

**Item 1: Cover Page**

**Part 2A of Form ADV  
Firm Brochure**

March 31, 2013

**Solutions Funds Group, Inc.**

SEC No. 801-72794

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Solutions Funds Group, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 866-734-0131. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or state regulatory authority does not imply a certain level of skill or expertise.

Additional information about Solutions Funds Group, Inc., is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

## **Item 2: Material Changes**

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to new regulatory requirements and rules. As you will see, this document is a narrative that is substantially different in form and content, and includes some new information that we were not previously required to disclose.

Consistent with the new rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary.

## Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page.....	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	5
A. Description of Your Advisory Firm.....	5
B. Mutual Fund Portfolio Management.....	5
C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions.....	5
D. Wrap Fee Programs.....	5
E. Client Assets Under Management.....	5
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	6
A. Fund Portfolio Management Fees.....	6
B. Client Payment of Fees.....	6
C. Additional Client Fees Charged.....	6
D. Prepayment of Client Fees.....	6
E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	7
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.....	8
Item 7: Types of Clients.....	9
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss.....	10
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies.....	10
B. Material Risks of Investment Instruments.....	16
C. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks.....	31
D. Security-Specific Material Risks.....	43
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	44
A. Criminal or Civil Actions.....	44
B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings.....	44
C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings.....	44
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	45
A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration.....	45
B. Futures or Commodity Registration.....	45

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest.....	45
D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest.....	46
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading .....	47
A. Code of Ethics Description.....	47
B. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest .....	47
C. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest .....	47
D. Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest .....	48
Item 12: Brokerage Practices .....	49
A. Trust Administration & Fund Distributor .....	49
B. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Fund Transactions .....	49
C. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Fund Accounts .....	50
Item 13: Review of Accounts .....	52
A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved.....	52
B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis.....	52
C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency.....	52
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	53
A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest .....	53
B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals.....	53
Item 15: Custody .....	54
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	55
Item 17: Voting Client Securities .....	56
Item 18: Financial Information .....	57
A. Balance Sheet.....	57
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients.....	57
C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years .....	57

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## **Item 4: Advisory Business**

### **A. Description of Your Advisory Firm**

Solutions Funds Group, Inc. ("SFG" and/or the "firm") is an SEC-registered investment adviser with its principal place of business located in Illinois. SFG began conducting business in 2011.

Ronald Stanley Niemaszyk, Larry Shover, and Richard Knott are the firm's executive officers and together they control the activities of SFG.

### **B. Mutual Fund Portfolio Management**

SFG provides discretionary portfolio management services to clients using model asset allocation portfolios. Each model portfolio is designed to meet a particular investment goal. SFG provides these services to the SFG Futures Strategy Fund (the "Fund"), a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. SFG serves as the investment manager to the Fund, and continuously manages the fund assets based on the investment goals and objectives as outlined in the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Interested investors should refer to the Fund's Prospectus and SAI for important information regarding objectives, investments, time-horizon, risks, fees, and additional disclosures. These documents are available from SFG by contacting us at 866-734-0131. Prior to making any investment in the funds, investors and prospective investors should carefully review these documents for a comprehensive understanding of the terms and conditions applicable for investment in the Fund.

### **C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions**

The Fund will be managed on the basis of the investment objectives and criteria established in the fund's Prospectus and SAI.

### **D. Wrap Fee Programs**

SFG does not participate in wrap fee programs. (Wrap fee programs offer services for one all-inclusive fee.)

### **E. Client Assets Under Management**

As of December 31, 2012, SFG manages \$26,851,253 of discretionary assets and \$0 of non-discretionary assets.

## Item 5: Fees and Compensation

### A. Fund Portfolio Management Fees

SFG charges an asset-based fee for this service at 1.55% of assets under management; however, SFG has agreed to waive its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) for the Fund do not exceed 1.88%, 1.88%, 2.63%, and 1.63%, of the Fund's average net assets, for Class N, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares, respectively, through March 31, 2013, subject thereafter to annual re-approval of the agreement by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees").

The fee arrangement, termination, and refund policies are described in the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Specific advisory fees and expense-related information may be found in the Fund's Prospectus and SAI.

### B. Client Payment of Fees

SFG does not deduct its fees. Fees for investment management are accrued daily based upon the average daily value of the fund's assets.

### C. Additional Client Fees Charged

In addition to SFG's advisory fees, the Fund is also responsible for the fees and expenses charged by custodians and imposed by broker-dealers, including but not limited to any transaction charges imposed by a broker-dealer with which an independent investment manager effects transactions for the client's account(s). Please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section (Item 12) of this Brochure for additional information.

All fees paid to SFG for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds and/or ETFs. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees will generally include a management fee, other fund expenses, and a possible distribution fee. If the fund also imposes sales charges, a client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge. Accordingly, the client should review both the fees charged by the funds and SFG's fees to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by the fund and to thereby evaluate the advisory services being provided.

### D. Prepayment of Client Fees

SFG does not require the prepayment of advisory fees. SFG's fees will be disbursed to SFG by Gemini Fund Services, LLC.

### **E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients**

SFG employees are compensated solely through a salary and bonus structure. SFG is not paid any sales, service, or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or any other investment products.

## **Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management**

SFG does not charge performance-based fees and therefore has no economic incentive to manage clients' portfolios in any way other than what is in their best interests.



## **Item 7: Types of Clients**

SFG provides advisory services to its Fund portfolios. In addition, although SFG presently does not provide separately managed account services, it reserves the right to do so in the future. To the extent that SFG offers separately managed account services, it will do so for individuals, trusts, corporations, and other legal entities.

## Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss

### A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The methods of analysis may include fundamental and technical analysis, quantitative methods for optimizing client portfolios, computer-based risk/return analysis, and statistical and/or computer models utilizing long-term economic criteria. SFG may employ outside vendors or utilize third-party software to assist in formulating investment recommendations to clients.

SFG uses the following methods of analysis in formulating its investment advice and/or managing client assets:

- *Fundamental Analysis.* SFG attempts to measure the intrinsic value of a security by looking at economic and financial factors (including the overall economy, industry conditions, and the financial condition and management of the company itself) to determine if the company is underpriced (indicating it may be a good time to buy) or overpriced (indicating it may be time to sell).

Fundamental analysis does not attempt to anticipate market movements. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

- *Technical Analysis.* SFG analyzes past market movements and applies that analysis to the present in an attempt to recognize recurring patterns of investor behavior and potentially predict future price movement.

Technical analysis does not consider the underlying financial condition of a company. This presents a risk in that a poorly managed or financially unsound company may underperform regardless of market movement.

- *Cyclical Analysis.* In this type of technical analysis, SFG measures the movements of a particular stock against the overall market in an attempt to predict the price movement of the security.
- *Risks for All Forms of Analysis.* SFG's securities analysis methods rely on the assumption that the companies whose securities the firm purchases and sells, the rating agencies that review these securities, and other publicly available sources of information about these securities are providing accurate and unbiased data. While SFG is alert to indications that data may be incorrect, there is always a risk that its analysis may be compromised by inaccurate or misleading information.

#### A.1. Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the Fund is long-term growth of capital aimed to produce risk-adjusted returns and absolute returns over a full market cycle while managing risk exposure. The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without the approval of shareholders. Shareholders will be given 60 days' notice of any such change.

## A.2. Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives using two principal strategies:

- **Global Macro Managed Futures Strategy.** The global macro managed futures strategy seeks to provide returns non-correlated with traditional portfolios through allocation (through one or more Underlying Pools, as defined below) to exchange-traded and CFTC-approved financial instruments. Implementation of the strategy is based on multiple forms of diversification: (i) across market sectors; (ii) across geography; (iii) across investment horizon; and (iv) across tactical strategies, such as trend following and mean reversion. The fundamental strategy will be deployed by allocating assets to multi-strategy single portfolio managers and/or one or more commodity pools (each an "Underlying Pool"), including one or more commodity pools operated by Efficient Capital Management, LLC. Efficient Capital Management, LLC, as manager of one or more Underlying Pools, allocates to commodity trading advisors (each a "CTA") – via separately managed accounts – according to the CTA's correlation to the Underlying Pool's overall portfolio. Each Underlying Pool invests according to such Underlying Pool manager's trading strategy and will generally trade a diversified portfolio of commodity interests, including but not limited to futures contracts, forward contracts, listed options, and foreign exchange. Trade duration spans across various time frames and could last over one year. Quantitative models driven mainly by volatility and correlation measurements are employed to control investment biases on the decisions that determine the portfolio's leverage and entry and exit trade signals.

The Fund will execute its managed futures strategy primarily by investing up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary will invest the majority of its assets in Underlying Pools. The Subsidiary is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund.

- **Absolute Return Strategy.** The Fund utilizes strategies and investment techniques aimed to produce risk-adjusted returns and absolute returns over a full market cycle while managing risk exposure. These strategies are common hedge fund-type strategies and 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 or special situations and events (such as spin-offs or reorganizations). Such strategies may have low sensitivity to traditional markets because they seek opportunities and risks that are unrelated to traditional markets.

The Fund pursues its investment objective by aiming to provide exposure to several strategies often referred to as "absolute return" strategies. Utilizing a well-diversified portfolio of instruments, the Fund seeks exposure to the following sub-strategies: convertible arbitrage, event driven arbitrage, fixed income arbitrage, equity market neutral, and long/short equity. Through exposure to these sub-strategies, the Fund attempts to generate positive absolute returns over time. The Fund implements these sub-strategies by investing in publicly traded ETFs, ETNs, or open-end mutual funds that are linked to a specific index, along with fixed-income securities, as part of the overall absolute return strategy.

SFG, at its sole discretion, will determine how the Fund allocates its hedge fund exposure with respect to investments made in connection with the replication strategy. The allocation weightings may vary from time to time depending on market conditions and other factors.

The sub-strategies employed by the Fund include:

- **Convertible Arbitrage.** Convertible arbitrage strategies seek to profit from the complexity of the pricing of convertible bonds (which contain elements of both a fixed-income security and an equity option) by structuring trades using multiple securities within the capital structure of a convertible bond issuer.
- **Equity Market Neutral.** Equity market neutral strategies seek to exploit investment opportunities unique to some specific group of stocks while maintaining a neutral exposure to broad groups of stocks defined, for example, by sector, industry, market capitalization, country, or region. This strategy holds long/short equity positions, with long positions hedged with short positions in the same and related sectors, which attempts to minimize the effect of sector-wide events on the equity market neutral investor.
- **Event Driven.** Event driven strategies seek to profit from investing in the securities of companies based not on a value or growth investment style but rather on the basis that a specific event or catalyst will affect future prices. This sub-strategy attempts to capitalize on price discrepancies and returns generated by corporate activity including merger arbitrage.
- **Fixed Income Arbitrage.** Fixed income arbitrage strategies seek to profit from exploiting mispricings of various liquid fixed income or interest rate-sensitive securities. This sub-strategy seeks to provide long and short exposure to bond and currency markets, long and short exposure to investment-grade credit markets, and long and short exposure to forward mortgage-backed securities.
- **Long/Short Equity.** Long/short equity strategies seek to provide long and short exposure to a diversified portfolio of equities which involves simultaneously investing in equities (i.e., investing long) that the strategy expects to increase in value and immediately selling equities (i.e., short selling) that the strategy expects to decrease in value. Long/short equity ETFs and ETNs may maintain a variety of weightings of industry exposures and also seek to exploit pricing inefficiencies between related securities.

### A.3. Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Before investing in the Fund, clients should carefully consider their own investment goals, the amount of time they are willing to leave their money invested, and the amount of risk they are willing to take. In addition to possibly not achieving their investment goals, clients could lose money by investing in the Fund. The value of their investment in the Fund will go up and down with the prices of the securities in which the Fund invests. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- **Commodities Risk.** Investing in the commodities markets (directly or indirectly) may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors, as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes, or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

- **Credit Risk.** There is a risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and other investments held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Underlying Pool's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including leverage risk, counterparty default risk, and tracking risk.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risks.** Fixed income securities are subject to the risk that securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. Fixed income securities with longer maturities are subject to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed-income securities with shorter maturities. Fixed income securities are also subject to prepayment and credit risks.
- **Foreign Currency Risk.** Currency trading risks include market risk, credit risk, and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies in which the Fund is long or short. Credit risk results because a currency trade counterparty may default. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.
- **Foreign Investment Risk.** Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values; adverse political, social and economic developments; less liquidity; greater volatility; less developed or less efficient trading markets; political instability; and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from or greater than risks of investing in foreign developed countries.
- **Foreign Exchanges Risk.** A portion of the derivatives trades made by the Fund may take place on foreign markets. Neither existing CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to transactions on foreign markets. Some of these foreign markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are so-called principals' markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a commodity interest transaction, and not of the exchange or clearing corporation. In these kinds of markets, there is risk of bankruptcy or other failure or refusal to perform by the counterparty.
- **General Market Risk.** There is a risk that the value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate based on the performance of the Fund's investments and other factors affecting the commodities and/or securities markets generally.
- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

- **Leverage Risk.** Using derivatives to increase the Underlying Pools' combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Underlying Pools' potential for gain or loss and therefore amplify the effects of market volatility on the Underlying Pools' (and indirectly the Fund's) share price.
- **Limited History of Operations.** The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operation. In addition, SFG is a newly formed adviser and has not previously managed a mutual fund.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- **Management Risk.** There is a risk that investment strategies employed by SFG in selecting investments and asset allocations for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of the client's investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies.
- **Market Risk.** Overall securities and derivatives market risks may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, the client's investment in the Fund decreases in value and the client could lose money.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** A non-diversified fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of securities, exposing the Fund to fluctuations in net asset value and total return.
- **Short Position Risk.** The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short position if the price of the short position instrument increases in value between the date of the short position sale and the date on which an offsetting position is purchased. Short positions may be considered speculative transactions and involve special risks, including greater reliance on SFG or an underlying portfolio manager's ability to accurately anticipate the future value of a security or instrument. The Fund's losses are potentially unlimited in a short position transaction.
- **Strategy Risk.** Investment strategies employed by SFG in selecting investments and asset allocations for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of the client's investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.
- **Regulatory Change Risk.** The Fund has filed with the National Futures Association a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under Section 4.5 of regulations of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, with respect to the Fund's operation. Recently, the CFTC has proposed a change to Section 4.5 and other regulations which, if adopted, could require the Fund, the Subsidiary, and some or all Underlying Pools to register with the CFTC. Such changes could potentially limit or restrict the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy and/or increase the costs of implementing its strategy.

- **Tax Risk.** Certain of the Fund's investment strategies, including transactions in options and futures contracts, may be subject to the special tax rules, the effect of which may have adverse tax consequences for the Fund. Also, by investing in commodities indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to the commodities markets within the U.S. federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. However, because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation, any income received from its investments will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains. Additionally, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued a number of private letter rulings to other mutual funds (unrelated to the Fund) which indicate that certain income from a fund's investment in a wholly owned foreign subsidiary will constitute "qualifying income" for purposes of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). However, the IRS has suspended issuance of any further letters pending a review of its position. If the IRS were to change its position with respect to the conclusions reached in its private letter rulings (which change in position might be applied to the Fund retroactively), the income from the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary might not be qualifying income and the Fund might not qualify as a regulated investment company for one or more years.
- **Underlying Pools Risk.** Underlying Pools are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in an Underlying Pool and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. The Underlying Pools will pay management fees, brokerage commissions, and operating expenses as well as performance-based fees to each Underlying Pool manager. Those performance-based fees will be paid by the Underlying Pool to each manager without regard to the performance of other managers and the Underlying Pool's overall profitability. Underlying Pools are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the Fund. There is no guarantee that any of the trading strategies used by the managers retained by an Underlying Pool will be profitable or avoid losses.
- **Wholly Owned Subsidiary Risk.** The Subsidiary will not be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and, unless otherwise noted in the firm's Prospectus, will not be subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in the firm's Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. A client's cost of investing in the Fund will be higher because the client indirectly bears the expenses of the Subsidiary.

#### A.4. Additional Information about Underlying Pools

Each Underlying Pool, or share classes of the Underlying Pool, is managed by a manager or trading adviser, pursuant to a proprietary strategy. The Underlying Pools use a form of leverage often referred to as "notional funding" – that is, the nominal trading level for an Underlying Pool will exceed the cash deposited in its trading accounts. For example, if the Underlying Pool manager wants the Underlying Pool to trade a \$10,000,000 portfolio (the "nominal trading



level”), the Underlying Pool’s margin requirement may be \$500,000. The Underlying Pool can either deposit \$10,000,000 to “fully fund” the account, or can deposit only a portion of the \$10,000,000, provided the amount deposited meets the account’s ongoing minimum margin requirements. The difference between the amount of cash deposited in the account and the nominal trading level of the account is referred to as notional funding. The use of notional funding (i.e., leverage) will increase the volatility of the Underlying Pools. In addition, the leverage may make the Underlying Pools subject to more frequent margin calls. However, additional funds to meet margin calls are available only to the extent of an Underlying Pool’s assets and not from the Subsidiary or the Fund. Underlying Pool management fees are based on the nominal trading level and not the cash deposited in the trading account. For illustration purposes only, assume an Underlying Pool has assets of \$50 million. The Underlying Pool is notionally funded and uses a nominal trading level of \$200 million. The Underlying Pool pays its manager an annual management fee of 2% of the nominal account size, or \$4,000,000. While the management fee represents 2% of the nominal account size (\$200 million), the management fee represents 8% of the cash deposited (\$50 million) in the Underlying Pool’s trading account.

#### **A.5. Portfolio Holdings Information**

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI.

### **B. Material Risks of Investment Instruments**

The following pages contain more detailed information about the types of instruments in which the Fund may invest, strategies SFG may employ in pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective, and a summary of related risks.

#### **B.1. Equity Securities**

An equity security (such as a stock, partnership interest, or other beneficial interest in an issuer) represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. Its value is based on the success of the company’s business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock. Convertible securities are securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula.

The risks of investing in companies in general include business failure and reliance on erroneous reports. To the extent the Fund is invested in the equity securities of small- or medium-size companies, it will be exposed to the risks of smaller sized companies. Small- and medium-size companies, directly or indirectly, often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, those companies often have limited product lines or services, markets, or financial



resources, or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these securities are not well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership, and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

## **B.2. Preferred Stock**

A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the receipt of dividends and in any residual assets after payment to creditors should the issuer be dissolved. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

## **B.3. Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETF")**

An ETF generally is an open-end investment company, unit investment trust, or a portfolio of securities deposited with a depository in exchange for depository receipts. The portfolios of ETFs generally consist of common stocks that closely track the performance and dividend yield of specific securities indices, either broad market, sector, or international. ETFs provide investors the opportunity to buy or sell throughout the day an entire portfolio of stocks in a single security. Although index mutual funds are similar, they are generally sold and redeemed only once per day at market close. Broad securities market index ETFs include Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts ("SPDRs"), which are interests in a unit investment trust representing an undivided interest in a portfolio of all of the common stocks of the S&P 500 Index. The ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the sale of the security at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the ETFs in which the Fund invests hold securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations or securities with substantial market risk, they will have a greater exposure to liquidity risk.

## **B.4. Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETN")**

Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to counterparty and fixed-income risk. ETNs are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that have characteristics and risks similar to those of fixed-income securities and trade on a major exchange similar to shares of ETFs. This type of debt security differs, however, from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, no period coupon payments are distributed, and no principal protections exist. The purpose of ETNs is to create a type of security that combines the

aspects of both bonds and ETFs. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity; level of supply and demand for the ETN; volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities or securities markets; changes in the applicable interest rates; changes in the issuer's credit rating; and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity or security. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings also may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. If the Fund must sell some or all of its ETN holdings and the secondary market is weak, it may have to sell such holdings at a discount. If the Fund holds its investment in an ETN until maturity, the issuer will give the Fund a cash amount that would be equal to principal amount (subject to the day's index factor). ETNs are also subject to counterparty credit risk and fixed-income risk.

### **B.5. Foreign Investments and Currencies**

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are not publicly traded in the United States. The Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), foreign securities traded on a national securities market and that may purchase and sell foreign currency on a spot basis and enter into forward currency contracts (see "Forward Currency Contracts" below).

- **Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest its assets in securities of foreign issuers in the form of depositary receipts, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, which are securities representing securities of foreign issuers. A purchaser of unsponsored depositary receipts may not have unlimited voting rights and may not receive as much information about the issuer of the underlying securities as with a sponsored depositary receipt. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, ADRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following:

- **Political and Economic Factors.** Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification, and balance of payments position. The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as those of the United States. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods, or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

- **Currency Fluctuations.** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect the Fund's income. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time.
- **Market Characteristics.** Many foreign securities in which the Fund may invest could be purchased in over-the-counter markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may be more volatile than those in the United States. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Fund's foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.
- **Legal and Regulatory Matters.** Certain foreign countries may have less supervision of securities markets, brokers, and issuers of securities, and less financial information available from issuers, than is available in the United States.
- **Taxes.** The interest and dividends payable on certain of the Fund's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to Fund shareholders.
- **Costs.** To the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, its expense ratio is likely to be higher than those of investment companies investing only in domestic securities because the cost of maintaining the custody of foreign securities is higher.
- **Emerging Markets.** The Fund's investments in foreign securities may include securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including: less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less-developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.
- **Forward Currency Contracts.** The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts in anticipation of changes in currency exchange rates. A forward currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties at a price set at the time of the contract. For example, the Fund might purchase a particular currency or enter into a forward currency contract to preserve the U.S. dollar price of securities it intends to purchase or has contracted to purchase. Alternatively, it might sell a particular currency on either a spot or forward basis to hedge against an anticipated decline in the

dollar value of securities it intends to sell or has contracted to sell. Although this strategy could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain from an increase in the value of the currency.

In considering whether to invest in the securities of a foreign company, SFG considers such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends, and the performance of securities markets within the U.S. and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental, and social conditions of the country or countries where the company is located. The extent to which the Fund will be invested in foreign companies, and countries and depositary receipts will fluctuate from time to time within the limitations described in the Prospectus and SAI, will depend on SFG's assessment of prevailing market, economic, and other conditions.

### **B.6. Fixed-Income Securities**

The Fund may invest in a wide range of fixed-income securities, which may include obligations of any rating or maturity.

The Fund may invest in investment-grade corporate debt securities and lower-rated corporate debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). Lower-rated or high-yield debt securities include corporate high-yield debt securities, zero-coupon securities, payment-in-kind securities, and strips. Investment-grade corporate bonds are those rated BBB or better by Standard & Poor's Rating Service ("S&P") or Baa or better by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"). Securities rated BBB by S&P are considered investment grade, but Moody's considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics. The Fund may also invest in unrated securities.

- **Junk Bonds.** The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in junk bonds. Junk bonds generally offer a higher current yield than that available for higher-grade issues. However, lower-rated securities involve higher risks in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers, and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default. In addition, the market for lower-rated debt securities has expanded rapidly in recent years, and its growth paralleled a long economic expansion. At times in recent years, the prices of many lower-rated debt securities declined substantially, reflecting an expectation that many issuers of such securities might experience financial difficulties. As a result, the yields on lower-rated debt securities rose dramatically, but such higher yields did not reflect the value of the income stream that holders of such securities expected but rather the risk that holders of such securities could lose a substantial portion of their value as a result of the issuers' financial restructuring or default. There can be no assurance that such declines will not recur. The market for lower-rated debt issues generally is thinner and less active than that for higher-quality securities, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and

investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated securities, especially in a thinly traded market. Changes by recognized rating services in their rating of a fixed-income security may affect the value of these investments. The Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, SFG will monitor the investment to determine whether continued investment in the security will assist in meeting the Fund's investment objective.

- **Corporate Debt Securities.** Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, although corporate debt instruments may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured.

The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid-, and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types and maturities of corporate debt securities as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment-grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher-quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher-ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower-ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

- **Zero-Coupon Securities.** Zero-coupon securities make no periodic interest payments, but are sold at a deep discount from their face value. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. The discount varies depending on the time remaining until

maturity, as well as market interest rates, liquidity of the security, and the issuer's perceived credit quality. If the issuer defaults, the holder may not receive any return on its investment. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest and compound semi-annually at the rate fixed at the time of issuance, their value generally is more volatile than the value of other fixed-income securities. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, zero-coupon securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds paying interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value because the bonds reflect a fixed rate of return. An investment in zero-coupon and delayed interest securities may cause the Fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on its investment.

- **Unrated Debt Securities.** Unrated debt, while not necessarily lower in quality than rated securities, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand for the issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of getting a rating for their bonds. The creditworthiness of the issuer as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the security will be analyzed to determine whether to purchase unrated bonds.

### **B.7. Convertible Securities**

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security is a fixed-income security (a debt instrument or a preferred stock) which may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar non-convertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock.

### **B.8. Warrants**

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

### **B.9. Temporary and Cash Investments**

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its



principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic, or political conditions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objectives during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

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

- **Money Market Mutual Funds.** The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market mutual funds seek to earn income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high-quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations, and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses.

A client's cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market mutual fund shares. The client will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount, and character of distributions to the client and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by the client.

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

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

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

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under the investment objective and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, the Fund may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

- ***Savings Association Obligations.*** The Fund may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus, and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. government.
- ***Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes, and Other Corporate Obligations.*** The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

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

Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Fund may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated "A" or higher by S&P or "A" or higher by Moody's.

#### **B.10. Asset-Backed Securities**

The Fund may invest in certain types of asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities are securities issued by trusts and special purpose entities that are backed by pools of assets, such as automobile and credit-card receivables and home equity loans, which pass through the



payments on the underlying obligations to the security holders (less servicing fees paid to the originator or fees for any credit enhancement). Typically, the originator of the loan or accounts receivable paper transfers it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as securities with a minimum denomination and a specific term. The securities are then privately placed or publicly offered. Examples include certificates for automobile receivables and so-called plastic bonds, backed by credit card receivables.

The value of an asset-backed security is affected by, among other things, changes in the market's perception of the asset backing the security, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, and the financial institution providing any credit enhancement. Payments of principal and interest passed through to holders of asset-backed securities are frequently supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guarantee by another entity, or by having a priority to certain of the borrower's other assets. The degree of credit enhancement varies and generally applies to only a portion of the asset-backed security's par value. Value is also affected if any credit enhancement has been exhausted.

#### **B.11. U.S. Government Obligations**

The Fund may invest in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. See also "Mortgage-Backed Securities" below.

#### **B.12. Mortgage-Backed Securities**

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. A mortgage-backed security is a type of pass-through security, which is a security representing pooled debt obligations repackaged as interests that pass income through an intermediary to investors. In the case of mortgage-backed securities, the ownership interest is in a pool of mortgage loans.

Mortgage-backed securities are most commonly issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLB"), or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), but may also be issued or guaranteed by other private issuers. GNMA is a government-owned corporation that is an agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the United States, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities. FNMA is a publicly owned, government-sponsored corporation that mostly packages mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration, but also sells some non-governmentally backed mortgages. Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and

interest only by FNMA. The FHLMC is a publicly chartered agency that buys qualifying residential mortgages from lenders, repackages them, and provides certain guarantees. Pass-through securities issued by the FHLMC are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest only by the FHLMC.

Some of these obligations are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations. Still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide, or continue to provide, financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so by law. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation.

In September of 2008, due to the value of FNMA's and FHLMC's securities falling sharply and concerns that the firms did not have sufficient capital to offset losses resulting from the mortgage crisis, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed FNMA and FHLMC into conservatorship. The effect this conservatorship will have on the companies' securities is unclear. In addition to placing the companies in conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury announced three additional steps that it intended to take with respect to FNMA and FHLMC. First, the U.S. Treasury has agreed to provide up to \$200 billion of capital as needed to ensure that FNMA and FHLMC each maintains a positive net worth and is able to fulfill their financial obligations. Second, the U.S. Treasury established a secured lending facility available to FNMA and FHLMC. Third, the U.S. Treasury initiated a temporary program to purchase FNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities. The secured lending facility and the temporary purchase program terminated on December 31, 2009. However, the U.S. Treasury announced in December 2009 that it would permit its funding commitment to increase as necessary to prevent any cumulative reduction in net worth of FNMA and FHLMC over the next three years. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives will be successful.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers, whether or not such obligations are subject to guarantees by the private issuer, may entail greater risk than obligations directly or indirectly guaranteed by the U.S. Government. The average life of a mortgage-backed security is likely to be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgage pools underlying the securities. Prepayments of principal by mortgagors and mortgage foreclosures will usually result in the return of the greater part of principal invested far in advance of the maturity of the mortgages in the pool.

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities (collateral collectively hereinafter referred to as "Mortgage Assets"). Multi-class pass-through securities are interests in a trust composed of Mortgage Assets, and all references in this section to CMOs include multi-class pass-through securities. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates, resulting in a loss of all or part of the premium if any has been paid. Interest is paid or accrues on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly, or semiannual basis. The principal and interest payments on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the various classes of CMOs in several ways. Typically,

payments of principal, including any prepayments, on the underlying mortgages are applied to the classes in the order of their respective stated maturities or final distribution dates, so that no payment of principal is made on CMOs of a class until all CMOs of other classes having earlier stated maturities or final distribution dates have been paid in full.

Stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS") are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. The Fund will only invest in SMBS whose mortgage assets are U.S. government obligations and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will be structured so that one class receives some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class receives most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities. The market value of any class which consists primarily or entirely of principal payments is generally unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates.

Investment in mortgage-backed securities poses several risks, including among others prepayment, market, and credit risk. Prepayment risk reflects the risk that borrowers may prepay their mortgages faster than expected, thereby affecting the investment's average life and perhaps its yield. Whether a mortgage loan is prepaid is almost entirely controlled by the borrower. Borrowers are most likely to exercise prepayment options at the time when it is least advantageous to investors, generally prepaying mortgages as interest rates fall and slowing payments as interest rates rise. Besides the effect of prevailing interest rates, the rate of prepayment and refinancing of mortgages may also be affected by home value appreciation, ease of the refinancing process, and local economic conditions. Market risk reflects the risk that the price of a security may fluctuate over time. The price of mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to prevailing interest rates, the length of time the security is expected to be outstanding, and the liquidity of the issue. In a period of unstable interest rates, there may be decreased demand for certain types of mortgage-backed securities, and the Fund, to the extent that it is invested in such securities and desires to sell them, may find it difficult to find a buyer, which may in turn decrease the price at which they may be sold. Credit risk reflects the risk that the Fund may not receive all or part of its principal because the issuer or credit enhancer has defaulted on its obligations. Obligations issued by U.S. government-related entities are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. However, as described above, the U.S. government has recently taken steps with respect to FNMA and FHLMC to ensure that they are able to fulfill their financial obligations. The performance of private label mortgage-backed securities, issued by private institutions, is based on the financial health of those institutions. With respect to GNMA certificates, although GNMA guarantees timely payment even if homeowners delay or default, tracking the "pass-through" payments may at times be difficult.

### **B.13. Restricted Securities**

The Fund may invest in securities that are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). These

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

Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities, and the Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. The Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

#### **B.14. When-Issued Securities**

The Fund may from time to time purchase securities on a “when-issued” basis. The price of such securities, which may be expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the when-issued securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within one month of the purchase. During the period between purchase and settlement, the Fund makes no payment to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund. To the extent that assets of the Fund are held in cash pending the settlement of a purchase of securities, the Fund would earn no income. While when-issued securities may be sold prior to the settlement date, the Fund intends to purchase such securities with the purpose of actually acquiring them unless a sale appears desirable for investment reasons. At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, it will record the transaction and reflect the value of the security in determining its net asset value. The market value of the when-issued securities may be more or less than the purchase price. The Fund does not believe that its net asset value or income will be adversely affected by the purchase of securities on a when-issued basis. The Fund will segregate liquid assets equal in value to commitments for when-issued securities, which may reduce but does not eliminate leverage.

#### **B.15. Illiquid Securities**

As a non-principal strategy, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid at the time of purchase, which means that there may be legal or contractual restrictions on their disposition or that there are no readily available market quotations for such a security. Illiquid securities present the risks that the Fund may have difficulty valuing these holdings

and/or may be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price desired. There are generally no restrictions on the Fund's ability to invest in restricted securities (that is, securities that are not registered pursuant to the Securities Act), except to the extent such securities may be considered illiquid. Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act will be considered liquid if determined to be so under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. SFG is responsible for making the determination as to the liquidity of restricted securities (pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees). The Fund will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which the Fund has valued the security. Factors considered in determining whether a security is illiquid may include, but are not limited to, the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the security and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the security, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the security has been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"); the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, an analysis similar to that which would be performed by an NRSRO is performed. If a restricted security is determined to be liquid, it will not be included within the category of illiquid securities, which may not exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the level of the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing the securities. The Fund is permitted to sell restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers.

#### **B.16. Wholly Owned Subsidiary**

The Fund will invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"), which is expected to invest primarily in commodity and financial futures and option contracts, as well as fixed-income securities and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivatives positions. As a result, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in these investments through the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary will not be registered under the 1940 Act but will be subject to certain of the investor protections of that Act. The Fund, as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. However, since the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and the Fund and Subsidiary are both managed by SFG, it is unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund or its shareholders. The Fund's Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiary and the Fund's role as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. Also, in managing the Subsidiary's portfolio, SFG will be subject to the same investment restrictions and operational guidelines that apply to the management of

the SFG Futures Strategy Fund, including any collateral or segregation requirements in connection with various investment strategies.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate, or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax, or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, the Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

### **B.17. Underlying Funds**

The Fund invests a portion of its assets directly, or through the Subsidiary, in corporations (including foreign corporations), limited partnerships, and other pooled investment vehicles ("Underlying Funds"). Each Underlying Fund, or share class of the Underlying Fund, is managed by its own manager or trading adviser, pursuant to a proprietary strategy. The Underlying Funds use a form of leverage often referred to as "notional funding" – that is, the nominal trading level for an Underlying Fund will exceed the cash deposited in its trading accounts. For example, if the Underlying Fund manager wants the Underlying Fund to trade a \$200,000,000 portfolio (the "nominal trading level"), the Underlying Fund's margin requirement may be \$10,000,000. The Underlying Fund can either deposit \$200,000,000 to "fully fund" the account or can deposit only a portion of the \$200,000,000, provided that the amount deposited meets the account's ongoing minimum margin requirements. The difference between the amount of cash deposited in the account and the nominal trading level of the account is referred to as notional funding. The use of notional funding (i.e., leverage) will increase the volatility of the Underlying Funds. In addition, the leverage may make the Underlying Funds subject to more frequent margin calls. Being forced to raise cash at inopportune times to meet margin calls may prevent the Underlying Fund manager from making investments it considers optimal. As currently structured, the cash deposited in the trading account for each Underlying Fund will be available to meet the margin requirements of any share class of the Underlying Fund. However, additional funds to meet margin calls are available only to the extent of the Underlying Fund's assets and not from the Subsidiary or the Fund. Underlying Fund management fees are based on the nominal trading level and not the cash deposited in the trading account. For illustration purposes only, assume an Underlying Fund has assets of \$50 million. The Underlying Fund is notionally funded and uses a nominal trading level of \$200 million. The Underlying Fund pays its manager an annual management fee of 1% of the nominal account size, or \$2,000,000. While the management fee represents 1% of the nominal account size (\$200 million), the management fee represents 4% of the cash deposited (\$50 million) in the Underlying Fund's trading account. The Underlying Funds are typically offered privately and no public market for such securities will exist.



## **C. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks**

### **C.1. Short Sales**

The Fund may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through short sales. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the value of that security relative to the long positions held by the Fund. To complete such a transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or prior to the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to repay the lender any dividends or interest that accrues during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The net proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker (or by the Fund's custodian, U.S. Bank, N.A. [the "Custodian"]) in a special custody account, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements until the short position is closed out. The Fund will also incur transaction costs in effecting short sales.

The Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Short sales may, however, protect the Fund against the risk of losses in the value of its portfolio securities, because any unrealized losses with respect to such portfolio securities should be wholly or partially offset by a corresponding gain in the short position. However, any potential gains in such portfolio securities should be wholly or partially offset by a corresponding loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are offset will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns, either directly or indirectly, and in the case where the Fund owns convertible securities, changes in the conversion premium. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

The Fund must also segregate liquid assets equal to the difference between (i) the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short, and (ii) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain segregated assets at such a level that the amount segregated plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral equal the current market value of the securities sold short.

### **C.2. Other Investment Companies**

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in shares of other investment companies, including money market mutual funds, other mutual funds, or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. The Fund limits its investments in securities issued by other investment companies in accordance with the 1940 Act or with certain terms and conditions of applicable exemptive orders issued by the SEC and approved by the Board of Trustees. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940

Act precludes the Fund from acquiring (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of such investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold and is not proposing to offer or sell its shares through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1.5%. SEC Rule 12d1-3 provides, however, that the Fund may rely on the Section 12(d)(1)(F) exemption and charge a sales load in excess of 1.5%, provided the sales load and any service fee charged does not exceed limits set forth in applicable Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") rules.

If the Fund invests in investment companies, including ETFs, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F), it must comply with the following voting restrictions: When the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. In addition, an investment company purchased by the Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than 30 days. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund also bears its pro rata portion of the advisory and operational expenses incurred indirectly through investments in other investment companies. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Additionally, ETFs have management fees, which increase their cost.

### **C.3. Swap Agreements**

The Fund may enter into swap agreements for purposes of attempting to gain exposure to equity or debt securities without actually purchasing those securities, or to hedge a position. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index.



Most swap agreements entered into by the Fund calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis, if the other party to a swap agreement defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to a swap agreement entered into on a net basis will be accrued daily, and an amount of cash or liquid asset having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the custodian. The Fund will also establish and maintain such accounts with respect to its total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be "senior securities" for purposes of the Fund's investment restriction concerning senior securities.

Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for the Fund's illiquid investment limitations. The Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless SFG believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counter-party.

The Fund may enter into a swap agreement in circumstances where SFG believes that it may be more cost-effective or practical than buying the securities represented by such index or a futures contract or an option on such index. The counter-party to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm, or broker-dealer. The counter-party will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks represented in the index, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Fund will agree to pay to the counter-party a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount.

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

#### **C.4. Borrowing**

The Fund may borrow money for investment purposes, which is a form of leveraging. Leveraging investments by purchasing securities with borrowed money is a speculative technique that increases investment risk while increasing investment opportunity. Leverage will magnify changes in the Fund's net asset value and on the Fund's investments. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Fund's assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leverage also creates interest expenses for the Fund. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Fund will have to pay, the Fund's net income will be greater than it would be if leverage were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of the Fund will be less than it would be if leverage were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The use of derivatives in connection with leverage creates the potential for significant loss.

The Fund may also borrow funds to meet redemptions or for other emergency purposes. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings within three days in order to reduce the Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time.

The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Borrowing by the Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income but at the same time creates special risk considerations. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio.

#### **C.5. Securities Lending**

The Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers, and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The value of the loaned securities may not exceed one-third of the Fund's total net assets, and loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. The Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, the Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with loans of portfolio securities and may pay a portion of the interest or fee earned thereon to the borrower or a placing broker.

In determining whether or not to lend a security to a particular broker, dealer, or financial institution, SFG considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including the size,

creditworthiness, and reputation of the broker, dealer, or financial institution. Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that the Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any accrued income on those securities; however, such payments of accrued income will not constitute "qualified dividend" income and will be taxable as ordinary income. For loaned securities, the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral. The Fund will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of the cash collateral, including the risk that the Fund may lose money on the investment or may fail to earn sufficient income to meet its obligations to the borrower.

## **C.6. Options, Futures, and Other Strategies**

### **C.6.1. General**

The Fund may use certain options (both traded on an exchange and over-the-counter ["OTC"]), futures contracts (sometimes referred to as "futures"), and options on futures contracts (collectively, "Financial Instruments") as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying security, to attempt to hedge or limit the exposure of the Fund's position, to create a synthetic money market position, for certain tax-related purposes, and to effect closing transactions.

The use of Financial Instruments is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). In addition, the Fund's ability to use Financial Instruments will be limited by tax considerations. Pursuant to a claim for exemption filed with the National Futures Association on behalf of the Fund, the Fund is not deemed to be a commodity pool operator or a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act and is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the Commodity Exchange Act. In addition to the instruments, strategies, and risks described below, SFG may discover additional opportunities in connection with Financial Instruments and other similar or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as SFG develops new techniques, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions, and as new Financial Instruments or other techniques are developed. SFG may utilize these opportunities to the extent that they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and permitted by the Fund's investment limitations and applicable regulatory authorities. This Brochure will be supplemented to the extent that new products or techniques involve materially different risks than those described below.

### **C.6.2. Special Risks**

The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks, certain of which are described below.

- Successful use of most Financial Instruments depends upon SFG's ability to predict movements of the overall securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to the differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortion. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of stock market trends by SFG may still not result in a successful transaction. SFG may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of market movements or the time span within which the movements take place, which may thus result in the strategy being unsuccessful.
- Options and futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect or no correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts.
- As described below, the Fund might be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts, or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties (e.g., Financial Instruments other than purchased options). If the Fund were unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment when it would otherwise be favorable to do so or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (the "counter-party") to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.
- Losses may arise due to unanticipated market price movements, lack of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at a particular time, or due to losses from premiums paid by the Fund on options transactions.

### **C.6.3. Cover**

Transactions using Financial Instruments, other than purchased options, expose the Fund to an obligation to another party. The Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless it owns either (i) an offsetting ("covered") position in securities or other options or futures contracts; or (ii) cash and liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (i) above. The Fund will comply with SEC guidelines regarding cover for these instruments and will, if the guidelines so require, set aside

cash or liquid assets in an account with its custodian, or another approved custodian, in the prescribed amount as determined daily.

Assets used as cover or held in an account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding Financial Instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of the Fund's assets to cover accounts could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

#### **C.6.4. Options**

The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment, and general market conditions. Options that expire unexercised have no value. Options are currently traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the NYSE Amex Options Exchange, and other exchanges, as well as the OTC markets.

By buying a call option on a security, the Fund has the right, in return for the premium paid, to buy the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing (selling) a call option and receiving a premium, the Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to deliver securities underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. By buying a put option, the Fund has the right, in return for the premium, to sell the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a put option, the Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to purchase the securities underlying the option at the exercise price.

Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

The Fund may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, the Fund may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing an identical call or put option. This is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, the Fund may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by writing an identical put or call option. This is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit the Fund to realize profits or limit losses on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

#### **C.6.5. Risks of Options on Securities**

Exchange-traded options in the United States are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between the Fund and its counter-party (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when the Fund purchases an OTC option, it relies on the counter-party from whom it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon

exercise of the option. Failure by the counter-party to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by the Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

The Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-traded options depends on the existence of a liquid market. However, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counter-party or by a transaction in the secondary market, if any such market exists. There can be no assurance that the Fund will in fact be able to close out an OTC option position at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counter-party, the Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration.

If the Fund were unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit. The inability to enter into a closing purchase transaction for a covered call option written by the Fund could cause material losses, because the Fund would be unable to sell the investment used as cover for the written option until the option expires or is exercised.

#### **C.6.6. Options on Indices**

An index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Options on indices give the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the index upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option. Some stock index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500 Index, the NYSE Composite Index, or the NYSE Arca Major Market Index, or on a narrower index such as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Over-the-Counter Index.

Each of the exchanges has established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same index that may be bought or written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under these limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by SFG are combined for purposes of these limits. Pursuant to these limitations, an exchange may order the liquidation of positions and may impose other sanctions or restrictions. These positions limits may restrict the number of listed options that the Fund may buy or sell.

Puts and calls on indices are similar to puts and calls on securities or futures contracts, except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts. When the Fund writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that, prior to the expiration date, the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total value for each point of such difference. When the Fund buys a call on an

index, it pays a premium and has the same rights to such call as are indicated above. When the Fund buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the seller of the put, upon the Fund's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When the Fund writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the Fund to deliver to it an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and the exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price.

#### **C.6.7. Risks of Options on Indices**

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

#### **C.6.8. OTC Options**

Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of OTC options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund great flexibility to tailor the option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

#### **C.6.9. Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts**

A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified security on the expiration date of the contract. An index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying securities in the index is made.

When the Fund writes an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the Fund writes a call, it assumes a short futures position. If it writes a put, it assumes a long futures position. When the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it acquires the right in return for the premium it pays to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put).

Whether the Fund realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends upon movements in the underlying security or index. The extent of the Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts or from writing unhedged call options on futures contracts is



potentially unlimited. The Fund only purchases and sells futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade.

No price is paid upon entering into a futures contract. Instead, at the inception of a futures contract the Fund is required to deposit "initial margin" in an amount generally equal to 10% or less of the contract value. Margin also must be deposited when writing a call or put option on a futures contract, in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Unlike margin in securities transactions, initial margin does not represent a borrowing, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or good-faith deposit that is returned to the Fund at the termination of the transaction if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Under certain circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, the Fund may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment, and initial margin requirements might be increased generally in the future by regulatory action.

Subsequent "variation margin" payments are made to and from the futures commission merchant daily as the value of the futures position varies, a process known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin does not involve borrowing, but rather represents a daily settlement of the Fund's obligations to or from a futures commission merchant. When the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, the premium paid plus transaction costs is all that is at risk. In contrast, when the Fund purchases or sells a futures contract or writes a call or put option thereon, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

Purchasers and sellers of futures contracts and options on futures can enter into offsetting closing transactions, similar to closing transactions in options, by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument purchased or sold. Positions in futures and options on futures contracts may be closed only on an exchange or board of trade that provides a secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular contract at a particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures contract or options position.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses, because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions.

If the Fund were unable to liquidate a futures contract or an option on a futures position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses. The Fund would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain cash or liquid assets in an account.



#### **C.6.10. Risks of Futures Contracts and Options Thereon**

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets (including the options on futures markets), due to differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to the following factors, which may create distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions, which could distort the normal relationships between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

#### **C.6.11. Combined Positions**

The Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

### **C.7. Fundamental Investment Limitations**

The Trust (on behalf of the Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund," as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the "vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act, as amended, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff;
2. Borrow money, except (i) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (ii) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings

are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions;

3. Purchase securities on margin, participate on a joint or joint and several basis in any securities trading account, or underwrite securities. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from obtaining such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of its portfolio securities, and except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities;
4. Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate or real estate acquired as a result of such investments. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts);
5. Invest 25% or more of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.);
6. Purchase or sell commodities (unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments) or commodity futures contracts, except that the Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options to the full extent permitted under the 1940 Act, sell foreign currency contracts in accordance with any rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, invest in securities or other instruments backed by commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities; or
7. Make loans to others, except (i) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (ii) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan, and (iii) by loaning portfolio securities.

The following lists the non-fundamental investment restrictions applicable to the Fund. These restrictions can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after notice is given to shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. Invest in securities of other investment companies except as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder; or
2. Invest 15% or more of the value of its net assets, computed at the time of investment, in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are those securities without readily available market quotations, including repurchase agreements having a maturity of more than seven days. Illiquid securities may include restricted securities not determined by the Board of Trustees to be liquid, non-negotiable time deposits, over-the-counter options, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice.

Except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the firm's Prospectus or SAI is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation.

#### **D. Security-Specific Material Risks**

There is an inherent risk for funds that have their investment portfolios heavily weighted in one security, one industry or industry sector, one geographic location, one type of investment instrument (equities versus fixed income). Funds that have diversified portfolios, as a general rule, incur less volatility and therefore less fluctuation in portfolio value than those that have concentrated holdings. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

## **Item 9: Disciplinary Information**

### **A. Criminal or Civil Actions**

There is nothing to report on this item.

### **B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings**

There is nothing to report on this item.

### **C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings**

There is nothing to report on this item.

## **Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

### **A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration**

SFG does not have an affiliate broker-dealer. However, SFG's affiliate fund has a contractual relationship with a broker-dealer to distribute shares of the Fund. Transactions for portfolio securities of the Fund are not effected through such broker-dealer.

### **B. Futures or Commodity Registration**

SFG is a registered commodity pool operator.

### **C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest**

#### **C.1. The Subsidiary**

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will allocate the majority of its assets to Underlying Pools. The Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and is overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. It is not currently expected that shares of the Subsidiary will be sold or offered to other investors.

As with the Fund, SFG is responsible for the Subsidiary's day-to-day business pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Subsidiary. Under this agreement, SFG provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management services, under the same terms, as are provided to the Fund. The Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and audit services with the same service providers that provide those services to the Fund.

The Subsidiary will be managed pursuant to compliance policies and procedures that are the same, in all material respects, as the policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. As a result, SFG, in managing the Subsidiary's portfolio, is subject to the same investment policies and restrictions that apply to the management of the Fund, and, in particular, to the requirements relating to portfolio leverage, liquidity, brokerage, and the timing and method of the valuation of the Subsidiary's portfolio investments and shares of the Subsidiary. These policies and restrictions are described in detail in the Fund's SAI. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Subsidiary's policies and procedures, and makes periodic reports to the Fund's Board regarding the Subsidiary's compliance with its policies and procedures.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated in the Fund's financial statements, which are included in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports are distributed to shareholders, and copies of the reports are provided without charge upon request as indicated on the back cover of the Prospectus.

**C.2. Patke & Associates, Ltd.**

Patke & Associates, Ltd., is an affiliate of SFG and a registered PCAOB accounting firm.

**D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest**

SFG does not recommend separate account managers or other investment products in which it receives any form of compensation from the separate account manager or investment product sponsor.

## **Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading**

### **A. Code of Ethics Description**

SFG has adopted a Code of Ethics which sets forth high ethical standards of business conduct that it requires of its employees, including compliance with applicable federal securities laws.

SFG and its personnel owe a duty of loyalty, fairness, and good faith toward its clients, and have an obligation to adhere not only to the specific provisions of the Code of Ethics but to the general principles that guide the Code.

SFG's Code of Ethics includes policies and procedures for the review of quarterly securities transactions reports as well as initial and annual securities holdings reports that must be submitted by the firm's access persons. Among other things, the Code of Ethics requires the prior approval of any acquisition of securities in a limited offering (e.g., private placement) or an initial public offering. The Code also provides for oversight, enforcement, and recordkeeping provisions.

SFG's Code of Ethics further includes the firm's policy prohibiting the use of material non-public information. While we do not believe that we have any particular access to non-public information, all employees are reminded that such information may not be used in a personal or professional capacity.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to our advisory clients and prospective clients. Clients may request a copy by email sent to [ron.niemaszyk@sfgalternatives.com](mailto:ron.niemaszyk@sfgalternatives.com), or by calling us at (866) 734-0131.

### **B. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest**

SFG and individuals associated with the firm are prohibited from engaging in principal transactions and agency cross-transactions.

SFG does not engage in principal trading (i.e., the practice of selling stock to advisory clients from a firm's inventory or buying stocks from advisory clients into a firm's inventory). In addition, SFG does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

### **C. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest**

SFG, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may purchase the same securities as are purchased for clients in accordance with its Code of Ethics policies and procedures. The personal securities



transactions by advisory representatives and employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when they trade in a security that is:

- owned by the client, or
- considered for purchase or sale for the client.

Such conflict generally refers to the practice of front-running (trading ahead of the client), which SFG specifically prohibits. SFG has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to address these conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures:

- require our advisory representatives and employees to act in the client's best interest,
- prohibit front-running, and
- provide for the review of transactions to discover and correct any trades that result in an advisory representative or employee benefitting at the expense of a client.

Advisory representatives and employees must follow SFG's procedures when purchasing or selling the same securities purchased or sold for the client.

#### **D. Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest**

SFG, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may effect securities transactions for their own accounts that differ from those recommended or effected for other SFG clients. SFG will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in fund accounts at or prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee, or employee-related accounts. Trades executed the same day will likely be subject to an average pricing calculation. It is the policy of SFG to place the fund's interests above those of SFG and its employees.

## Item 12: Brokerage Practices

### A. Trust Administration & Fund Distributor

#### A.1. Trust Administration

Gemini Fund Services, LLC (the "Administrator") provides certain administration, portfolio accounting, and transfer agency services to the Fund. Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC, provides the Fund with a Principal Financial Officer ("PFO"), a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), and an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer ("AMLCO"), as well as additional compliance support functions.

#### A.2. Fund Distributor

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Trust's principal underwriter, serves as the Trust's Distributor in connection with the offering of the Fund's shares. The Distributor may enter into arrangements with banks, broker-dealers, and other financial institutions through which investors may purchase or redeem shares.

### B. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Fund Transactions

#### B.1.a. Soft Dollar Arrangements

SFG does not have any soft-dollar arrangements and does not receive any soft-dollar benefits.

#### B.2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

SFG does not engage in the practice of directing brokerage commissions in exchange for the referral of advisory clients.

#### B.3. Directed Brokerage

##### B.3.a. SFG Recommendations

SFG utilizes a variety of executing broker-dealers to effect fund securities transactions in accordance with its best execution obligations detailed in Item 12 C.1. below.

##### B.3.b. Client-Directed Brokerage

SFG manages proprietary mutual funds. See Item 12 C.1. below.

Clients must include any limitations on this discretionary authority in this written authority statement. Clients may change/amend these limitations as required. Such amendments must be provided to us in writing.

## C. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Fund Accounts

### C.1. Best Execution

SFG seeks “best execution” for all portfolio transactions. This means that SFG seeks the most favorable price and execution available. The Fund may not always pay the lowest commission or spread available; rather, in determining the amount of commissions (including certain dealer spreads) paid in connection with securities transactions, SFG takes into account factors such as size of the order, difficulty of execution, efficiency of the executing broker’s facilities (including the research services described below), and any risk assumed by the executing broker. SFG may also utilize a broker and pay a slightly higher commission if, for example, the broker has specific expertise in a particular type of transaction (due to factors such as size or difficulty) or is efficient in trade execution.

SFG may also give consideration to brokerage and research services furnished by brokers to SFG and may cause the Fund to pay these brokers a higher amount of commission than may be charged by other brokers. Research is designed to augment SFG’s own internal research and investment strategy capabilities. This research may include reports that are common in the industry, such as industry research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management, and formal databases. Typically, the research will be used to service all of SFG’s accounts, although a particular client may not benefit from all the research received on each occasion. SFG’s fees are not reduced by reason of SFG’s receipt of research services. Since most of SFG’s brokerage commissions for research are for economic research on specific companies or industries, and since SFG follows a limited number of securities, most of the commission dollars spent for industry and stock research directly benefit SFG’s clients and the Fund’s investors.

SFG recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. SFG will follow a process in an attempt to ensure that it is seeking to obtain the most favorable execution under the prevailing circumstances when placing client orders. These factors include but are not limited to the following:

- The financial strength, reputation, and stability of the broker
- The efficiency with which the transaction is effected
- The ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any)
- The availability of the broker to stand ready to effect transactions of varying degrees of difficulty in the future
- The efficiency of error resolution, clearance, and settlement
- Block trading and positioning capabilities
- Performance measurement
- Online access to computerized data regarding customer accounts
- Availability, comprehensiveness, and frequency of brokerage and research services
- Commission rates

- The economic benefit to the client
- Related matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services

SFG places orders for the purchase and sale of securities with broker-dealers selected by and in the discretion of SFG. The Fund does not have any obligation to deal with a specific broker or dealer in the execution of portfolio transactions. Allocations of transactions to brokers and dealers and the frequency of transactions are determined by SFG in its best judgment and in a manner deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund rather than by any formula.

SFG seeks “best execution” for all portfolio transactions. This means that SFG seeks the most favorable price and execution available. SFG’s primary consideration in executing transactions for the Fund is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner and at the most favorable price available.

### **C.2. Security Allocation**

SFG’s only client is the Fund.

### **C.3. Order Aggregation**

SFG’s only client is the Fund.

### **C.4. Allocation of Trades**

SFG’s only client is the Fund.

## **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

### **A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved**

SFG continually reviews and monitors the Fund's holdings in accordance with the investment objectives as detailed in the Fund Prospectus and SAI.

SFG's portfolio manager reviews securities activity for the Fund daily to ensure that investments are made in conformity with the Fund's investment objectives and investment strategies, and that all activity is in compliance with the Fund's prospectuses and requirements promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as well as the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

### **B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis**

SFG's portfolio manager and/or CCO may perform ad hoc reviews on an as-needed basis if there have been material changes in the Fund's investment objectives or investment strategies or in the event of unstable markets.

### **C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency**

SFG provides reports to the Trust and Directors of the Fund on a quarterly basis. Such reports include investment performance of each fund, and information on operational and compliance related matters.

## **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

### **A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest**

It is SFG's policy not to accept or allow any form of compensation, including cash, sales awards, or other prizes, from a non-client in conjunction with the advisory services we provide to our clients.

The firm has entered into a revenue sharing agreement with Smart Stewardship Advisors ("SSA") whereby the firm will from its profits pay a certain percentage on the average daily balance of SSA referred clients into the Strategy Fund. Please be mindful that such referral by SSA may be viewed as in the best interests of SSA and SFG and not the investor.

### **B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals**

SFG does not presently have any solicitor arrangements in effect.

## Item 15: Custody

SFG does not have actual or constructive custody of client accounts.

The fund will receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodian containing a description of all activity, cash balances, and portfolio holdings in the client's account. SFG urges the fund to compare the account balance(s) shown on their SFG Quarterly Portfolio Review to the quarter-end balance(s) on their custodian's monthly statement. The custodian's statement is the official record of the account.



## **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

The Fund grants a limited power of attorney to SFG with respect to trading activity in Fund accounts pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between SFG and the Trust. SFG will exercise full discretion as to the nature and type of securities to be purchased and sold, the amount of securities for such transactions, the amount of commissions to be paid, and the executing broker to be used. Investment limitations may be designated by the Trust as outlined in the investment advisory agreement.

## Item 17: Voting Client Securities

SFG votes proxies for all client accounts; however, clients always have the right to vote proxies themselves. They can exercise this right by instructing SFG in writing to not vote proxies in their account.

SFG will vote proxies in the best interests of the clients and in accordance with the firm's established policies and procedures. SFG will retain all proxy voting books and records for the requisite period of time, including a copy of each proxy statement received, a record of each vote cast, a copy of any document created by SFG that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, and a copy of each written client request for information on how the firm voted proxies. If there is a conflict of interest in voting a particular action, SFG will notify the client of the conflict and retain an independent third-party to cast a vote.

Clients may obtain a copy of the firm's complete proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting Ron Niemaszyk by telephone, email, or in writing. Clients may request, in writing, information on how proxies for their shares were voted. If any client requests a copy of SFG's complete proxy policies and procedures or how the firm voted proxies for his/her account(s), SFG will promptly provide such information to the client.

SFG will neither advise nor act on behalf of the client in legal proceedings involving companies whose securities are held in the client's account(s), including, but not limited to, the filing of "Proofs of Claim" in class action settlements. If desired, clients may direct SFG to transmit copies of class action notices to the client or a third party. Upon such direction, SFG will make commercially reasonable efforts to forward such notices in a timely manner.

Clients can instruct SFG to vote proxies according to particular criteria (for example, to always vote with management, or to vote for or against a proposal to allow a so-called "poison pill" defense against a possible takeover). These requests must be made in writing. Clients can also instruct the firm on how to cast their vote in a particular proxy contest by contacting SFG at 300 Village Green Drive, Suite 210, Lincolnshire, IL 60069.

## **Item 18: Financial Information**

### **A. Balance Sheet**

SFG does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

### **B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients**

SFG does not have any financial issues that would impair its ability to provide services to clients.

### **C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years**

SFG has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.