effect these risks may have on the company's operations and performance, which could have a significant impact on the price of the security. These factors could adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell such securities at a desirable time and price.

Swap Contracts Risk. The Fund may engage in interest rate, currency, and equity swaps and CDSs, and related instruments, which require Absolute or a Subadviser to forecast, among other things, interest rate movements, currency fluctuations, market values and the likelihood of credit event for a securities issuer. Such forecasting is inherently difficult and entails investment risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to eliminate its exposure under an outstanding swap by entering into an offsetting swap, and the Fund may not assign a swap without the consent of the counterparty to it. In addition, each swap exposes the Fund to counterparty risk and Absolute or a Subadviser may determine to concentrate any or all of its swap transactions, including CDS, in a single counterparty or small group of counterparties. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund's only recourse will be to pursue contractual remedies against the counterparty and the Fund may be unsuccessful in such pursuit. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to a swap contract. In addition to counterparty risks, CDS are subject to credit risk on the underlying investment. If the Fund were the buyers of CDS and no event of default occurred, the Fund would lose its entire investment. Similarly, if the Fund were the seller of CDS and an event of default occurred, it would be required to pay its counterparty the value of the CDS, which may cause the Fund to incur a loss on the CDS transaction.

Value Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in value securities are subject to the risk that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market. This may result in the value stocks' prices remaining undervalued for extended periods of time. Different investment styles may shift in and out of favor, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund's value approach could cause it to underperform funds that use a growth or non-value approach to investing or have a broader investment style.

Non-Principal Investment Risks

Bank Loan Risk. The Fund may purchase secured and unsecured participations in loans and may purchase assignments of such loans made by banks or other financial intermediaries. When the Fund acquires loans through assignments, it may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and warrants under the loan with respect to any associated collateral. Payment of principal and interest depends upon the creditworthiness of the borrower, and the Fund may not receive scheduled principal or interest payments. The Fund may invest in loan participations of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies which carry a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. Certain loan participations may be illiquid. There is a risk that the value of any collateral securing a loan in which the Fund has an interest may decline and that the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed on the loan. In the event the borrower defaults, the Fund's access to the collateral may be limited or delayed by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Further, in the event of a default, second or lower lien secured loans, and unsecured loans, will generally be paid only if the value of the collateral exceeds the amount of the borrower's obligations to the senior secured lenders, and the remaining collateral may not be sufficient to cover the full amount owed on the loan in which the Fund has an interest. Under certain circumstances, bank loans may not be deemed to be securities under certain federal securities laws. Therefore, in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower or arranger, lenders and purchasers of interests in loans, such as the Fund, may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws as would otherwise be available for bonds or stocks. Instead, in such cases, parties generally would rely on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement itself and common law fraud protections under applicable state law.

Variable and Floating Interest Rate Risk. The interest rates of variable rate securities may reset or move at specified intervals, while the interest rates on floating rate securities may reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate, such as LIBOR. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, some securities do not directly track an underlying index, but reset based on formulas that may produce a leveraging effect; and others may also provide for interest payments that vary inversely with market rates. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if interest rates in general of interest rates paid by them do not move as expected. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the Fund's shares. In response to an interest rate decline, certain floating and variable rate securities may be called or redeemed by the issuer prior to maturity, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. There may not be an active secondary market for any particular floating or variable rate security, which could make it difficult to dispose of the security and cause the Fund to suffer a loss.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Investments in "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds" are inherently speculative and have a greater risk of default than investments in investment grade fixed-income securities. Issuers of below-investment grade fixed-income securities are more likely to encounter and be materially affected by financial difficulties that may cause the issuer to default or otherwise become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security. Rising interest rates may compound such difficulties and reduce an issuer's ability to repay principal and interest. If an issuer defaults, a below-investment grade fixed-income security could lose all of its value, be renegotiated at a lower interest rate or principal amount or become illiquid. Below-investment grade fixed-income securities may be less liquid and more volatile than investment grade fixed-income securities and may be more difficult to value or sell. Furthermore, securities rated below investment grade frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems the bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

Initial Public Offering Risk. The Fund may purchase securities of companies in IPOs. Special risks associated with these securities may include illiquidity, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, limited operating history and substantial price volatility. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. Some companies whose shares are sold through IPOs are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of achieving them.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk. Mortgage-related (and other asset-backed) securities represent interest in pools of mortgages (or other assets). Mortgage-Related Securities can have a fixed or adjustable interest rate. The Fund may also invest in debt securities that are issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Investments in these securities involve credit risk as they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The Fund may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") or collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CMOs and CDOs are each divided into classes, which are referred to as "tranches." Certain such tranches have priority over other tranches. With respect to CMOs, each tranche's priority is generally with respect to payment of principal. With respect to CDOs, each tranche's priority is generally with respect to the payment of cash flows to investors, and no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full. The CDO investor's interest in the cash flows of the investment, rather than in its underlying assets, differentiates the CDO from a CMO. The value of such securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or originator of the underlying assets, the creditworthiness of entities that provide supporting letters of credit or other credit enhancements and the market's assessment of the underlying assets. Mortgage-Related Securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that issuers of such securities will prepay their debt when interest rates fall and cause the Fund to have to invest its assets in lower yielding investments. The risk of prepayment is difficult to predict and may result in volatility in the Fund.

Restricted Securities Risk. Rule 144A securities, which are restricted securities, may be less liquid investments than registered securities because Rule 144A securities may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. A Rule 144A restricted security carries the risk that the Fund and/or a Subadviser may not be able to sell the security when it is desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for Rule 144A securities than for more liquid securities. Although there is a substantial institutional market for Rule 144A securities, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for Rule 144A securities will develop. A restricted security that when purchased was liquid in the institutional markets may subsequently become illiquid.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk. The Fund may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions agreements. The risks associated with these types of transactions arise if the other party to the agreement defaults or goes bankrupt and the Funds experience losses or delays in recovering their investments. In a repurchase transaction, the Fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities sold has increased in value relative to the value of the cash or collateral held by the Fund. In the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities purchased by the Fund has decreased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV and may be considered borrowing for some purposes and create the risk of magnified capital losses. The use of leverage may decrease (or increase) the Fund's return when the Fund earns a lesser (or greater) return on leveraged investments than the cost of the leverage. See Leverage Risk for more information.

Sovereign Debt Risk. A sovereign debtor's willingness and ability to repay principal and interest on issued debt securities may depend on, among other things, its cash flow situation, cash reserves, foreign exchange rates, the size of the debt service burden on the issuer's economy, its policy toward international lenders and political constraints. Sovereign debt risks are greater for emerging market issuers, and investors should be aware that certain emerging market countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers. At times, certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on foreign debt obligations. Such countries have experienced difficulty serving their sovereign debt on a timely basis, resulting in defaults and restructurings of their debt.

Subprime Mortgage Securities Risk. Investments in securities involving subprime mortgage loans (i.e., loans to borrowers with lower credit scores) may be subject to certain risks associated with defaults on such loans. Originators and servicers of subprime mortgage loans may experience serious financial difficulties and enter bankruptcy proceedings. The inability of the originator to repurchase such mortgage loans in the event of early payment defaults and other loan representation breaches may also affect the performance of mortgage-backed securities backed by those subprime mortgage loans. In addition, the Fund may experience difficulty in the management and reinvestment of its investments subprime mortgage loans due to fluctuating interest rates and market volatility and the Fund may incur losses on such investments.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Risk. TIPS are income-generating instruments whose interest and principal payments are adjusted for inflation. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, TIPS may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. The inflation adjustment, which is typically applied monthly to the bond's principal, follows a designated inflation index, such as the consumer price index (CPI). A fixed coupon rate is applied to the inflation adjusted principal so that as inflation rises, both the principal value and the interest payments increase. This adjustment can provide investors with a hedge against inflation, as it helps preserve the purchasing power of their investments. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation protected bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds. TIPS are subject to certain risks, including interest rate risk and deflation risk. TIPS may also be divided into individual zero-coupon instruments for each coupon or principal payment (known as "iSTRIPS"). An iSTRIP of the principal component of a TIPS issue will retain the embedded inflation floor that will allow the holder of that security to receive the greater of the original principal or inflation adjusted principal value at maturity. iSTRIPS may be less liquid than conventional TIPS because they are a small component of the TIPS market.

Management

The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is a series of Forum Funds (the "Trust"), an open-end, management investment company (mutual fund). The Board of Trustees (the "Board") oversees the management of the Fund and meets periodically to review the Fund's performance, monitor investment activities and practices and discuss other matters affecting the Fund. Additional information regarding the Board and the Trust's executive officers may be found in the Fund's SAI which is available from Absolute's website at www.absoluteadvisers.com.

The Adviser and Subadvisers

The Fund's investment adviser is Absolute Investment Advisers LLC (the "Adviser"), 18 Shipyard Drive, Suite 3C, Hingham, MA 02043. Absolute is a registered investment adviser and provides investment advisory services to the Fund. As of June 30, 2017, Absolute had over $444 million of assets under management.

Absolute is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from regulation with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act and Absolute is exempt from registration as a commodity trading adviser under CFTC Regulation 4.14(a)(8).

Absolute receives an advisory fee at an annual rate equal to 1.60% of the Fund's average annual daily net assets. The actual advisory fee rate paid by the Fund to Absolute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 was 0.51%. Absolute pays any sub-advisory fees out of the fees it receives pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement. For the period April 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017, the aggregate amount paid by Absolute to its Subadvisers was 0.588%. In addition, Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding all taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, proxy expenses and extraordinary expenses) to 1.85% on assets up to $100 million, 1.75% on assets above $100 million but less than $200 million, and 1.65% on assets above $200 million, through August 1, 2019 (the "Expense Cap"). The Fund has agreed to repay Absolute for any advisory fees forgone and any operating expenses that Absolute reimburses under the expense limitation agreement, if such payment is made within three years of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement and does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement of the Fund to exceed the lesser of (i) the then-current expense cap, or (ii) the expense cap in place at the time the expenses were waived or reimbursed. The Expense Cap may only be raised or eliminated with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

A discussion summarizing the basis on which the Board last approved the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement with Absolute and the Fund's Sub-Advisory Agreements between Absolute and certain Subadvisers is available in the Fund's annual report for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Subject to the general oversight of the Board, Absolute is directly responsible for making the investment decisions for the Fund and Absolute retains overall supervisory responsibility of the general management and investment of the Fund's assets. Absolute delegates the day-to-day management of the Fund to a combination of the following Subadvisers.

Subadviser	Investment Strategy
Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC 115 South LaSalle Street, 27th Floor Chicago, IL 60603	Fundamental Long/Short Equity

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Subadviser	Investment Strategy
St. James Investment Company, LLC 3838 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1414 Dallas, TX 75219	Concentrated Equity

Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC commenced operations in 2003 as Kovitz Investment Group, LLC and provides investment advisory services for corporations, individuals, pension and profit sharing plans and other pooled investment vehicles.

St. James Investment Company, LLC was founded in 1999 and manages assets for institutional clients, high-net worth individuals and mutual funds.

Pursuant to an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), Absolute, subject to Board approval, may enter into new or modified subadvisory agreements with existing or new Subadvisers for the Fund without the approval of Fund shareholders ("Exemptive Relief"). Absolute is ultimately responsible, subject to the oversight of the board, for overseeing the Subadvisers and recommends their hiring, termination and replacement. Pursuant to the Exemptive Relief, the Fund will notify shareholders of the retention of a new Subadviser within 90 days of the hiring of the new Subadviser.

Portfolio Manager

Jay Compson Mr. Compson is the Portfolio Manager for the Fund and is responsible for Subadviser selection and overall portfolio construction, allocation, and monitoring of the Fund's assets. Mr. Compson has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since it commenced operations in December 2015.

Prior to founding Absolute in 2004, Mr. Compson was a Portfolio Manager and Partner at Abington Capital LP, a Boston-based hedge fund. He also spent several years in corporate risk management roles at two investment banks — Lehman Brothers and Tucker Anthony Sutro.

Mr. Compson received his BA degree from Franklin & Marshall College and his MBA in Finance and Management from New York University's Stern School of Business.

The SAI provides additional information about the compensation of the portfolio manager, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the ownership of Fund shares by the portfolio manager.

Other Service Providers

Atlantic Fund Administration, LLC (d/b/a Atlantic Fund Services) ("Atlantic") provides fund accounting, fund administration, and compliance services to the Fund and the Trust and supplies certain officers of the Trust, including a Principal Executive Officer, a Principal Financial Officer, a Chief Compliance Officer, an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and additional compliance support personnel. Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Atlantic, provides transfer agency services to the Fund and the Trust.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Trust's principal underwriter, acts as the Trust's distributor in connection with the offering of Fund shares. The Distributor may enter into arrangements with banks, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase or redeem shares. The Distributor is not affiliated with Absolute or with Atlantic or their affiliates.

Fund Expenses

The Fund is charged for those expenses that are directly attributable to it, while other expenses are allocated proportionately among the Fund and other series of the Trust based upon methods approved by the Board. Absolute or other service providers may waive all or any portion of their fees and may reimburse certain expenses of the Fund. Service provider waivers, if any, to the extent applicable, may be different in dollar and percentage amount for different classes of the Fund, may be voluntary, and do not affect the Adviser's contractual waiver. Any agreement to waive fees or to reimburse expenses increases the investment performance of the Fund for the period during which the waiver or reimbursement is in effect.

ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Information Regarding Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales

Dividend and interest expenses on short sales occur when the Fund sells an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective. When the Fund sells a security short, the Fund borrows the security from a lender and then sells the security in the general market. The Fund is obligated to pay an amount equivalent to any dividend declared or interest paid during the duration of the short position to the lender from which the Fund borrowed the security and the Fund is obligated to record the payment as an expense. The Fund may also be obligated to pay fees in connection with a short sale. Also, the dividend and interest expenses on short sales are typically offset, in their entirety or in part, by the income derived from earnings on the cash proceeds of the short sales. Nevertheless, the Fund will bear the cost of the dividend and interest expenses on short sales. The Fund is also required to pay any applicable interest on a borrowed security and borrowings related to short sales.

The table below illustrates the Fund's "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses with Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales." The Fund's total annual operating expenses (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets) were:

Comparison of Expenses	
Management Fees	1.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	
Other Expenses	1.41%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	0.70%
Total Other Expenses	2.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses with Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	3.71%
Less Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	0.70%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	3.01%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(1.16)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	1.85%

Subadviser Related Historical Performance

Kovitz Related Historical Performance

The past performance information shown below represents composites of, respectively, two private unregistered funds (the "New Millennium Composite") and a portion ("Sleeve") of a single registered fund (the "Absolute Composite" and, together with the New Millennium Composite, the "Kovitz Composites"), each managed by Kovitz's portfolio management team and representing all accounts with investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar in all material respects as the portion of the Fund sub-advised by Kovitz (the "Allocated Portion"). The inception dates for the private funds in the New Millennium Composite were September 1, 1998 and May 1, 2005. The inception date of the Sleeve was March 7, 2007. **You should not consider this past performance data to be an indication of the future performance of Kovitz's Allocated Portion or of the Fund.** Kovitz maintains all performance records for the New Millennium and Absolute Composites. As of November 30, 2015, the New Millennium Composite consisted of the two private funds, with total assets under management of $110 million and the Absolute Composite consisted of the single mutual fund, with total assets under management of $124 million.

The Kovitz Composites' performance has been provided by Kovitz to illustrate the past performance of the Kovitz Composites as measured against a broad based market index, the HFRX Equity Hedge Index, and does not represent the historical performance of the Allocated Portion or the Fund, nor should it be considered a substitute for the Fund's performance. Results may differ as between the Kovitz Composites and the Fund because of, among other factors, differences in brokerage commissions, differences in the management fees and performance allocation (as applicable), the size of positions taken in relation to the size of the portfolios, diversification of the portfolios, timing of purchases and sales, and availability of cash for new investment.

The Absolute Composite's gross of fee performance reflects returns gross of management fees but net of all trading expenses. The Absolute Composite's net of fee performance reflects returns adjusted to assume that all fees and expenses of the Fund presently in effect and listed in the Fee and Expense Table were deducted during such periods except that, as noted above, dividend and interest expenses on short sales have been previously deducted from gross returns. The net returns presented would be higher if the fees and expenses of the account in the Absolute Composite were applied.

The private funds comprising the New Millennium Composite are not registered mutual funds and were not subject to the same types of expenses as the Fund or to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The performance results for the New Millennium Composite could have been adversely affected if the private funds had been regulated as registered investment companies.

The New Millennium Composite's net of fee performance reflects returns net of management fees and all other expenses actually charged to the applicable New Millennium Composite accounts. The New Millennium Composite's gross of fee performance reflects returns gross of management and incentive fees (including performance-based fees), but net of all trading expenses. Operating expenses incurred by the accounts in the New Millennium Composite were lower than the operating expenses of the Fund. Accordingly, such expenses had less of an adverse effect on the performance of the New Millennium Composite's accounts than they would have had on the performance of the Fund.

The performance contained in the New Millennium Composite has been calculated using an asset weighted average of the returns of the private funds. This methodology is different than the standardized SEC methodology for the calculation of mutual fund performance. Kovitz claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance

Standards (GIPS®), independently verified for the periods January 1, 1997 through December 31, 2014, for the historical performance presented herein. Nonetheless, the use of the standardized SEC methodology to calculate the New Millennium Composite's performance could result in different performance data than that shown below.

Members of the portfolio management team responsible for managing the Allocated Portion were from January 1, 1997 to September 30, 2003 employed by, but operating as a distinct division of, Rothschild Investment Corp. or operating under a predecessor entity to Kovitz. Such members of the portfolio management team were primarily responsible for achieving the New Millennium Composite's performance during that period. No other person played a significant part in achieving such performance. While managing the private funds in the New Millennium Composite, the portfolio management team did not manage any other accounts with investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the (private fund) accounts in the New Millennium Composite. Since 2003, the portfolio management team has continued to provide the same services to Kovitz, and no other person has played a significant part in achieving the Kovitz Composites' performance during that period. In addition, in identifying potential investments for the Allocated Portion, the portfolio management team uses the same analytical methods as they use for the accounts in the Kovitz Composites.

Schedule of Comparative Performance Statistics (as of December 31 for each year, except 2015).

Year	Absolute Composite Net-of-Fees Return	Absolute Composite Gross-of-Fees Return	New Millennium Composite Net-of-Fees Return	New Millennium Composite Gross-of-Fees Return	HFRX Equity Hedge Index	S&P 500® Index
1998*			18.94%	19.51%	15.04%	29.07%
1999			49.58%	56.64%	41.03%	21.04%
2000			47.39%	57.56%	16.97%	-9.10%
2001			40.43%	43.92%	8.96%	-11.89%
2002			0.83%	1.79%	2.12%	-22.10%
2003			11.82%	13.50%	14.46%	28.68%
2004			12.98%	15.29%	2.19%	10.88%
2005			9.20%	10.75%	4.19%	4.91%
2006			11.00%	13.02%	9.23%	15.79%
2007**	-5.04%	-3.56%	-9.32%	-8.47%	3.21%	5.49%
2008	-14.01%	-12.38%	-19.31%	-18.55%	-25.45%	-37.00%
2009	27.60%	29.94%	34.52%	35.86%	13.14%	26.46%
2010	9.87%	11.91%	9.93%	11.69%	8.92%	15.06%
2011	-1.19%	0.66%	1.59%	2.73%	-19.08%	2.11%
2012	15.88%	18.02%	17.83%	22.60%	4.81%	16.00%
2013	23.28%	25.54%	22.02%	27.60%	11.14%	32.39%

Year	Absolute Composite Net-of-Fees Return	Absolute Composite Gross-of-Fees Return	New Millennium Composite Net-of-Fees Return	New Millennium Composite Gross-of-Fees Return	HFRX Equity Hedge Index	S&P 500® Index
2014	-1.51%	0.33%	-1.49%	-0.50%	1.42%	13.69%
2015***	-6.62%	-5.02%	-6.05%	-5.18%	-1.24%	3.01%

* Represents a partial year beginning September 1, 1998

** Represents a partial year (with respect to the Absolute Composite only) beginning March 7, 2007

*** Represents a partial year ending November 30, 2015

S&P 500® Index is an unmanaged index, with no defined investment objective, of common stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The index includes the reinvestment of dividends and does not reflect deduction of expenses.

HFRX Equity Hedge Index is part of a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology, a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The index includes the reinvestment of dividends and does not reflect deduction of expenses.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended November 30, 2015)

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception*
Absolute Composite	-6.88%	6.52%	N/A	4.64%
New Millennium Composite	-6.50%	7.60%	5.04%	13.07%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	-1.78%	-0.14%	-0.05%	-1.30% (for period 3/7/07 – 11/30/15) 5.50% (for period 9/1/98 – 11/30/15)
S&P 500® Index	2.75%	14.40%	7.48%	6.95% (for period 3/7/07 – 11/30/15) 6.58% (for period 9/1/98 – 11/30/15)

* Inception date for the Absolute Composite was March 7, 2007. Inception date for the New Millennium Composite was September 1, 1998.

St. James Related Historical Performance

The performance information shown below represents a composite (the "St. James Composite") of the prior performance of all discretionary accounts managed by St. James (the "Composite Accounts") with substantially similar investment objectives, policies and strategies as the portion of the Fund sub-advised by St. James (the "Allocated Portion"). **You should not consider this past performance data to be an indication of the future performance of St. James' Allocated Portion or of the Fund.** St. James maintains all performance records for the St. James Composite. As of November 30, 2015, the St. James Composite consisted of 2,197 advisory accounts, with total assets under management of $1.2 billion.

The St. James Composite's performance, which has been provided by St. James, is provided to illustrate the past performance of the Composite Accounts as measured against broad based market indices, and does not represent the historical performance of the Allocated Portion or the Fund, nor should it be considered a substitute for the Fund's performance. Results may differ as between the St. James Composite and the Fund because of, among other factors, differences in brokerage commissions, differences in the management fees and performance allocation (as applicable), the size of positions taken in relation to the size of the portfolios, diversification of the portfolios, timing of purchases and sales, and availability of cash for new investment.

One or more of the Composite Accounts are not registered mutual funds and were not subject to the same types of expenses as the Fund or to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The performance results for the St. James Composite could have been adversely affected if all Composite Accounts had been regulated as registered investment companies.

The St. James Composite's gross of fee performance reflects returns gross of management and custodial fees, and gross of withholding taxes on foreign dividends, but net of transaction costs. The St. James Composite's net of fee performance reflects returns net of management fees and transaction costs, and gross of custodian fees actually charged to the Composite Accounts. Operating expenses incurred by the Composite Accounts were lower than the operating expenses of the Fund. Accordingly, such expenses had less of an adverse effect on the performance of the Composite Accounts than they would have had on the performance of the Fund.

The St. James Composite's performance was calculated using a methodology that is different than the standardized SEC methodology for the calculation of mutual fund performance. Specifically, for the historical performance presented here, St. James used the Modified Dietz methodology[1] to calculate monthly returns and link these returns geometrically to produce time-weighted and asset-weighted rate of return. The use of the standardized SEC methodology to calculate the St. James Composite's performance could result in different performance data than that shown below.

[1] The Modified Dietz methodology is a dollar-weighted analysis of a portfolio's return based on the timing of cash flows, and assumes that there is a constant rate of return over specific periods of time.

Schedule of Comparative Performance Statistics (as of December 31 for each year, except 2015)

Year	Net--of-Fees Return	Gross--of-Fees Return	HFRX Equity Hedge Index	S&P 500®
1999*	30.89%	31.62%	41.03%	13.68%
2000	7.59%	8.66%	16.97%	-9.10%
2001	0.23%	1.26%	8.96%	-11.89%
2002	-0.13%	0.88%	2.12%	-22.10%
2003	23.84%	25.07%	14.47%	28.68%
2004	19.43%	20.60%	2.19%	10.88%
2005	8.91%	9.99%	4.19%	4.91%
2006	8.84%	9.93%	9.23%	15.79%
2007	7.25%	8.32%	3.21%	5.49%
2008	-12.07%	-10.94%	-25.45%	-37.00%
2009	18.37%	19.84%	13.14%	26.46%
2010	8.20%	9.53%	8.92%	15.06%
2011	6.36%	7.71%	-19.08%	2.11%
2012	3.30%	4.58%	4.81%	16.00%
2013	15.74%	16.63%	11.14%	32.39%
2014	9.75%	10.70%	1.42%	13.69%
2015**	-0.68%	0.26%	-1.24%	3.01%

* June 1, 1999 inception

** Represents a partial year ending November 30, 2015

S&P 500® Index is an unmanaged index, with no defined investment objective, of common stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The index includes the reinvestment of dividends and does not reflect deduction of expenses.

HFRX Equity Hedge Index is part of a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology, a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The index includes the reinvestment of dividends and does not reflect deduction of expenses.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended November 30, 2015)

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception*
St. James Composite	-1.48%	7.62%	6.35%	9.00%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	-1.78%	-0.14%	-0.05%	4.10%
S&P 500® Index	2.75%	14.40%	7.48%	4.85%

* Inception date for the St. James Composite was June 1, 1999.

Your Account

How to Contact the Fund

E-mail the Fund at:
absolute.ta@atlanticfundservices.com
Telephone the Fund at:
(888) 99-ABSOLUTE
(888) 992-2765 (toll free)
Website Address:
www.absoluteadvisers.com
Write the Fund:
Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund
P.O. Box 588
Portland, Maine 04112
Overnight Address:
Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund
c/o Atlantic Fund Services
Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor
Portland, Maine 04101
Wire investments (or ACH payments):
Please contact the transfer agent at (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) to obtain the ABA routing number and account number for the Fund.

General Information

You may purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund on any day that the NYSE is open for business. Notwithstanding this fact, the Fund may, only in the case of an emergency, calculate its NAV and accept and process shareholder orders when the NYSE is closed.

You may purchase or sell shares of the Fund at the next NAV calculated (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) after the transfer agent or your approved broker-dealer or other financial intermediary receives your request in good order. "Good order" means that you have provided sufficient information necessary to process your request as outlined in this Prospectus, including any required signatures, documents, payment and Medallion Signature Guarantees. All requests to purchase or sell Fund shares received in good order prior to the Fund's close will receive that day's NAV. Requests received in good order after the Fund's close or on a day when the Fund does not value its shares will be processed on the next business day and will be priced at the next NAV. The Fund cannot accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

Shares of the Fund will only be issued against full payment, as described more fully in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Fund does not issue share certificates.

If you purchase shares directly from the Fund, you will receive a confirmation of each transaction and quarterly statements detailing Fund balances and all transactions completed during the prior quarter. Automatic reinvestments of distributions and systematic investments and withdrawals may be confirmed only by quarterly statement. You should verify the accuracy of all transactions in your account as soon as you receive your confirmations and quarterly statements.

The Fund may temporarily suspend or discontinue any service or privilege, including systematic investments and withdrawals, wire redemption privileges and telephone or internet redemption privileges, if applicable. The Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase request including, but not limited to, requests that could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. If the Fund were to refuse any purchase request, it would notify the purchaser within two business days of receiving a purchase request in good order.

NAV Determination. The NAV of the Fund is determined by taking the market value of the total assets of the Fund, subtracting the liabilities of the Fund and then dividing the result (net assets) by the number of outstanding shares of the Fund. The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) which is open every weekday, Monday through Friday, other than NYSE holidays and early closings, which can be found at www.nyse.com, and which are subject to change without notice. Since the Fund invests in securities that trade on foreign securities markets, which may be open on days other than a Fund business day, the value of the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem Fund shares. In addition, trading in certain portfolio investments may not occur on days when the Fund is open for business, as markets or exchanges other than the NYSE may be closed.

The Fund values securities for which market quotations are readily available, including exchange-traded investment companies, at current market value, except for certain short-term securities that may be valued at amortized cost. Securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued using the last reported sales price or official closing price provided by independent pricing services as of the close of trading on the NYSE on each Fund business day. In the absence of sales, such securities are valued at the mean of the last bid and asked prices. Investments in non-exchange traded investment companies are valued at their NAVs. Futures contracts are valued at that day's last reported settlement price on the exchange where the contract is traded. Exchange-traded options for which the last quoted sale price is outside the closing bid and ask prices, will be valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices. Quotations of foreign securities or other assets denominated in foreign currencies are translated to U.S. dollar equivalents using the foreign exchange rate in effect at the time the NAV is calculated. Government, corporate, asset-backed and municipal bonds and convertible securities, including high-yield or junk bonds, normally are valued on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services. Prices provided by the pricing services may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices, and may be based on broker-supplied or dealer-supplied valuations or on matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate, maturity, institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, developments related to special securities, dividend rate, and other market data.

If market quotations are not readily available or the Fund reasonably believes that they are unreliable, the Fund will seek to value such securities at fair value, as determined in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. The Board has delegated day-to-day responsibility for fair valuation determinations in accordance with the procedures to a Valuation Committee composed of management members who are appointed to the Committee by the Board. The Committee makes such determinations under the supervision of the Board. Fair valuation may be based on subjective factors. As a result, the fair value price of a security may differ from that security's market price and may not be the price at which the security may be sold. Fair valuation could result in a different NAV than a NAV determined by using market quotations. To the extent that the Fund invests in open-end investment companies, the prospectuses for those investment companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

The Fund's investments in foreign securities are more likely to require a fair value determination than investments in domestic securities because circumstances may arise between the close of the market on which the securities trade and the time that the Fund values its portfolio securities. In determining fair value prices of foreign securities, the Fund may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation or depreciation, securities market movements in the U.S. and other relevant information as related to the securities.

Securities of smaller companies and certain derivatives are more likely to require a fair value determination because they may be thinly traded and less liquid than securities of larger companies.

Transactions Through Financial Intermediaries. The Fund has authorized certain financial services companies, broker-dealers, banks and other agents, including the designees of such entities (collectively, "financial intermediaries"), to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. If you invest through a financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the financial intermediary may be different from the policies and fees you would be subject to if you had invested directly in the Fund. Among other things, financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investment restrictions or limitations on buying or selling Fund shares. You should consult your broker or another representative of your financial intermediary for more information.

The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a financial intermediary that is an agent of the Fund for the purpose of accepting orders receives the order. All orders to purchase or sell shares are processed as of the next NAV calculated after the order has been received in good order by a financial intermediary. Orders are accepted until the close of trading on the NYSE every business day (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) and are processed, including by financial intermediaries, at that day's NAV.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries. The Fund, at its own expense, may pay additional compensation to financial intermediaries for shareholder-related services, including administrative, recordkeeping and shareholder communication services. In addition, pursuant to any applicable Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund may pay compensation to financial intermediaries for distribution-related services. For example, compensation may be paid to make Fund shares available to sales representatives and/or customers of a fund supermarket platform or a similar program sponsor or for services provided in connection with such fund supermarket platforms and programs. To the extent that the Fund pays all or a portion of such compensation, the payment is designed to compensate the financial intermediary for distribution activities or for providing services that would otherwise be provided by the Fund's transfer agent and/or administrator.

Absolute or another Fund affiliate, out of its own resources and not as an expense of the Fund, may provide additional compensation to financial intermediaries. Such compensation is sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing." Compensation received by a financial intermediary from Absolute or another Fund affiliate may include payments for shareholder servicing, marketing and/or training expenses incurred by the financial intermediary, including expenses incurred by the financial intermediary in educating its salespersons with respect to Fund shares. For example, such compensation may include reimbursements for expenses incurred in attending educational seminars regarding the Fund, including travel and lodging expenses. It may also cover costs incurred by financial intermediaries in connection with their efforts to sell Fund shares, including costs incurred in compensating registered sales representatives and preparing, printing and distributing sales literature.

The amount of compensation paid to different financial intermediaries may vary. The compensation paid to a financial intermediary may be based on a variety of factors, including average assets under management in accounts distributed and/or serviced by the financial intermediary, gross sales by the financial intermediary and/or the number of accounts serviced by the financial intermediary that invest in the Fund.

Any compensation received by a financial intermediary, whether from the Fund, the Adviser or another affiliate, and the prospect of receiving such compensation, may provide the financial intermediary with an incentive to recommend the shares of the Fund over other potential investments. Similarly, the compensation may cause financial intermediaries to elevate the prominence of the Fund within its organization by, for example, placing it on a list of preferred funds.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. Customer identification and verification are part of the Fund's overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program is designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. In this regard, the Fund reserves the right, to the extent permitted by law, (1) to refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase order or (2) to freeze any account and/or suspend account services. These actions will be taken when, at the sole discretion of Trust management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund or in cases when the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authorities or applicable law. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authorities, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

Buying Shares

How to Make Payments. Unless purchased through a financial intermediary, all investments must be made by check, Automated Clearing House ("ACH") or wire. All checks must be payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. In the absence of the granting of an exception consistent with the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program, the Fund does not accept purchases made by credit card check, starter check, checks with more than one endorsement (unless the check is payable to all endorsees), cash or cash equivalents (for instance, you may not pay by money order, cashier's check, bank draft or traveler's check). The Fund and the Adviser also reserve the right to accept in kind contributions of securities in exchange for shares of the Fund.

Checks. Checks must be made payable to "Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund." For individual, sole proprietorship, joint, Uniform Gifts to Minors Act ("UGMA") and Uniform Transfers to Minors Act ("UTMA") accounts, checks may be made payable to one or more owners of the account and endorsed to "Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund." A $20 charge may be imposed on any returned checks.

ACH. The Automated Clearing House system maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank allows banks to process checks, transfer funds and perform other tasks. Your U.S. financial institution may charge you a fee for this service.

Wires. You may instruct the U.S. financial institution with which you have an account to make a federal funds wire payment to the Fund. Your U.S. financial institution may charge you a fee for this service.

Minimum Investments. The Fund accepts investments in the following minimum amounts:

	Minimum Initial Investment(1)(2)	Minimum Additional Investment(1)(2)
Standard Accounts	$25,000	None
Retirement Accounts	$25,000	None

(1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.

(2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, employees of the Subadvisers, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, "relatives") of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

The Fund reserves the right to waive minimum investment amounts, if deemed appropriate by an officer of the Trust.

Registered investment advisers and financial planners may be permitted to aggregate the value of accounts in order to meet minimum investment amounts.

Account Requirements. The following table describes the requirements to establish certain types of accounts in the Fund.

Type of Account	Requirement
Individual, Sole Proprietorship and Joint Accounts Individual accounts and sole proprietorship accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts have two or more owners (tenants).	• Instructions must be signed by all persons named as account owners exactly as their names appear on the account.
Gifts or Transfers to a Minor (UGMA, UTMA) These custodial accounts are owned by a minor child but controlled by an adult custodian.	• Depending on state laws, you may set up a custodial account under the UGMA or the UTMA. • The custodian must sign instructions in a manner indicating custodial capacity.
Corporations/Other Entities These accounts are owned by the entity, but control is exercised by its officers, partners or other management.	• The entity should submit a certified copy of its articles of incorporation (or a government-issued business license or other document that reflects the existence of the entity) and a corporate resolution or a secretary's certificate.
Trusts These accounts are controlled by a trustee as a way to convey and control assets for the benefit of a third-party owner.	• The trust must be established before an account may be opened. • The trust should provide the first and signature pages from the trust document identifying the trustees.

Account Application and Customer Identity Verification. To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

When you open an account, the Fund will ask for your first and last name, U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), physical street address, date of birth and other information or documents that will allow the Fund to identify you. If you do not supply the required information, the Fund will attempt to contact you or, if applicable, your financial adviser. If the Fund cannot obtain the required information within a timeframe established in its sole discretion, your application will be rejected.

When your application is in good order and includes all required information, your order will normally be processed at the NAV next calculated after receipt of your application and investment amount. The Fund will attempt to verify your identity using the information that you have supplied and other information about you that is available from third parties, including information available in public and private databases, such as consumer reports from credit reporting agencies.

The Fund will try to verify your identity within a timeframe established in its sole discretion. If the Fund cannot do so, the Fund reserves the right to redeem your investment at the next NAV calculated after the Fund decides to close your account. If your account is closed, you may realize a gain or loss on the Fund shares in the account. You will be responsible for any related taxes and will not be able to recoup any redemption fees assessed, if applicable.

Policy on Prohibition of Foreign Shareholders. The Fund requires that all shareholders be U.S. persons or U.S. resident aliens with a valid TIN (or show proof of having applied for a TIN and commit to provide a valid TIN within 60 days) in order to open an account with the Fund.

Investment Procedures. The following table describes the procedures for investing in the Fund.

How to Open an Account	How to Add to Your Account
Through a Financial Intermediary • Contact your financial intermediary using the method that is most convenient for you.	***Through a Financial Intermediary*** • Contact your financial intermediary using the method that is most convenient for you.
By Check • Call, write or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable) and a check.	***By Check*** • Fill out an investment slip from a confirmation or write the Fund a letter. • Write your account number on your check. • Mail the Fund the investment slip or your letter and the check.
By Wire • Call, write or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Call the Fund to notify the transfer agent that you are faxing your completed application (and other required documents, if applicable). The transfer agent will assign you an account number. • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Instruct your U.S. financial institution to wire money to the Fund.	***By Wire*** • Instruct your U.S. financial institution to wire money to the Fund.
By ACH Payment • Call, write or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Call the Fund to notify the transfer agent that you are faxing your completed application (and other required documents, if applicable). The transfer agent will assign you an account number. • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable). • The transfer agent will electronically debit your purchase proceeds from the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application. • ACH purchases are limited to $25,000 per day.	***By ACH Payment*** • Call the Fund to request a purchase by ACH payment. • The transfer agent will electronically debit your purchase proceeds from the U.S. financial institution account identified on your account application. • ACH purchases are limited to $25,000 per day.

Systematic Investments. You may establish a systematic investment plan to automatically invest a specific amount of money (up to $25,000 per day) into your account on a specified day and frequency not to exceed two investments per month. Payments for systematic investments are automatically debited from your designated savings or checking account via ACH. Systematic investments must be for at least $100 per occurrence. If you wish to enroll in a systematic investment plan, complete the appropriate section on the account application. Your signed account application must be received at least three business days prior to the initial transaction. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in a systematic investment plan by notifying the Fund at least two days in advance of the next withdrawal.

A systematic investment plan is a method of using dollar cost averaging as an investment strategy that involves investing a fixed amount of money at regular time intervals. However, a program of regular investment cannot ensure a profit or protect against a loss as a result of declining markets. By continually investing the same amount, you will be purchasing more shares when the price is lower and fewer shares when the price is higher. Please call (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) for additional information regarding systematic investment plans.

Frequent Trading. Frequent trading by a Fund shareholder may pose risks to other shareholders in the Fund, including (1) the dilution of the Fund's NAV, (2) an increase in the Fund's expenses, and (3) interference with the portfolio manager's ability to execute efficient investment strategies. The Adviser believes, however, that the Fund's portfolio generally will not be attractive to frequent traders or susceptible to market timing because Fund performance will not be entirely predictable due to the Fund's flexibility to change exposures (beta) to any particular index and its focus on individual stocks which are predominately U.S.-traded, highly liquid securities for which current New York Stock Exchange closing prices are readily available on a daily basis. Accordingly, the Board has not adopted a policy to monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares.

Canceled or Failed Payments. The Fund accepts checks and ACH payments at full value subject to collection. If the Fund does not receive your payment for shares or you pay with a check or ACH payment that does not clear, your purchase will be canceled within two business days of notification from your bank that your funds did not clear. You will be responsible for any actual losses and expenses incurred by the Fund or the transfer agent. The Fund and its agents have the right to reject or cancel any purchase request due to non-payment.

Selling Shares

Redemption orders received in good order will be processed at the next calculated NAV. The Fund typically expects to pay shareholder redemption requests, including during stressed market conditions, within one business day of receipt of the request in good order, and may seek to meet such redemption requests through one or more of the following methods: sales of portfolio assets, use of cash or cash equivalents held in the Fund's portfolio, and/or redemptions in-kind, as permitted by applicable rules and regulations. The right of redemption may not be suspended for more than seven days after the tender of Fund shares, except for any period during which (1) the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") determines that trading thereon is restricted, (2) an emergency (as determined by the SEC) exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of its securities is not reasonably practicable or as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine fairly the value of its net assets, or (3) the SEC has entered a suspension order for the protection of the shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund will not issue shares until payment is received. If redemption is sought for shares for which payment has not been received, the Fund will delay sending redemption proceeds until payment is received, which may be up to 15 calendar days.

How to Sell Shares from Your Account
Through a Financial Intermediary • If you purchased shares through your financial intermediary, your redemption order must be placed through the same financial intermediary.

By Mail
• Prepare a written request including:
  • your name(s) and signature(s);
  • your account number;
  • the Fund name;
  • the dollar amount or number of shares you want to sell;
  • how and where to send the redemption proceeds;
  • a Medallion Signature Guarantee (if required); and
  • other documentation (if required).
• Mail the Fund your request and documentation.

By Telephone
• Call the Fund with your request, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application.
• Provide the following information:
  • your account number;
  • the exact name(s) in which the account is registered; and
  • an additional form of identification.
• Redemption proceeds will be mailed to you by check or electronically credited to your account at the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application.

By Systematic Withdrawal • Complete the systematic withdrawal section of the application. • Attach a voided check to your application. • Mail the completed application to the Fund. • Redemption proceeds will be mailed to you by check or electronically credited to your account at the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application.

Wire Redemption Privileges. You may redeem your shares with proceeds payable by wire unless you declined wire redemption privileges on your account application. The minimum amount that may be redeemed by wire is $5,000.

Telephone Redemption Privileges. You may redeem your shares by telephone, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application. You may be responsible for an unauthorized telephone redemption order as long as the transfer agent takes reasonable measures to verify that the order is genuine. Telephone redemption orders may be difficult to complete during periods of significant economic or market activity. If you are not able to reach the Fund by telephone, you may mail us your redemption order.

Systematic Withdrawals. You may establish a systematic withdrawal plan to automatically redeem a specific amount of money or shares from your account on a specified day and frequency not to exceed one withdrawal per month. Payments for systematic withdrawals are sent by check to your address of record, or if you so designate, to your bank account by ACH payment. To establish a systematic withdrawal plan, complete the systematic withdrawal section of the account application. The plan may be terminated or modified by a shareholder or the

Fund at any time without charge or penalty. You may terminate your participation in a systematic withdrawal plan at any time by contacting the Fund sufficiently in advance of the next withdrawal, which generally means up to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, on the date of the scheduled withdrawal if notified by phone, or two business days in advance of the withdrawal date if notified in writing.

A withdrawal under a systematic withdrawal plan involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Please call (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) for additional information regarding systematic withdrawal plans.

Signature Guarantee Requirements. To protect you and the Fund against fraud, signatures on certain requests must have a Medallion Signature Guarantee. A Medallion Signature Guarantee verifies the authenticity of your signature. You may obtain a Medallion Signature Guarantee from most banking institutions or securities brokers but not from a notary public. Written instructions signed by all registered shareholders with a Medallion Signature Guarantee for each shareholder are required for any of the following:

- written requests to redeem $100,000 or more;
- changes to a shareholder's record name or account registration;
- paying redemption proceeds from an account for which the address has changed within the last 30 days;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to any person, address or financial institution account not on record;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to an account with a different registration (name or ownership) from your account; and
- adding or changing ACH or wire instructions, the telephone redemption or any other election in connection with your account.

The Fund reserves the right to require Medallion Signature Guarantees on all redemptions.

Small Account Balances. If the value of your account falls below the minimum account balances in the following table, the Fund may ask you to increase your balance. If the account value is still below the minimum balance after 60 days, the Fund may close your account and send you the proceeds. The Fund will not close your account if it falls below these amounts solely as a result of Fund performance.

	Minimum Account Balance
Standard Accounts	$5,000
Retirement Accounts	$5,000

Redemptions in Kind. Redemption proceeds normally are paid in cash. If deemed appropriate and advisable by the Adviser, the Fund may satisfy a redemption request from a shareholder by distributing portfolio securities pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. Pursuant to an election filed with the SEC, under certain circumstances, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in portfolio securities rather than in cash. If the Fund redeems shares in this manner, the shareholder assumes the risk of a subsequent change in the market value of those securities, the costs of liquidating the securities (such as brokerage costs) and the possibility of a lack of a liquid market for those securities. Please see the SAI for more details on redemptions in kind.

Lost Accounts. The transfer agent will consider your account lost if correspondence to your address of record is returned as undeliverable on two consecutive occasions, unless the transfer agent determines your new address. When an account is lost, all distributions on the account will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. In addition, the amount of any outstanding check (unpaid for six months or more) and checks that have been returned to the transfer agent may be reinvested at the current NAV, and the checks will be canceled. However, checks will not be reinvested into accounts with a zero balance but will be held in a different account. Any of your unclaimed property may be transferred to the state of your last known address if no activity occurs in your account within the time period specified by that state's law.

Retirement Accounts

You may invest in shares of the Fund through an IRA, including traditional and Roth IRAs, also known as a "Qualified Retirement Account." The Fund may also be appropriate for other retirement plans, such as 401(k) plans. Before investing in an IRA or other retirement account, you should consult your tax advisor. Whenever making an investment in an IRA or certain retirement plans, be sure to indicate the year to which the contribution is attributed.

Other Information

Distributions and Reinvestments. The Fund declares dividends from net investment income and pays them semi-annually. Any net capital gains and net foreign currency gains realized by the Fund are distributed at least annually.

Most investors typically have their income dividends and other distributions (each, a "distribution") paid by the Fund reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. If you choose this option, or if you do not indicate any choice, your distributions will be reinvested. Alternatively, you may choose to have your distributions of $10 or more sent directly to your bank account or paid to you by check. However, if a distribution is less than $10, your proceeds will be reinvested. If five or more of your distribution checks remain uncashed after 180 days, all subsequent distributions may be reinvested. For federal income tax purposes, distributions to shareholders other than qualified retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors are treated the same whether they are received in cash or reinvested.

Taxes. The Fund intends to operate in a manner such that it will qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and will not be liable for federal income or excise taxes.

The Fund's distributions of net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to you as ordinary income, except as noted below. The Fund's distributions of net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, are taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares. Distributions may also be subject to state and local income taxes. Some Fund distributions may also include nontaxable returns of capital, which reduce your tax basis in your Fund shares and are treated as gain from the sale of the shares to the extent they exceed your basis.

The Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.,* dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions) generally will be subject to federal income tax for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an "individual shareholder") who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rates for net capital gain – a maximum of 15% for individual shareholders with taxable income not exceeding certain thresholds and 20% for individual shareholders with taxable income exceeding the thresholds, which will be adjusted for inflation annually. A portion of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations; the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (thus excluding, among others, real estate investment trusts) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations, subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax. Tax laws and rates may change over time. Please consult a tax professional for more information.

Generally, Fund distributions are taxable to you in the year you receive them. However, any distributions that are declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record in such a month but paid in January generally are taxable as if received on December 31.

A distribution reduces the NAV of the Fund's shares by the amount of the distribution. If you purchase shares prior to a distribution, you are taxed on the full amount of the distribution even though it represents a partial return of your investment.

A sale (redemption) of Fund shares is a taxable event for federal income tax purposes. You will recognize a gain or loss on the transaction equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of your net redemption proceeds and your tax basis in the redeemed Fund shares. The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares as capital assets. Any capital gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares for more than one year at the time of the redemption, and any such gain will be taxed to individual shareholders at the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above. Any capital loss arising from a redemption of Fund shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net capital gain distributions received with respect to those shares. An exchange of the Fund's shares for shares of another fund will be treated as a sale of the Fund's shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to federal income tax.

Withholding Tax. If an individual shareholder fails to certify that the TIN furnished to the Fund is correct or furnishes an incorrect number, the Fund must withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury Department 28% of dividends, capital gain distributions, and redemption proceeds (regardless of whether the shareholder realizes a gain or loss) otherwise payable to the shareholder (together with the withholding described in the next sentence, "backup withholding"). Withholding at that rate also is required from the Fund's dividends and capital gain distributions otherwise payable to such a shareholder who is subject to backup withholding for any other reason. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts so withheld may be credited against a shareholder's federal income tax liability or refunded.

A Fund shareholder who wants to use the average basis method for determining basis in Fund shares that he or she acquired or acquires after December 31, 2011 ("Covered Shares") must elect to do so in writing (which may be electronic). If a Fund shareholder fails to affirmatively elect the average basis method, the basis determination will be made in accordance with the Fund's default method, which is first-in first-out. If, however, a Fund shareholder wishes to use a different method accepted by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for basis determination (*e.g.*, a specific identification method), the shareholder may elect to do so. The basis determination method that a Fund shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption (including a redemption that is part of an exchange) of Covered Shares after the settlement date of the redemption.

In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from a redemption of shares, the Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares and indicate whether they had a short-term (one year or less) or long-term (more than one year) holding period. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted basis determination method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law applies to them.

An individual shareholder whose "modified adjusted gross income" exceeds a threshold amount ($250,000 for married persons filing jointly and $200,000 for single taxpayers) ("Excess") is required to pay a 3.8% federal tax on the lesser of (1) the Excess or (2) the individual shareholder's "net investment income," which generally includes dividends, interest, and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including distributions the Fund pays and net gains realized on a redemption of Fund shares). This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

After December 31 of each year, the Fund will mail to its shareholders reports containing information about the federal income tax status of distributions paid during the year. For further information about the tax effects of investing in the Fund, please see the SAI and consult your tax advisor.

Organization. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust, and the Fund is a series thereof. The Fund does not expect to hold shareholders' meetings unless required by federal or Delaware law. Shareholders of each series of the Trust are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings unless a matter relates only to a specific series (such as the approval of an advisory agreement for the Fund). From time to time, large shareholders may control the Fund or the Trust.

Additional Information. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, sub-adviser(s), custodian, principal underwriter and transfer agent who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund shares. Neither this Prospectus, the SAI nor any other communication to shareholders is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust, its trustees or any series of the Trust, including the Fund, and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been audited by BBD, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the annual report dated March 31, 2017, which is available upon request.

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017	December 30, 2015 (c) through March 31, 2016
NET ASSET VALUE, Beginning of Period	$10.21	$10.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS		
Net investment loss (a)	(0.16)	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain	0.92	0.24
Total from Investment Operations	0.76	0.21
NET ASSET VALUE, End of Period	$10.97	$10.21
TOTAL RETURN	7.44%	2.10%(d)
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTARY DATA		
Net Assets at End of Period (000's omitted)	$14,188	$12,221
Ratios to Average Net Assets:		
Net investment loss	(1.53)%	(1.13)%(e)
Net expenses	2.62%	2.20%(e)
Dividend and interest expenses	0.70%	0.25%(e)
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.92%	1.95%(e)
Gross expenses (b)	3.70%	4.37%(e)
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	29%	6%(d)

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during each period.
(b) Reflects the expense ratio excluding any waivers and/or reimbursements.
(c) Commencement of operations.
(d) Not annualized.
(e) Annualized.

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FACTS	WHAT DOES THE ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: ▪ Social Security number and ▪ Account balances and ▪ Account transactions and ▪ Checking account information and ▪ Retirement assets and ▪ Wire transfer instructions. When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your credit worthiness	No	We do not share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share

Questions?	Call toll-free (888) 992-2765.

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund

What we do	
How does the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you ▪ open an account or ▪ provide account information or ▪ make deposits or withdrawals from your account or ▪ make a wire transfer or ▪ tell us where to send the money. We also collect your personal information from other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only ▪ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness ▪ affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. *Absolute Investment Advisers LLC, the investment adviser to the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, could be deemed to be an affiliate.*
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. *The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between non-affiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. *The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund doesn't jointly market.*

ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

The SAI provides additional information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into, and is legally part of, this Prospectus.

Contacting the Fund

You may obtain free copies of the annual/semi-annual reports and the SAI, request other information and discuss your questions about the Fund by contacting the Fund at:

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund
P.O. Box 588
Portland, Maine 04112
(888) 99-ABSOLUTE or
(888) 992-2765 (toll free)

The Fund's Prospectus, SAI and annual and semi-annual reports are available, without charge, on Absolute's website at: www.absoluteadvisers.com.

Securities and Exchange Commission Information

You may also review and copy the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, the SAI and other information about the Fund at the Public Reference Room of the SEC. The scheduled hours of operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. You may obtain copies of this information, for a duplication fee, by e-mailing or writing to:

Securities and Exchange Commission
Public Reference Section
Washington, D.C. 20549-1520
e-mail: publicinfo@sec.gov

Fund information, including copies of the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI, is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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212-PRU2-0817

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