



**SCM TRUST
ICON FUNDS
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

May 1, 2025

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) relates to the following investment portfolios of SCM Trust (the “Trust”):

	Institutional Class	Investor Class
ICON EQUITY INCOME FUND	IOEZ	IEQAX
ICON FLEXIBLE BOND FUND	IOBZ	IOBAX
ICON EQUITY FUND	IOLZ	ISTAX
ICON CONSUMER SELECT FUND	ICFS	ICFAX
ICON NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	ICBM	ICBAX
ICON HEALTH AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND	ICTE	ICTTX
ICON UTILITIES AND INCOME FUND	ICTU	ICTVX

This SAI is not a prospectus. It supplements and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the ICON Funds listed above, dated May 1, 2025, as they may be amended or supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain a copy of the Fund’s prospectus, semiannual and annual reports, please call us at (800) 764-0442, visit www.ICONfunds.com or write to SCM Trust, P.O. Box 1920, Denver, CO 80201.

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ICON FUNDS

The Funds' Prospectus and most recent Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by visiting www.ICONfunds.com, or contacting the Funds at the address or telephone number shown above. This SAI contains additional and more detailed information about the Funds' operations and activities than the Prospectus.

SCM Trust, a Massachusetts business trust, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an open-end, management investment company, known as a mutual fund. The ICON Equity Income Fund, ICON Flexible Bond Fund, ICON Equity Fund, ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund, ICON Health and Information Technology Fund, ICON Utilities and Income Fund, and ICON Consumer Select Fund are series of the Trust. There are three other series of the Trust. Those funds are covered by a separate prospectus and statement of additional information.

The ICON Equity Income Fund, ICON Flexible Bond Fund, and ICON Equity Fund are each diversified portfolios. This means that, with respect to at least 75% of a Fund's total assets, a Fund will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer (other than obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities), and will not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer. A Fund may not change its status from a diversified portfolio to a non-diversified portfolio without approval by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund ("Majority"), as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Majority means the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares present at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are represented either in person or by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

The ICON Consumer Select Fund, ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund, ICON Health and Information Technology Fund, and the ICON Utilities and Income Fund are each non-diversified portfolios. This means that, with respect to at least 50% of a Fund's total assets, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer (other than obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities), and will not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer. A Fund may not change its status from a diversified portfolio to a non-diversified portfolio without approval by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund ("Majority"), as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Majority means the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares present at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are represented either in person or by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

Each series of the Trust is the successor fund to one or more series of ICON Funds trust (each, a "Predecessor Fund"). For additional details regarding the Predecessor Funds and the accounting and performance survivors following the reorganization of the Predecessor Funds into the Trust, see the below table.

Fund	Predecessor Fund(s)	Accounting and Performance Survivor
ICON Equity Income Fund	ICON Equity Income Fund ICON Risk-Managed Balanced Fund	ICON Equity Income Fund
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	ICON Flexible Bond Fund	ICON Flexible Bond Fund
ICON Equity Fund	ICON Fund ICON Long/Short Fund ICON Opportunities Fund	ICON Long/Short Fund
ICON Consumer Select Fund	ICON Consumer Discretionary Fund ICON Financial Fund ICON Consumer Staples Fund	ICON Financial Fund
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	ICON Energy Fund ICON Industrials Fund ICON Natural Resources Fund	ICON Natural Resources Fund
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	ICON Information Technology Fund ICON Healthcare Fund	ICON Information Technology Fund
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	ICON Utilities Fund	ICON Utilities Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

The investment objective of each Fund is fundamental and may not be changed, as to a Fund, without approval by the holders of a Majority of such Fund's outstanding voting shares. The investment objective of each Fund is set forth below:

Fund	Investment Objective
ICON Equity Income Fund	Modest capital appreciation and income.
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	Maximum total return.
ICON Equity Fund	Capital appreciation with a secondary objective of capital preservation.
ICON Consumer Select Fund	Long-term capital appreciation
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	Long-term capital appreciation
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	Long-term capital appreciation
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	Long-term capital appreciation

The ICON Equity Income Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities without providing the Fund's shareholders at least 60 days' advance notice.

The ICON Equity Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in domestic equity securities without providing ICON Equity Fund shareholders at least 60 days' advance notice.

The ICON Flexible Bond Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in a broad range of U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income products.

The ICON Consumer Select Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies in the Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples and Financial sectors.

The ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies the Fund considers Natural Resources and/or Infrastructure focused sectors.

The ICON Health and Information Technology Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies in the Information Technology and Health Care sectors.

The ICON Utilities and Income Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies in the Utilities sectors.

In addition, each Fund has adopted certain investment restrictions as fundamental policies. These restrictions cannot be changed without approval by holders of a Majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund.

ICON EQUITY INCOME FUND, ICON FLEXIBLE BOND FUND, AND ICON EQUITY FUND FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

1. A Fund may not invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
2. A Fund may not invest in physical commodities, except that a Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts (including those relating to indices), options on futures contracts or indices, and other financial instruments, and may invest in securities of issuers which invest in physical commodities or such instruments.
3. A Fund may not invest in real estate, real estate mortgage loans or other illiquid interests in real estate, including limited partnership interests therein, except that a Fund may invest in securities of issuers which invest in real estate, real estate mortgage loans, or other illiquid interests in real estate. A Fund may also invest in readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

4. A Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of a Fund's total assets. For purposes of this investment restriction, investments in options, forward contracts, futures contracts (including those relating to indices), options on futures contracts or indices, and other financial instruments or transactions for which assets are required to be segregated including, without limitation, short sales and reverse repurchase agreements, shall not constitute borrowing.
5. A Fund may not lend any security or make any loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be loaned to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to the purchase of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
6. A Fund may not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent a Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with disposing of portfolio securities.
7. A Fund may not issue any senior security, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and except to the extent that the activities permitted by the Fund's other investment restrictions may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

In applying the limitations on investments in any one industry set forth in restriction 1. above, the Funds use industry classifications based, where applicable, on information published by Standard & Poor's, FactSet, Bloomberg L.P., Value Line, and/or the prospectus of the issuing company. Selection of an appropriate industry classification resource will be made by ICON Advisors, Inc., the Funds' investment sub-advisor ("ICON") in the exercise of its reasonable discretion.

ICON EQUITY INCOME FUND, ICON FLEXIBLE BOND FUND AND ICON EQUITY FUND NON FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following instructions are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") at any time without shareholder approval.

1. A Fund may not, with the exception of investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets, with respect to 75% of a Fund, would be invested in the securities of that issuer.
2. A Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer if such purchase would cause the Fund to hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.
3. A Fund may not invest in a company for the purpose of exercising control or management of the company.
4. A Fund may not purchase securities on margin, except to obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions, and except that a Fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in short sales, forward contracts, futures contracts (including those relating to indices), options on futures contracts or indices, and other financial instruments, and to the extent necessary to effect transactions in foreign jurisdictions.
5. A Fund may not pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts (including those relating to indices) and options on futures contracts or indices.
6. A Fund may not enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days or purchase securities which are not readily marketable if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would be so invested.
7. Except for the ICON Equity Fund, a Fund may not sell securities short, unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short; provided, however, that this restriction shall not prevent a Fund from entering into short positions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and other financial instruments.

In addition, in order to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Funds intend to comply with certain diversification limits imposed by Subchapter M.

If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage, resulting from a change in values of portfolio securities or amount of net assets, will not be considered a violation of any of these fundamental or non-fundamental restrictions.

ICON CONSUMER SELECT FUND, ICON NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, ICON HEALTH AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND, AND ICON UTILITIES AND INCOME FUND FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

No Fund may:

1. Issue any senior security, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
2. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.
3. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with disposing of portfolio securities or investments in other investment companies.
4. Purchase or sell real property (including limited partnership interests, but excluding readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts or readily marketable securities or companies which invest in real estate).
5. Engage in the purchase or sale of commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Funds may invest in financial and currency futures contracts and related options for bona fide hedging purposes and to provide exposure while attempting to reduce transaction costs.
6. Lend its assets, except that purchases of debt securities in furtherance of the Fund's investment objectives will not constitute lending of assets, and except that the Fund may lend portfolio securities with an aggregate market value of not more than one-third of the Fund's net assets.
7. Each Fund is a sector, region or market fund and concentrates its investments in the industries or groups of industries included within the sector(s), region or market in which the Fund invests.

In applying the limitations on investments in an industry, the Funds use industry classifications based, where applicable, on information published by Standard & Poor's, FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Bloomberg L.P. and Bridge Information Systems, and/or the prospectus of the issuing company. Selection of an appropriate industry classification resource will be made by ICON Advisors, Inc., the Funds' investment sub-adviser ("ICON") in the exercise of its reasonable discretion.

ICON CONSUMER SELECT FUND, ICON NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, ICON HEALTH AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND, AND ICON UTILITIES AND INCOME FUND NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following investment restrictions are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a shareholder vote: No Fund may:

1. Purchase securities on margin, except to obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions, and except that a Fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in forward contracts, futures contracts (including those related to indices), options on future contracts or indices, and other financial instruments, and to the extent necessary to effect foreign currency transactions.
2. Sell securities short unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short; provided, however, that this restriction shall not prevent a Fund from entering into short positions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, foreign currency, and other financial instruments.
3. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control of management.
4. Hypothecate, pledge, or mortgage any of its assets, except to secure loans as a temporary measure for extraordinary purposes and except as may be required to collateralize letters of credit to secure state surety bonds.
5. Invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities.
6. Invest in oil, gas or other mineral leases.

7. Other than in connection with bona fide hedging activities, invest more than 5% of its assets as initial margin deposits or premiums for futures contracts and provided that said Fund may enter into futures contracts and option transactions only to the extent that obligations under such contracts or transactions represent not more than 100% of a Fund's assets.
8. Invest in shares issued by other investment companies except for cash management purposes and as permitted under applicable laws and regulations.
9. Each Fund may not invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets, with respect to 50% of the Fund, in securities of any one issuer, except such limitation shall not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition, in order to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Code, the Funds intend to comply with certain diversification limits imposed by Subchapter M.

If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage, resulting from a change in values of portfolio securities or amount of net assets, will not be considered a violation of any of these fundamental or non-fundamental restrictions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

The prospectus discusses the principal investment strategies and risks of the Funds. This section of the SAI explains certain of these strategies and their associated risks in more detail. This section also explains other strategies used in managing the Funds that may not be considered principal investment strategies and discusses the risks associated with these strategies. The investments and risk considerations described below may not apply to every Fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A 100% portfolio turnover rate would occur if all of the securities in the portfolio were replaced during the period. Portfolio turnover rates for certain of the Funds may be higher than those of other mutual funds. Although each Fund purchases and holds securities with the goal of meeting its investment objectives, portfolio changes are made whenever ICON believes they are advisable, usually without reference to the length of time that a security has been held. Portfolio turnover rates may also increase as a result of the need for a Fund to effect purchases or redemptions of portfolio securities due to economic, market or other factors that are not within ICON's control and because of sector or theme rotations in and out of various Funds by ICON and shareholders.

Higher portfolio turnover rates increase the brokerage costs a Fund pays and may adversely affect its performance. If a Fund realizes capital gains when it sells portfolio investments, it generally must pay those gains out to shareholders, increasing their taxable distributions. This may adversely affect the after-tax performance of the Funds for shareholders with taxable accounts. In addition, sector or theme rotations in and out of various Funds by ICON and other advisers may increase brokerage costs.

EQUITY SECURITIES

Each Fund may invest in equity securities, including common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks, and securities whose values are tied to the price of stocks, such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. Common stocks and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a corporation. Equity securities may be issued by either established, well-capitalized companies or newly formed, small-cap companies, and may trade on regional or national stock exchanges or in the over-the-counter market.

Preferred Stock. Owners of preferred stocks are entitled to dividends payable from the corporation's earnings, which in some cases may be "cumulative" if prior dividends on the preferred stock have not been paid. Dividends payable on preferred stock have priority over distributions to holders of common stock, and preferred stocks generally have a priority on the distribution of assets in the event of the corporation's liquidation. Preferred stocks may be "participating," which means that they may be entitled to dividends in excess of the stated dividend in certain cases. The holders of a company's debt securities generally are entitled to be paid by the company before it pays anything to its stockholders.

Rights and Warrants. Rights and warrants are securities which entitle the holder to purchase the securities of a company (usually, its common stock) at a specified price during a specified time period. The value of a right or warrant is affected by many of the same factors that determine the prices of common stocks. Rights and warrants may be purchased directly or acquired in connection with a corporate reorganization or exchange offer. A right is an instrument granting rights to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock at below the public offering price before the stock is offered to the public. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation that gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specific amount of the corporation's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time. Rights and warrants do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy the securities. The prices of rights and warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of underlying securities. Rights and warrants may be considered speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of a corporation issuing them. Right and warrant positions will not be used to increase the leverage of a Fund; consequently, right and warrant positions are generally accompanied by cash positions equivalent to the required exercise amount.

Convertible Securities. The Funds may purchase convertible securities including convertible debt obligations and convertible preferred stock. A convertible security entitles the holder to exchange it for a fixed number of shares of common stock (or other equity security), usually at a fixed price within a specified period of time. Until conversion, the owner of convertible securities usually receives the interest paid on a convertible bond or the dividend preference of a preferred stock.

A convertible security has an “investment value” which is a theoretical value determined by the yield it provides in comparison with similar securities without the conversion feature. Investment value changes are based upon prevailing interest rates and other factors. It also has a “conversion value,” which is the market value the convertible security would have if it were exchanged for the underlying equity security. Convertible securities may be purchased at varying price levels above or below their investment values or conversion values. Conversion value is a simple mathematical calculation that fluctuates directly with the price of the underlying security. However, if the conversion value is substantially below the investment value, the market value of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. If the conversion value is near or above the investment value, the market value of the convertible security generally will rise above the investment value. In such cases, the market value of the convertible security may be higher than its conversion value, due to the combination of the convertible security’s right to interest (or dividend preference) and the possibility of capital appreciation from the conversion feature. However, there is no assurance that any premium above investment value or conversion value will be recovered because prices change and, as a result, the ability to achieve capital appreciation through conversion may be eliminated.

The Funds may purchase investment grade, non-investment grade, speculative and highly speculative convertible securities and preferred stocks rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody’s Investor Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”). The Funds also may invest in unrated convertible securities and preferred stocks if ICON believes they are equivalent in quality to the rated securities that the Funds may buy. (Appendix A to this SAI provides a description of such security ratings.)

The Funds may also create a “synthetic” convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a true convertible security, i.e., fixed-income securities (“fixed-income component”) and the right to acquire equity securities (“convertible component”). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. The Funds may also purchase synthetic securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are fixed-income debentures linked to equity. Convertible structured notes have the attributes of a convertible security; however, the investment bank that issued the convertible note assumes the credit risk associated with the investment, rather than the issuer of the underlying common stock into which the note is convertible. Purchasing synthetic convertible securities may offer more flexibility than a purchase of a convertible security. Different companies may issue the fixed-income and convertible components, which may be purchased separately and at different times. Synthetic convertible securities are considered convertible securities for purposes of the Funds’ investment policies.

The Funds’ investments in convertible securities or other securities may generate taxable income which may be treated differently for income tax and book income purposes. These differences in timing may result in the acceleration of income for income tax purposes, and may result in the recharacterization of capital gains and losses as ordinary income, thereby affecting the amount of required fund distributions.

DEBT SECURITIES

All of the Funds may temporarily invest in debt securities. Each of these Funds will limit its investment in debt securities to corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) and U.S. government securities. Other than the Flexible Bond Fund and the Equity Income Fund, the Funds will only invest in corporate debt securities rated investment grade by either S&P or Moody’s. See Appendix A to this SAI for a description of debt security ratings and investment grade.

Debt securities include bonds, notes and, closed-end funds that invest at least 80% of their assets in fixed income products, in addition to other securities that give the holder the right to receive fixed amounts of principal, interest, or both on a date in the future or on demand. Debt securities also are often referred to as fixed-income securities, even if the rate of interest varies over the life of the security.

Debt securities are generally subject to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the security may be unable to meet interest or principal payments or both as they come due. Market risk is the risk that the market value of the security may decline for a variety of reasons, including changes in interest rates. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market values of debt securities in which the Fund has invested. A decline in interest rates tends to increase the market values of debt securities in which the Fund has invested.

Moody's and S&P ratings provide a useful guide to the credit risk of many debt securities. (Appendix A to this SAI provides a description of such debt security ratings.) The lower the rating of a debt security, the greater the credit risk the rating service assigns to the security. To compensate investors for accepting that greater risk, lower-rated debt securities tend to offer higher interest rates. Of course, relying in part on ratings assigned by credit agencies in making investments will not protect the Funds from the risk that the securities in which they invest will decline in value, since credit ratings represent evaluations of the safety of principal, dividend, and interest payments on preferred stocks and debt securities, and not the market values of such securities, and such ratings may not be changed on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events. Securities with shorter maturities, while offering lower yields, generally provide greater price stability than longer term securities and are less affected by changes in interest rates.

The ICON Equity Fund will invest in debt securities only if they are rated investment grade at the time of purchase. The ICON Equity Income Fund and ICON Flexible Bond Fund invest up to 25% and 35%, respectively, of the total assets in their respective portfolios at the time of purchase in lower-rated debt securities, which are often referred to as "junk bonds" or "high yield" bonds. See Appendix A to this SAI for a description of debt security ratings and investment grade.

Increasing the amount of Fund assets invested in unrated or lower-grade debt securities may increase the yield produced by a Fund's debt securities but will also increase the credit risk of those securities. A debt security is considered lower-grade if it is categorized as non-investment grade or lower. Lower-rated and non-rated debt securities of comparable quality are subject to wider fluctuations in yields and market values than higher-rated debt securities and may be considered speculative. Although the ICON Equity Income Fund, and ICON Flexible Bond Fund may invest in debt securities assigned lower grade ratings at the time of purchase, these Funds are not permitted to invest in debt securities that are in default or are categorized below highly speculative or, if unrated, are judged by ICON to be of equivalent quality.

A significant economic downturn or major increase in interest rates may result in issuers of lower rated securities experiencing increased financial stress, that would adversely affect their ability to service their principal, dividend, and interest obligations, meet projected business goals, and obtain additional financing. In this regard, it should be noted that while the market for high yield debt securities has been in existence for many years and from time to time has experienced economic downturns, this market has experienced an increase in the use of high yield debt securities to fund highly leveraged corporate acquisitions and restructurings. Past experience may not, therefore, provide an accurate indication of future performance of the high yield debt securities market, particularly during periods of economic recession. Furthermore, expenses incurred in recovering an investment in a defaulted security may adversely affect a Fund's net asset value. Finally, while ICON attempts to limit purchases of medium and lower rated securities to securities having an established secondary market, the secondary market for such securities may be less liquid than the market for higher quality securities. The reduced liquidity of the secondary market for such securities may adversely affect the market price of, and ability of a Fund to value, particular securities at certain times, thereby making it difficult to make specific valuation determinations.

ICON seeks to reduce the overall risks associated with the Funds' investments through diversification and consideration of factors affecting the value of securities it considers relevant. No assurance can be given, however, regarding the degree of success that will be achieved in this regard or that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives.

Zero Coupon Bonds. The Funds may invest in zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds do not make regular interest payments. Zero coupon bonds are sold at a discount from face value. Principal and accrued discount (representing interest earned but not paid) are paid at maturity in the amount of the face value. The market values of zero coupon bonds generally fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than interest-paying securities of comparable term and quality. A Fund may be required to distribute income recognized on these bonds, even though no cash may be paid to the Fund until their maturity or call date, in order for the Fund to maintain its qualification for treatment as a regulated investment company. These required distributions could reduce the amount of cash available for investment by the Funds.

Mortgage-Related Securities. The ICON Equity Income Fund and ICON Flexible Bond Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities, which are interests in pools of mortgage loans made to residential home buyers, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental and government-related organizations (see "Mortgage Pass-Through Securities"). The ICON Equity Income Fund, and ICON Flexible Bond Fund also may invest in debt securities that are secured with collateral consisting of mortgage-related securities (see "Collateralized Mortgage Obligations"), and in other types of mortgage-related securities.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt securities that normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or at specified call dates. Instead, these securities provide a monthly payment that consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs that may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities, such as securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), are described as “modified pass-through.” These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

Ginnie Mae is the principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities. Ginnie Mae is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by Ginnie Mae (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) insured or the Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) guaranteed mortgages.

Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government) include Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Fannie Mae purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers that include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Freddie Mac was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation formerly owned by the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks and now owned entirely by private stockholders. Freddie Mac issues participation certificates (“PCs”) that represent interests in conventional mortgages from Freddie Mac’s national portfolio. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Mortgage-backed securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, are not subject to a Fund’s industry concentration restrictions, by virtue of the exclusion from that test available to all U.S. government securities. The assets underlying such securities may be represented by a portfolio of first lien residential mortgages (including both whole mortgage loans and mortgage participation interests) or portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Mortgage loans underlying a mortgage-related security may in turn be insured or guaranteed by the FHA or the VA.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMO”). A CMO is a hybrid between a mortgage-backed bond and a mortgage pass-through security. Interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, monthly. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac, and their income streams.

CMOs are structured into multiple classes, each bearing a different stated maturity. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the prepayment experience of the collateral. CMOs provide for a modified form of call protection through a de facto breakdown of the underlying pool of mortgages according to how quickly the loans are repaid. Monthly payment of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including prepayments, is first returned to investors holding the shortest maturity class. Investors holding the longer maturity classes receive principal only after the first class has been retired. An investor is partially guarded against a sooner than desired return of principal because of the sequential payments.

In a typical CMO transaction, a corporation (“issuer”) issues multiple series (e.g., A, B, C, Z) of CMO bonds (“Bonds”). Proceeds of the Bond offering are used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates (“Collateral”). The Collateral is pledged to a third party trustee as security for the Bonds. Principal and interest payments from the Collateral are used to pay principal on the Bonds in the order A, B, C, Z. The Series A, B, and C Bonds all bear current interest. Interest on the Series Z Bond is accrued and added to principal and a like amount is paid as principal on the Series A, B, or C Bond currently being paid off. When the Series A, B, and C Bonds are paid in full, interest and principal on the Series Z Bond begin to be paid currently. With some CMOs, the issuer serves as a conduit to allow loan originators (primarily builders or savings and loan associations) to borrow against their loan portfolios.

Risks of Mortgage-Related Securities. Investment in mortgage-backed securities poses several risks, including prepayment, market, and credit risk. Prepayment risk reflects the risk that borrowers may prepay their mortgages faster than expected, which may adversely affect the investment's average life and yield. Whether or not 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 prepayments as interest rates rise. Accordingly, amounts available for reinvestment by a Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining interest rates and, as a result, likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of rising interest rates.

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 the 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 a fund invested in such securities wishing to sell them may find it difficult to find a buyer, which may in turn decrease the price at which they may be sold. In addition, as a result of the uncertainty of cash flows of lower tranche CMOs, the market prices of and yield on those tranches generally are more volatile.

Credit risk reflects the risk that a 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. With respect to Ginnie Mae certificates, although Ginnie Mae guarantees timely payment even if homeowners delay or default, tracking the "pass-through" payments may, at times, be difficult.

The average life of CMOs is determined using mathematical models that incorporate prepayment assumptions and other factors that involve estimates of future economic and market conditions. These estimates may vary from actual future results, particularly during periods of extreme market volatility. In addition, under certain market conditions, such as those that developed in 1994, the average weighted life of mortgage derivative securities may not accurately reflect the price volatility of such securities. For example, in periods of supply and demand imbalances in the market for such securities and/or in periods of sharp interest rate movements, the prices of mortgage derivative securities may fluctuate to a greater extent than would be expected from interest rate movements alone.

A Fund's investments in CMOs also are subject to extension risk. Extension risk is the possibility that rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate. This particular risk may effectively change a security that was considered short or intermediate-term at the time of purchase into a long-term security. Long-term securities generally fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than short or intermediate-term securities.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER CASH EQUIVALENTS

Commercial paper is the term for short-term promissory notes issued by domestic corporations to meet current working capital needs. Commercial paper may be unsecured by the corporation's assets but may be backed by a letter of credit from a bank or other financial institution. The letter of credit enhances the paper's creditworthiness. The issuer is directly responsible for payment but the bank "guarantees" that if the note is not paid at maturity by the issuer, the bank will pay the principal and interest to the buyer. ICON will consider the creditworthiness of the institution issuing the letter of credit, as well as the creditworthiness of the issuer of the commercial paper, when purchasing paper enhanced by a letter of credit. Commercial paper is sold either in an interest-bearing form or on a discounted basis, with maturities not exceeding 270 days.

A Fund may also acquire certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances. A certificate of deposit is a short-term obligation of a bank. A banker's acceptance is a time draft drawn by a borrower on a bank, usually relating to an international commercial transaction.

Government Securities. U.S. government obligations include Treasury bills, notes and bonds; Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") pass-through securities; and issues of U.S. agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities. Obligations of other agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government include securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit Bank System ("FFCB"), the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation ("Farmer Mac"), the Federal Home Loan Bank System ("FHLB"), the Financing Corporation ("FICO"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Student Loan Marketing Association ("Sallie Mae"), the Tennessee Valley Authority ("TVA") and the U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA"). Some government obligations, such as Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury. Other obligations, such as securities of the FHLB, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the United States Treasury; and others, such as bonds issued by Fannie Mae (a private corporation), are supported only by the credit of the agency, authority or instrumentality.

All of the Funds may also purchase U.S. Treasury STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities). STRIPS essentially are zero-coupon bonds that are direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury. These bonds do not make regular interest payments; rather, they are sold at a discount from face value, and principal and accrued interest are paid at maturity. STRIPS may experience greater fluctuations in market value due to changes in interest rates and other factors than debt securities that make regular interest payments. A Fund will accrue income on STRIPS for tax and accounting purposes which must be distributed to Fund shareholders even though no cash is received at the time of accrual. Therefore, the Fund may be required to liquidate other portfolio securities in order to meet the Fund's distribution obligations.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

A repurchase agreement is a transaction under which a Fund acquires a security and simultaneously promises to sell that same security back to the seller at a higher price, usually within a seven-day period. The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with banks or well-established securities dealers meeting criteria established by the Board. A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument. In these transactions, the collateral securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value at least equal to the value of the repurchase agreement, and are held as collateral by an authorized custodian bank until the repurchase agreement is completed. All repurchase agreements entered into by the Funds are marked to market daily. In the event of default by the seller under a repurchase agreement, the Fund may experience difficulties in exercising its rights to the underlying security and may incur costs in connection with the disposition of that security.

Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid and will be subject to the Funds' limitation with respect to illiquid securities. For a further explanation, see "Investment Strategies and Risks – Securities That Are Not Readily Marketable." The Funds have not adopted any limits on the amount of total assets that may be invested in repurchase agreements that mature in less than seven days. Each of the Funds may invest of up to 15% of the market value of its net assets, measured at the time of purchase, in securities that are not readily marketable, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Funds may use certain derivatives – instruments whose value is derived from an underlying security, index or other instrument.

Options on Securities. The ICON Flexible Bond Fund may purchase and/or write (sell) call and put options on any security in which it may invest. The other Funds may invest in options from time to time.

Each of the Funds may purchase and/or write (sell) call and put options on any security in which it may invest to hedge against changes in market conditions or to provide market exposure while attempting to reduce transaction costs. A Fund will not purchase any option if, immediately thereafter, the aggregate market value of all outstanding options purchased and written by the Fund would exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets. A Fund will not effect an option transaction, if immediately thereafter, the aggregate value of the Fund's securities subject to outstanding call options would exceed 100% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

An option gives its purchaser the right to buy or sell a security or securities index at a specified price within a limited period of time. For the right to buy or sell the underlying instrument (e.g., individual securities or securities indexes), the buyer pays a premium to the seller (the "writer" of the option). Options generally have standardized terms, including the exercise price and expiration time. Option contracts are valued at their closing mid-price on the principal exchange on which they are traded. The mid-price is the average of the sum of the closing bid and closing asking prices.

The options bought or sold by a Fund will primarily be listed on a securities exchange. Exchange-traded options in the United States are issued by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"), a clearing organization affiliated with the exchanges on which options are listed. The OCC, in effect, gives its guarantee to every exchange-traded option transaction.

Writing (Selling) Options. A Fund receives a premium for each option it writes. The premium received will reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the option period, supply and demand, and interest rates. When the market value of an option appreciates, the purchaser may realize a gain by exercising the option, or by selling the option on an exchange (provided that a liquid secondary market is available). If the underlying security or index does not reach a price level that would make exercise profitable, the option generally will expire without being exercised and the writer will realize income in the amount of the premium. If a call option on a security is exercised, the proceeds of the sale of the underlying security by the writer are increased by the amount of the premium and the writer realizes a gain or loss from the sale of the security.

When writing a covered call option, a Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price, but conversely retains the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. If a call option that a Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income in the amount of the premium; however, that gain may be offset economically by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If the call option is exercised, the Fund will realize a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying security.

When writing a put option, the Fund, in return for the premium, takes the risk that it must purchase the underlying security at a price that may be higher than the current market price of the security. If a put option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income in the amount of the premium.

So long as a secondary market remains available on an exchange, the writer of an option traded on that exchange ordinarily may terminate his obligation prior to the assignment of an exercise notice by entering into a closing purchase transaction. The cost of a closing purchase transaction, plus transaction costs, may be greater than the premium received upon writing the original option, in which event the writer will incur a loss on the transaction. However, because an increase in the market price of a call option on a security generally reflects an increase in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from a closing purchase transaction is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation in the value of the underlying security that the writer continues to own.

The obligation of an option writer is terminated upon the exercise of the option, the option's expiration or by effecting a closing purchase transaction.

Writing Put Options. When a Fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the Fund assumes the obligation to pay the "strike" price for the option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. The Fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for a put option the Fund has written, however, the Fund must continue to be prepared to pay the "strike" price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes. When writing a put option, the Fund, in return for the premium, takes the risk that it must purchase the underlying security at a price that may be higher than the current market price of the security.

If a put option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income in the amount of the premium. If the price of the underlying security rises, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, the writer also may profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If the underlying prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline.

Selling (or Writing) Covered Call Options. A Fund may sell (or write) covered call options on portfolio securities. A call option gives the buyer of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to call upon the writer (seller) to deliver a security on or before a fixed date at a predetermined price, referred to as the strike price. If the price of the underlying security should fall or remain below the strike price, the Fund will not be called upon to deliver the security, and the Fund will retain the premium received for the option as additional income, offsetting economically all or part of any decline in the value of the security. Any hedge provided by writing covered call options is limited to a price decline in the security of no more than the option premium received by the Fund for writing the option. If the security owned by the Fund appreciates above the option's strike price, the Fund will generally be called upon to deliver the security, which will prevent the Fund from receiving the benefit of any price appreciation above the strike price.

Writing a call option obligates a Fund to sell or deliver the option's underlying instrument, in return for the "strike" price, upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if the underlying prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, a call writer mitigates the effects of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the "strike" price, even if its current value is greater, a Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price, but conversely retains the risk of loss should the price of the security decline.

So long as a secondary market remains available on an exchange, the writer of an option traded on that exchange ordinarily may terminate his obligation prior to the assignment of an exercise notice by entering into a closing purchase transaction. The cost of a closing purchase transaction, plus transaction costs, may be greater than the premium received upon writing the original option, in which event the writer will incur a loss on the transaction. However, because an increase in the market price of a call option on a security generally reflects an increase in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from a closing purchase transaction is likely to be offset economically in whole or in part by appreciation in the value of the underlying security that the writer continues to own.

The obligation of an option writer is terminated upon the exercise of the option, the option's expiration or by effecting a closing purchase transaction.

Purchasing Put Options. Each Fund may purchase put options on portfolio securities. A put option gives the buyer of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell a security to the writer of the option on or before a fixed date at a predetermined price. A Fund will realize a gain from the exercise of a put option if, during the option period, the price of the security declines by an amount in excess of the premium paid. A Fund will realize a loss equal to all or a portion of the premium paid for the option if the price of the security increases or does not decrease by more than the premium.

By purchasing a put option, a Fund obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the option's underlying instrument at a fixed "strike" price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indices of securities prices, and futures contracts. A Fund may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. If the option is allowed to expire, the Fund will lose the entire premium it paid. If the Fund exercises the option, it completes the sale of the underlying instrument at the "strike" price. A Fund also may terminate a put option position by closing it out in the secondary market at its current price, if a liquid secondary market exists.

The buyer of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if security prices fall substantially. However, if the underlying instrument's price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

Purchasing Call Options. Each Fund may purchase call options on securities that each Fund intends to purchase to take advantage of anticipated positive movements in the prices of these securities. The Fund will realize a gain from the exercise of a call option if, during the option period, the price of the underlying security to be purchased increases by more than the amount of the premium paid. A Fund will realize a loss equal to all or a portion of the premium paid for the option if the price of the underlying security decreases or does not increase by more than the premium.

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's "strike" price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the underlying instrument with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if the underlying prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

Combined Positions. A Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, a 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.

Other Information Related to Options Trading. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. If a Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to options it has written, the Fund will not be able to sell the underlying securities until the options expire or are exercised. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market may include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or the OCC may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options). If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist. However, outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the OCC as a result of trades on that exchange would normally continue to be exercisable or expire in accordance with their terms.

There can be no assurance that higher trading activity, order flow or other unforeseen events might not, at times, render certain of the facilities of the OCC or various exchanges inadequate. Such events have, in the past, resulted in the institution by an exchange of special procedures, such as trading rotations, restrictions on certain types of orders or trading halts or suspensions with respect to one or more options.

The Funds may generate premiums from the sale of call options. These premiums typically will result in short-term capital gains to a Fund for federal and state income tax purposes. Transactions involving the disposition of a Fund's underlying securities (whether pursuant to the exercise of a call option or otherwise) will give rise to capital gains or losses. Due to the tax treatment of securities on which call options have been written, the majority, if not all, of the gains from the sale of the underlying security will be short-term capital gains. Short term capital gains are usually taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Because a Fund does not have control over the exercise of the call options it writes, shareholder redemptions or corporate events involving its equity securities investments (such as mergers, acquisitions or reorganizations), it may be forced to realize capital gains or losses at inopportune times.

Although the Funds may write options whose expiration dates are between one and ten months from the date the option is written, it is not possible for the Funds to time the receipt of exercise notices. This prevents the Funds from receiving income on a scheduled basis and may inhibit the Funds from fully utilizing other investment opportunities.

The OCC sets option expiration dates and exercise prices, which depend on the range of prices in the underlying stock's recent trading history. Written options have predetermined exercise prices set below, equal to or above the current market price of the underlying stock. Each Fund's overall return will, in part, depend on the ability of the Sub-adviser to accurately predict price fluctuations in underlying securities in addition to the effectiveness of the Sub-adviser's strategy in terms of stock selection.

The size of the premiums each Fund receives for writing options may be adversely affected as new or existing institutions, including other investment companies, engage in or increase their option writing activities.

Each securities exchange on which options trade has established limitations governing the maximum number of puts and calls in each class (whether or not covered or secured) that may be written by a single investor, or group of investors, acting in concert (regardless of whether the options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). It is possible that the Funds and other clients advised by the Sub-adviser may constitute such a group. These position limits may restrict the number of options the Funds may write on a particular security. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be above such limits or impose other sanctions.

The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

Options on Securities Indexes. All of the Funds may purchase and write options on securities indexes. A securities index measures the movement of a certain group of securities by assigning relative values to the stocks included in the index. Options on securities indexes are similar to options on securities. However, because options on securities indexes do not involve the delivery of an underlying security, the option represents the holder's right to obtain from the writer in cash a fixed multiple (the "Multiple") of the amount by which the exercise price exceeds (in the case of a put) or is less than (in the case of a call) the closing value of the underlying index on the exercise date. A Fund may purchase put options on stock indexes to protect its portfolio against declines in value. A Fund may purchase call options, or write put options, on stock indexes to establish a position in equities as a temporary substitute for purchasing individual stocks that then may be acquired over the option period in a manner designed to minimize adverse price movements. Purchasing put and call options on securities indexes may also permit greater time for evaluation of investment alternatives. When ICON believes that the trend of stock prices may be downward, the purchase of put options on securities indexes may eliminate the need to sell less liquid securities and possibly repurchase them later. If such transactions are used as a hedging activity, they may not produce a net gain to a Fund. Any gain in the price of a call option a Fund has bought is likely to be offset by higher prices the Fund must pay in rising markets, as cash reserves are invested. In declining markets, any increase in the price of a put option a Fund has bought is likely to be offset by lower prices of stocks owned by the Fund.

When a Fund purchases a call on a securities index, the Fund pays a premium and has the right during the call period to require the seller of such a call, upon exercise of the call, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the securities index upon which the call is based is above the exercise price of the call. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the lesser exercise price of the call, in each case multiplied by the Multiple. When a Fund purchases a put on a securities index, the Fund pays a premium and has the right during the put period to require the seller of such a put, upon exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the securities index upon which the put is based is below the exercise price of the put. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the exercise price of the put and the lesser closing level of the securities index, in each case multiplied by the Multiple. Buying securities index options permits a Fund, if cash is deliverable to it during the option period, either to sell the option or to require delivery of the cash. If such cash is not so deliverable, and as a result the option is not exercised or sold, the option becomes worthless at its expiration date.

The value of a securities index option depends upon movements in the level of the securities index rather than the price of particular securities. Whether a Fund will realize a gain or a loss from its option activities depends upon movements in the level of securities prices generally or in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of a particular security. Purchasing or writing call and put options on securities indexes involves the risk that ICON may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of the various securities market movements or the time within which the options are based. To compensate for this imperfect correlation, a Fund may enter into options transactions in a greater dollar amount than the securities being hedged if the historical volatility of the prices of the securities being hedged is different from the historical volatility of the securities index.

Over-the-Counter (“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 a Fund greater 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. OTC options are guaranteed by the issuer of the option. The risk of illiquidity is also greater with OTC options, since these options generally can be closed out only by negotiation with the other party to the option.

Futures Contracts. All of the Funds may purchase and sell futures contracts. U.S. futures contracts are traded on exchanges that have been designated “contract markets” by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and must be executed through a futures commission merchant (an “FCM”) or brokerage firm that is a member of the relevant contract market. The CFTC recently rescinded their exemption to regulated entities, including registered investment companies, allowing regulated entities to engage in unlimited futures transactions and options thereon without registration as a commodity pool operator. The CFTC has implemented de minimis levels allowing regulated entities to engage in limited futures transactions and options thereon without registration as a commodity pool operator. Shelton Capital Management does not intend to operate the Funds as commodity pools and has therefore filed an exemption with the National Futures Association. In doing so Shelton Capital Management has agreed to operate the Funds in such a manner to warrant exclusion from the registration as a commodity pool operator.

Futures contracts by their terms call for the delivery or acquisition of the underlying commodities or a cash payment based on the value of the underlying commodities, in most cases the contractual obligation is offset before the delivery date of the contract by buying, in the case of a contractual obligation to sell, or selling, in the case of a contractual obligation to buy, an identical futures contract on a commodities exchange. Such a transaction cancels the obligation to make or take delivery of the commodities.

The acquisition or sale of a futures contract could occur, for example, if a Fund held or considered purchasing equity securities and sought to protect itself from fluctuations in prices without buying or selling those securities. For example, if prices were expected to decrease, a Fund could sell equity index futures contracts, thereby hoping to offset a potential decline in the value of equity securities in the portfolio by a corresponding increase in the value of the futures contract position held by the Fund and thereby prevent the Fund’s net asset value from declining as much as it otherwise would have. A Fund also could protect against potential price declines by selling portfolio securities and investing in money market instruments. However, since the futures market is more liquid than the cash market, the use of futures contracts would allow the Fund to maintain a defensive position without having to sell portfolio securities.

Similarly, when prices of equity securities are expected to increase, futures contracts could be bought to attempt to hedge against the possibility of having to buy equity securities at higher prices. This technique is sometimes known as an anticipatory hedge. If the fluctuations in the value of the equity index futures contracts used is similar to those of equity securities, a Fund could take advantage of the potential rise in the value of equity securities without buying them until the market had stabilized. At that time, the futures contracts could be liquidated and the Fund could buy equity securities in the market.

The Funds also may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts. Interest rate futures contracts currently are traded on a variety of fixed-income securities, including long-term U.S. Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Ginnie Mae modified pass-through mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Treasury bills, bank certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

The purchase and sale of futures contracts entail risks. Although ICON believes that use of such contracts could benefit the Funds, if ICON’s investment judgment were incorrect, a Fund’s overall performance could be worse than if the Fund had not entered into futures contracts. For example, if a Fund hedged against the effects of a possible decrease in prices of securities held in the Fund’s portfolio and prices increased instead, the Fund would lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of these securities because of offsetting losses in the Fund’s futures positions. In addition, if the Fund had insufficient cash, it might have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet margin requirements.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in the nature of those markets, are subject to distortions. First, the ability of investors to close out futures contracts through offsetting transactions could distort the normal price relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, to the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures markets could be reduced and prices in the futures markets distorted. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the margin deposit requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures markets may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of the foregoing distortions, a correct forecast of general price trends still may not result in a successful use of futures.

The prices of futures contracts depend primarily on the value of their underlying instruments. Because there are a limited number of types of futures contracts, it is possible that the standardized futures contracts available to the Funds would not match exactly a Fund's current or potential investments. A Fund might buy or sell futures contracts based on underlying instruments with different characteristics from the securities in which it would typically invest, for example, by hedging investments in portfolio securities with a futures contract based on a broad index of securities which involves a risk that the futures position might not correlate precisely with the performance of the Fund's investments.

Futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments closely correlate with a Fund's investments. Futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instruments, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract. Those factors may affect securities prices differently from futures prices. Imperfect correlations between a Fund's investments and its futures positions could also result from differing levels of demand in the futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts. A Fund could buy or sell futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wished to hedge or was considering purchasing in order to attempt to compensate for differences in historical volatility between the futures contract and the securities, although this might not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a Fund's futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, its futures positions could fail to produce desired gains or result in losses that would not be offset by the gains in the Fund's other investments.

To the extent that a Fund enters into futures contracts, and options on futures contracts traded on a CFTC-regulated exchange, in each case that are not for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any contracts the Fund has entered into. (In general, a call option on a futures contract is "in-the-money" if the value of the underlying futures contract exceeds the strike price, i.e., exercise, price of the call. A put option on a futures contract is "in-the-money" if the value of the underlying futures contract is exceeded by the strike price of that put.) This policy does not limit to 5% the percentage of a Fund's assets that are at risk in options or futures contracts.

Unlike the situation in which a Fund purchases or sells a security, no price is paid or received by a Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract or when a Fund writes an option on a futures contract. Instead, a purchaser of a futures contract is required to deposit an amount of cash or qualifying securities with the FCM. This is called "initial margin." Such initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract. However, since losses on open contracts are required to be reflected in cash in the form of variation margin payments, a Fund may be required to make additional payments during the term of a contract to its broker.

Such payments would be required, for example, when, during the term of an interest rate futures contract purchased or a put option on an interest rate futures contract sold by a Fund, there was a general increase in interest rates, thereby making the Fund's position less valuable. At any time prior to the expiration of a futures contract or written option on a futures contract, the Fund may elect to close its position by taking an opposite position that will operate to terminate the Fund's position in the futures contract or option.

Because futures contracts are generally settled within a day from the date they are closed out, compared with a settlement period of three business days for most types of securities, the futures markets can provide superior liquidity to the securities markets. Nevertheless, there is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. In addition, futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and options on futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached, it would be impossible for a Fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a futures contract or an option on a futures contract were not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, a Fund would not promptly be able to liquidate unfavorable futures or options positions and potentially could be required to continue to hold a futures or options position until the delivery date, regardless of changes in its value. As a result, a Fund's access to other assets held to cover its futures or options positions also could be impaired.

Options on Futures Contracts. All of the Funds may purchase and write put and call options on futures contracts. An option on a futures contract provides the holder with the right to enter into a “long” position in the underlying futures contract, in the case of a call option, or a “short” position in the underlying futures contract, in the case of a put option, at a fixed exercise price on or before a stated expiration date. Upon exercise of the option by the holder, a contract market clearinghouse establishes a corresponding short position for the writer of the option, in the case of a call option, or a corresponding long position, in the case of a put option. If an option is exercised, the parties will be subject to all the risks associated with the trading of futures contracts, such as payment of variation margin deposits.

A position in an option on a futures contract may be terminated by the purchaser or seller prior to expiration by effecting a closing sale or purchase transaction, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market, which is the sale or purchase of an option of the same series (i.e., the same exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously purchased or sold. The difference between the premiums paid and received represents the trader’s profit or loss on the transaction.

An option, whether based on a futures contract, or a security, becomes worthless to the holder when it expires. Upon exercise of an option, the exchange or contract market clearinghouse assigns exercise notices on a random basis to those of its members that have written options of the same series and with the same expiration date. A brokerage firm receiving such notices then assigns them on a random basis to those of its customers that have written options of the same series and expiration date. A writer therefore has no control over whether an option will be exercised against it, or over the time of such exercise.

The purchase of a call option on a futures contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of a call option on an individual security. See “Options on Securities” above. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the price of the futures contract upon which it is based or the price of the underlying instrument, ownership of the option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or the underlying instrument. As with the purchase of futures contracts, when a Fund is not fully invested it could buy a call option (or write a put option) on a futures contract to hedge against a market advance.

The purchase of a put option on a futures contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of protective put options on portfolio securities. For example, a Fund would be able to buy a put option (or write a call option) on a futures contract to hedge the Fund’s portfolio against the risk of falling prices. The amount of risk a Fund would assume, if it bought an option on a futures contract, would be the premium paid for the option plus related transaction costs. In addition to the correlation risks discussed above, the purchase of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not fully be reflected in the value of the options bought.

Risk Factors of Investing in Futures and Options. The writing and purchasing of options and the use of futures is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The successful use of options and futures depends in part on the ability of the Sub-adviser to predict future price fluctuations. All such practices entail risks and can be highly volatile. Should interest rates or the prices of securities or financial indexes move in an unexpected manner, the Funds may not achieve the desired benefits of options and futures or may realize losses and thus be in a worse position than if such strategies had not been used. Unlike many exchange-traded futures contracts and options on futures contracts, there are no daily price fluctuation limits with respect to options negotiated on OTC instruments, and adverse market movements could therefore continue to an unlimited extent over a period of time. In addition, the correlation between movements in the price of the securities hedged or used for cover will not be perfect and could produce unanticipated losses.

A Fund’s ability to dispose of its positions in the foregoing instruments will depend on the availability of liquid markets in the instruments. Particular risks exist with respect to the use of each of the foregoing instruments and could result in such adverse consequences to a Fund as the possible loss of the entire premium paid for an option bought by a Fund, the inability of a Fund, as the writer of a covered call option, to benefit from the appreciation of the underlying securities above the exercise price of the option, and the possible need to defer closing out positions in certain instruments to avoid adverse tax consequences. As a result, no assurance can be given that the Funds will be able to use those instruments effectively for the purposes set forth above.

Cover. Transactions using options and futures contracts (“Financial Instruments”), other than purchased options, expose a Fund to an obligation to another party. Each Fund will not enter into any such transaction unless it owns either (1) an offsetting (“covered”) position in securities, or other options, futures contracts, or (2) 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 (1) above. Each 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 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 a Fund’s assets to cover in accounts could impede portfolio management or the Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other obligations.

Forward Contracts. Please see the discussion regarding forward contracts in the ‘Foreign Currency Transactions’ section of this SAI.

Leveraging. Leveraging a Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income but, at the same time, creates special risk considerations. For example, leveraging may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the yield on the Fund’s portfolio. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Fund’s assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leveraging will create interest expenses for the Fund which can exceed the income from the assets retained. 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 if leveraging were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets retained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of the Fund will be less than if leveraging were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced.

Correlation of Price Changes. There are a limited number of types of options and futures contracts. It is therefore likely that the standardized contracts available will not match a Fund’s current or anticipated investments exactly. The Fund may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests.

SHORT SALES

A security is sold short when a Fund sells a security it does not own. To sell a security short, a Fund must borrow the security from someone else to deliver it to the buyer. That Fund then replaces the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at or before the time of replacement. Until it replaces the security, the Fund repays the person that lent it the security for any interest or dividends that may have accrued during the period of the loan.

The ICON Equity Income Fund and ICON Equity Fund may engage in short sales “against the box.” In a short sale against the box, a Fund agrees to sell at a future date a security that it either currently owns or has the right to acquire and must maintain these securities in a segregated account. A Fund will incur transaction costs to open, maintain and close short sales against the box.

In addition, the use of short sales is a primary investment strategy of the ICON Equity Fund. A Fund is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or highly liquid securities with a broker or custodian in at least an amount equal to the current market value of the securities sold short until the Fund replaces a borrowed security. A Fund expects to receive interest on the collateral it deposits. The use of short sales may result in a Fund realizing more short-term capital gains than it would if the Fund did not engage in short sales.

There is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. During the time that a Fund is short a security, it is subject to the risk that the lender of the security will terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same security from another lender. If that occurs, the Fund may be “bought in” at the price required to purchase the security needed to close out the short position, which may be a disadvantageous price.

In short sale transactions, a Fund’s gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short; its loss is limited only by the maximum price it must pay to acquire the security less the price at which the security was sold. In theory, losses from short sales may be unlimited. Until a security that is sold short is acquired by a Fund, the Fund must pay the lender any dividends that accrue during the loan period. In order to borrow the security, the Fund usually is required to pay compensation to the lender. Short sales also cause a Fund to incur brokerage fees and other transaction costs. Therefore, the amount of any gain a Fund may receive from a short sale transaction is decreased and the amount of any loss increased by the amount of compensation to the lender, dividends and expenses the Fund may be required to pay.

FOREIGN SECURITIES AND DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The Funds may invest up to 20% of their net assets in foreign securities traded in foreign markets. The term “foreign securities” refers to securities of issuers, wherever organized, whose securities are listed or traded principally on a recognized stock exchange or over-the-counter market outside of the United States.

Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that are not typically associated with U.S. investments. There may be less publicly available information about foreign companies comparable to reports and ratings published about U.S. companies. Foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Some foreign companies may exclude U.S. investors such as the Funds from participating in beneficial corporate actions, such as rights offerings. As a result, the Funds may not realize the same value from a foreign investment as a shareholder residing in that country. There also may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the United States.

Foreign stock markets may have substantially less trading volume than U.S. stock markets, and securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and may be more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges generally are higher than in the United States.

Dividends and interest paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, thus reducing the net return on such investments compared with U.S. investments. The operating expense ratio of a Fund that invests in foreign securities can be expected to be higher than that of a Fund which invests exclusively in domestic securities, since the expenses of the Fund, such as foreign custodial costs, are higher. In addition, the Fund incurs costs in converting assets from one currency to another.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Investment in foreign companies will usually involve currencies of foreign countries, and because a Fund may temporarily hold funds in bank deposits in foreign currencies during the course of investment programs, the value of the assets of the Fund as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations, and the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversion between various currencies. A change in the value of any foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar, when the Fund holds that foreign currency or a security denominated in that foreign currency, will cause a corresponding change in the dollar value of the Fund assets denominated in that currency or traded in that country. Moreover, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of the Fund, political, economic or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries.

A Fund may, as appropriate markets are developed, but is not required to, engage in currency transactions including cash market purchases at the spot rates, forward currency contracts, exchange listed currency futures, exchange listed and over-the-counter options on currencies, and currency swaps for two purposes. One purpose is to settle investment transactions. The other purpose is to try to minimize currency risks, and to seek enhanced returns.

All currency transactions involve a cost. Although foreign exchange dealers generally do not charge a fee, they do realize a profit based on the difference (spread) between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Commissions are paid on futures options and swaps transactions, and options require the payment of a premium to the seller.

A forward contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell at a price set at the time of the contract with delivery of the currency generally required at an established future date. A futures contract is a standardized contract for delivery of foreign currency traded on an organized exchange that is generally settled in cash. An option gives the right to enter into a contract. A swap is an agreement based on a nominal amount of money to exchange the differences between currencies.

A Fund may use spot rates or forward contracts to settle a security transaction or handle dividend and interest collection. When a Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency or has been notified of a dividend or interest payment, it may desire to lock in the price of the security or the amount of the payment in dollars. By entering into a spot rate or forward contract, the Fund will be able to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between different currencies from the date the security is purchased or sold to the date on which payment is made or received or when the dividend or interest is actually received. Regarding forward currency contracts, these types of transactions are often referred to as “transactional hedges.”

A Fund may use forward or futures contracts, options, or swaps when the investment manager believes the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against another currency. For example, it may enter into a currency transaction to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Fund’s portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the securities transactions and the value of securities involved generally will not be possible. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult and successful execution of a short-term strategy is highly uncertain. Regarding forward currency contracts, these types of transactions are often referred to as “positional hedges.”

A Fund will not enter into a foreign forward contract for a term of more than one year or for purposes of speculation. Investors should be aware that hedging against a decline in the value of a currency in this manner does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities or prevent losses if the prices of those securities decline. Furthermore, hedging transactions preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedging currency should rise. Foreign forward contracts may, from time to time, be considered illiquid, in which case they would be subject to a Fund’s limitation on investing in illiquid securities.

A Fund may cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to decline in value relative to other currencies in which a Fund has (or expects to have) portfolio exposure. A Fund may engage in proxy hedging. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which a fund’s portfolio is exposed is difficult to hedge. Proxy hedging entails entering into a forward contract to sell a currency whose changes in value are generally considered to be linked to a currency or currencies in which some or all of the Fund’s portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated, and simultaneously buy U.S. dollars. The amount of the contract would not exceed the value of the Fund’s securities denominated in linked securities.

A Fund will not enter into a currency transaction or maintain an exposure as a result of the transaction when it would obligate a Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund's portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency at the time the transaction is executed. If the assets denominated in that currency are sold, the general rule would be to reduce the exposure of the forward contract; however, the Portfolio Manager has the discretion on the timing of the unwinding of the contract. The Fund will designate cash or securities in an amount equal to the value of the Fund's total assets committed to consummating the transaction. If the value of the securities declines, additional cash or securities will be designated on a daily basis so that the value of the cash or securities will equal the amount of the Fund's commitment.

On the settlement date of the currency transaction, a Fund may either sell portfolio securities and make delivery of the foreign currency or retain the securities and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an offsetting position. It is impossible to forecast what the market value of portfolio securities will be on the settlement date of a currency transaction. Accordingly, it may be necessary for the Fund to buy additional foreign currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the securities are less than the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver and a decision is made to sell the securities and make delivery of the foreign currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received on the sale of the portfolio securities if its market value exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver. The Fund will realize gains or losses on currency transactions.

A Fund may also buy put options and write covered call options on foreign currencies to try to minimize currency risks. The risk of buying an option is the loss of premium. The risk of selling (writing) an option is that the currency option will minimize the currency risk only up to the amount of the premium, and then only if rates move in the expected direction. If this does not occur, the option may be exercised and a Fund would be required to buy the underlying currency at the loss which may not be offset by the amount of the premium. Through the writing of options on foreign currencies, the Fund may also be required to forego all or a portion of the benefits which might otherwise have been obtained from favorable movements on exchange rates. All options written on foreign currencies will be covered; that is, the Fund will own securities denominated in the foreign currency, hold cash equal to its obligations or have contracts that offset the options.

The Fund may construct a synthetic foreign currency investment, sometimes called a structured note, by (a) purchasing a money market instrument which is a note denominated in one currency, generally U.S. dollars, and (b) concurrently entering into a forward contract to deliver a corresponding amount of that currency in exchange for a different currency on a future date and at a specified rate of exchange. Because the availability of a variety of highly liquid short-term U.S. dollar market instruments, or notes, a synthetic money market position utilizing such U.S. dollar instruments may offer greater liquidity than direct investment in foreign currency.

Depositary Receipts. The Funds may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), which are securities typically issued by a U.S. financial institution (a "depository"), that evidence ownership interests in a security or pool of securities issued by a foreign issuer and deposited with the financial institution. European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") are receipts issued by non-U.S. banks or trust companies and foreign branches of U.S. banks that evidence ownership of the underlying foreign securities. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), which are sometimes referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts ("CDRs"), are securities, typically issued by non-U.S. financial institutions, that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities issued by either a U.S. or foreign issuer. ADRs, EDRs, GDRs and CDRs may be available for investment through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A "sponsored" facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and a depository. An "unsponsored" facility may be established by a depository without participation by the issuer of the receipt's underlying security. Holders of an unsponsored depositary receipt generally bear all of the costs of the unsponsored facility. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security, or to pass through to the holders of the receipts voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Since depositary receipts mirror their underlying foreign securities, they generally have the same risks as investing directly in the securities, including the risk that material information about the issuer may not be disclosed in the United States, and the risk that currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of the depositary receipt.

SECURITIES THAT ARE NOT READILY MARKETABLE

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds may invest up to 15% of the value of their net assets, measured at the time of investment, in securities that are not readily marketable. A security which is not "readily marketable" is generally considered to be a security that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which it is valued.

Subject to the foregoing 15% limitation, the Funds may invest in restricted securities. “Restricted” securities generally include securities that are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), and are subject to legal or contractual restrictions upon resale. Restricted securities nevertheless may be “readily marketable” and can often be sold in privately negotiated transactions or in a registered public offering. There are an increasing number of securities being issued without registration under the 1933 Act for which a liquid secondary market exists among institutional investors such as the Funds. These securities are often called “Rule 144A” securities (see discussion below).

A Fund may not be able to dispose of a security that is not “readily marketable” at the time desired or at a reasonable price. In addition, in order to resell such a security, a Fund might have to bear the expense and incur the delays associated with effecting registration. In purchasing such securities, no Fund intends to engage in underwriting activities, except to the extent a Fund may be deemed to be a statutory underwriter under the 1933 Act in disposing of such securities.

The assets used as cover for OTC options written by a Fund will be considered illiquid unless the OTC options are sold to qualified dealers who agree that the Fund may repurchase any OTC option it writes at a maximum price to be calculated by a formula set forth in the option agreement. The cover for an OTC option written subject to this procedure would be considered illiquid only to the extent that the maximum repurchase price under the formula exceeds the intrinsic value of the option.

Rule 144A Securities. In recent years, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act. Institutional investors generally will not seek to sell these instruments to the general public, but instead will often depend on an efficient institutional market in which such unregistered securities can readily be resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. Therefore, the fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or certain institutions is not dispositive of the liquidity of such investments.

Rule 144A under the 1933 Act establishes a “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. The Funds may invest in Rule 144A securities that may or may not be readily marketable. Rule 144A securities are readily marketable if institutional markets for the securities develop that provide both readily ascertainable values for the securities and the ability to liquidate the securities when liquidation is deemed necessary or advisable. However, an insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing a Rule 144A security held by a Fund, which could change over the time period a fund holds such securities, could affect adversely the marketability of the security. In such an instance, the Fund might be unable to dispose of the security promptly or at reasonable prices.

WHEN-ISSUED OR DELAYED-DELIVERY SECURITIES

The Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis; i.e., the securities are purchased with settlement taking place at some point in the future beyond a customary settlement date. The payment obligation and, in the case of debt securities, the interest rate that will be received on the securities are generally fixed at the time a Fund enters into the purchase commitment. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund and, in the case of debt securities, no interest accrues to the Fund. At the time of settlement, the market value of the security may be more or less than the purchase price, and the Fund bears the risk of such market value fluctuations.

BORROWING/OVERDRAFTS

A Fund may borrow money from time to time due to timing differences in the settlement of money from security and shareholder transactions. Interest on borrowings will reduce a Fund’s income. See “Investment Restrictions” above for each Fund’s limitation on borrowing.

SECURITIES OF OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Each Fund may acquire securities of other investment companies, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act. Except as provided below, no Fund intends to purchase such securities during the coming year in excess of the following limitations: (a) no more than 3% of the voting securities of any one investment company may be owned in the aggregate by the Fund and all other affiliated mutual funds, (b) no more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund may be invested in any one investment company, and (c) no more than 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund and all other affiliated mutual funds may be invested in the securities of all such investment companies. Should a Fund purchase securities of other investment companies, shareholders may incur additional management, advisory, and distribution fees.

Securities of other investment companies that may be purchased by the Funds include exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). An ETF is a type of index fund that trades like a common stock and represent a fixed portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. A Fund may purchase an ETF to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or a foreign market pending the purchase of individual securities. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities it is designed to track, although the potential lack of liquidity of an ETF could result in it being more volatile. Additionally, ETFs have management fees which increase their costs. All Funds may invest in ETFs, with the same percentage limitations as investments in other registered investment companies.

Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. Risks associated with investing in inverse and leveraged ETFs include compounding risk, derivatives securities risk, correlation risk and leverage risk.

- *Compounding Risk* — To the extent the ETF has a single day or other short-term investment objective, the ETF’s performance for any other period is the result of its return for each day (or other short-term period) compounded over the period. This may differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the daily return of the ETFs benchmark index for the same period, before accounting for fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on an inverse leveraged fund. This effect becomes more pronounced as Index volatility and holding periods increase.
- *Derivatives Securities Risk* — Leveraged and inverse ETFs may use various types of derivatives, investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund’s ETF investment to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. These ETFs may use a combination of swaps on an index and swaps on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of an Index. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of an index due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent an inverse or leveraged ETF invests in swaps that use an ETF as the reference asset, the inverse or leveraged ETF may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the index as it would if it only used swaps on the Index. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the inverse or leveraged ETF’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the inverse or leveraged ETF and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the inverse or leveraged ETF. In that event, the inverse or leveraged ETF may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the inverse or leveraged ETF’s investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the inverse or leveraged ETF from achieving its investment objective, even if the index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the inverse or leveraged ETF may change quickly and without warning.
- *Correlation Risk* — A number of factors may affect an inverse ETF’s ability to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with its index. Failure to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation may prevent the inverse ETF from achieving its investment objective, and the percentage change of the inverse ETF’s NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse of the percentage change of the index on such day.
- *Leverage Risk* — A leveraged ETF may obtain investment exposure in excess of its assets in seeking to achieve its investment objective — a form of leverage — and will lose more money in market environments adverse to its daily objective than a similar investment that does not employ such leverage. The use of such leverage increases the risk of a total loss of the Fund’s investment. In addition, the use of leverage may increase the volatility of the inverse or leveraged ETF and magnify any differences between the performance of the inverse or leveraged ETF and its underlying Index or benchmark.

CASH SWEEP PROGRAM

Each Fund may participate in a Cash Sweep Program offered by the Custodian. In the Cash Sweep Program, a Fund’s uninvested cash balances are used to invest in U.S. dollar and foreign currency denominated foreign time deposits. The Cash Sweep Program provides competitive money market rates of return, ready liquidity and increased diversity of holdings.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

A repurchase agreement is a transaction under which a Fund acquires a security and simultaneously promises to sell that same security back to the seller at a higher price, usually within a seven-day period. The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with banks or well-established securities dealers. A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument. In these transactions, the collateral securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value at least equal to the value of the repurchase agreement, and are held as collateral by an authorized custodian bank until the repurchase agreement is completed. All repurchase agreements entered into by the Funds are marked to market daily. In the event of default by the seller under a repurchase agreement, the Fund may experience difficulties in exercising its rights to the underlying security and may incur costs in connection with the disposition of that security.

Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid and will be subject to each Fund's limitation with respect to illiquid securities. For a further explanation, see "Investment Strategies and Risks—Securities That Are Not Readily Marketable."

None of the Funds has adopted any limits on the amounts of its total assets that may be invested in repurchase agreements that mature in less than seven days. Each Fund may invest up to 15% of the market value of its net assets, measured at the time of purchase, in securities that are not readily marketable, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Subject to prior disclosure to shareholders, the Board may, in the future, authorize the Funds to invest in securities other than those listed here and in the prospectus, provided that such investment would be consistent with the respective Fund's investment objective and that it would not violate any fundamental investment policies or restrictions applicable to the Fund.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds' portfolio holdings are made available semi-annually in shareholder reports within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, as required by federal securities laws. The Funds also file monthly portfolio holdings on Form N-PORT on a quarterly basis, with the schedule of portfolio holdings filed on Form N-PORT for the third month of the Funds' fiscal quarter made publicly available 60 days after the end of the Funds' fiscal quarter.

Occasionally, certain third parties—including the Funds' service providers, independent rating and ranking organizations, intermediaries that distribute the Funds' shares, institutional investors and others—request information about the Funds' portfolio holdings. The Funds' policy is to disclose portfolio holdings to third parties only if legally required to do so or when the Funds believe there is a legitimate business purpose for the Funds to disclose the information and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to use the information to engage in any trading of the Funds' holdings or Fund shares on the basis of nonpublic information. This duty of confidentiality may exist under law or may be imposed by contract. Confidentiality agreements must be in form and substance acceptable to the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer, who must approve any new disclosure arrangements in advance. In situations where the Funds' policies and procedures require a confidentiality agreement, persons and entities unwilling to execute an acceptable confidentiality agreement may only receive portfolio holdings information that has otherwise been publicly disclosed.

The Funds may provide, at any time, portfolio holdings information to their service providers, such as the Funds' investment manager, transfer agent, custodian/fund accounting agent, financial printer, pricing services, auditors, counsel, and proxy voting services, as well as to state, federal, and foreign regulators and government agencies, and as otherwise required by law or judicial process. Government entities and Fund service providers are generally subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or contract.

From time to time, officers of the Funds or Shelton Capital Management may express their views orally or in writing on one or more of the Funds' portfolio securities or may state that the Funds have recently purchased or sold one or more securities. Such views and statements may be made to members of the press, shareholders in the Funds, persons considering investing in the Funds or representatives of such shareholders or potential shareholders, such as fiduciaries of a 401(k) plan or a trust and their advisers and rating and ranking organizations. The nature and content of the views and statements provided to each of these persons may differ. The securities subject to these views and statements may be ones that were purchased or sold since the Funds' most recent quarter-end and therefore may not be reflected on the list of the Funds' most recent quarter-end portfolio holdings disclosed on its website. Additionally, when purchasing and selling its securities through broker-dealers, requesting bids or offers on securities, obtaining price quotations on securities, as well as in connection with litigation involving the Funds' portfolio securities, the Funds may disclose one or more of their securities. The Funds have not entered into formal nondisclosure agreements in connection with these situations; however, the Funds would not continue to conduct business with a person who Shelton Capital Management believed was misusing the disclosed information.

Shelton Capital Management provides investment advice to clients other than the Funds that have investment objectives that may be substantially similar to those of the Funds. These clients also may have portfolios consisting of holdings substantially similar to those of the Funds and generally have access to current portfolio holding information for their accounts. These clients do not owe Shelton Capital Management or the Funds a duty of confidentiality with respect to disclosure of their portfolio holdings.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees of the Trust have the responsibility for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the Funds' investment activities. The Trustees appoint the officers of the Trust who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of such Trust and its Funds. The affiliations of the officers and Trustees and their principal occupations for the past five years are listed below.

Qualifications of Independent Trustees

Individual Trustee qualifications are noted in the table below. In addition, the following characteristics are among those that were considered for each existing Trustee and will be considered for any nominee Trustee.

- Outstanding skills in disciplines deemed by the Independent Trustees (defined below) to be particularly relevant to the role of Independent Trustee and to the Funds, including legal, accounting, the financial industry and the investment industry.
- No conflicts which would interfere with qualifying as independent.
- Appropriate interpersonal skills to work effectively with other Independent Trustees.
- Understanding and appreciation of the important role occupied by Independent Trustees in the regulatory structure governing registered investment companies.
- Diversity of background

TRUSTEES						
Name, Address, and Year of Birth	Positions Held with Fund	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Trusteeships Held by Director During Past 5 Years	Experience
<i>Independent Trustees</i>						
Kevin T. Kogler* , 1966	Trustee	Since 2006	Director MicroBiz AM LLC, (June 2015 to present); President & Founder of MicroBiz, LLC (2012 to present); Principal, Robertson Piper Software Group, (2006 to 2012); Senior Vice President, Investment Banking, FBR Capital Markets (2003 to 2006).	19	Shelton Funds	Experience in investment banking and technology industry. M.B.A.
Stephen H. Sutro* , 1969	Trustee	Since 2006	Managing Partner, San Francisco, Duane Morris LLP (law firm), (2014 to present); Partner, Duane Morris LLP (2003 to 2014).	19	Shelton Funds	Service on Boards for nonprofit organizations, J.D.
Marco L. Quazzo* , 1962	Trustee	Since 2014	Principal, Bartko Zankel Bunzel & Miller, (March 2015 to present); Partner, Barg Coffin Lewis & Trapp LLP (law firm), (2008 to March 2015).	19	Shelton Funds	Experience with risk management for mortgage banks, investment banks, and real estate investment trusts, J.D.
<i>Interested Trustee¹</i>						
Stephen C. Rogers* , 1966	President, Trustee, and Chairman of the Board	Since 1999	Portfolio Manager, Shelton Capital Management (“Shelton”), (2003 to present); Chief Executive Officer, Shelton, (1999 to present) Secretary (1999 to November 2012)	19	Shelton Funds	Portfolio management and operations experience, MBA.

OFFICERS			
Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years
Gregory T. Pusch* , 1966	Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary	Since 2017	Global Head of Risk & Compliance, Matthews Asia 2015-2016; Head of Legal & Regulatory Compliance/CCO HarbourVest Partners, 2012-2015; SVP, CCO, Pyramis Global Advisors, 2007-2011
William P. Mock* , 1966	Treasurer	Since 2010	Portfolio Manager, Shelton Capital Management, 2010 to present; Portfolio Manager

¹ Basis of Interestedness. Stephen C. Rogers is affiliated with Shelton Capital Management, which is the investment advisor of the Funds.

* The address for each Trustee and Officer of the Trust is 1125 17th Street, Suite 2550, Denver, CO 80202.

** Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until such Trustees’ successor is elected and appointed, or such Trustee resigns or is deceased. The officers of the Trust are appointed by the Board of Trustees and shall serve until such officer’s resignation or removal.

BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE AND STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES

Stephen C. Rogers currently serves as the chairman of the Board and has served in such capacity since 1999. Of the Board’s four members, Stephen C. Rogers is the only member who is an “interested person” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. The remaining members are independent trustees (the “Independent Trustees”). The Independent Trustees meet separately to consider a variety of matters that are scheduled to come before the Board and meet periodically with the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer and fund auditors. They are advised by independent legal counsel. No Independent Trustee may serve as an officer or employee of a Fund. The Board met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

The Board believes that the current leadership structure, with Independent Trustees filling all but one position on the Board is appropriate and allows for independent oversight of the Funds. Given the size of the Board and the shared responsibilities of the Independent Trustees, there is no “lead” Independent Trustees. Currently, the Board has an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The responsibilities of the Audit committee and its members are described below.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board has an Audit Committee comprised only of the Independent Trustees (currently, Messrs. Quazzo, Kogler, and Sutro). The Audit Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to (1) recommend the selection of the Funds' independent auditors; (2) review and approve the scope of the independent auditors' audit activity; (3) review the financial statements which are the subject of the independent auditor's certifications; and (4) review with such independent auditors the adequacy of the Funds' basic accounting system and the effectiveness of the Funds' internal accounting controls. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, there were four meetings of the Audit Committee.

RISK OVERSIGHT BY THE BOARD

As previously described, the Board oversees the management of the Funds and meets at least quarterly with management of Shelton Capital Management to review reports and receive information regarding Fund operations. Risk oversight relating to the Funds is one component of the Board's oversight and is undertaken in connection with the duties of the Board. The Board receives reports from its regular interactions with management of Shelton Capital Management during and between meetings, analyzes, evaluates, and provides feedback on Shelton Capital Management's risk management processes. In addition, the Board receives information regarding, and has discussions with senior management of Shelton Capital Management about, Shelton Capital Management's enterprise risk management systems and strategies. There can be no assurance that all elements of risk, or even all elements of material risk, will be disclosed to or identified by the Board.

COMPENSATION TABLE

As shown in the following table, the total annual Trustee fees allocated to the Trust are equally divided between each series within the Trust and paid to the Trustees who are not affiliated with Shelton Capital Management. Each Trustee that is not affiliated with the Trust receives \$10,000 per quarter for all series within the fund complex, a portion of which are series of the Trust. The table provides information regarding the Funds as of December 31, 2024:

Name/Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Estimated retirement benefits accrued as Part of Fund expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust and Fund Complex paid to Trustee*
Stephen C. Rogers President & Trustee	None	None	None	None
Kevin T. Kogler Trustee	\$14,737	None	None	\$40,000
Stephen H. Sutro Trustee	\$14,737	None	None	\$40,000
Marco L. Quazzo Trustee	\$14,737	None	None	\$40,000

Dollar Range of Fund shares beneficially owned in the respective Funds as of December 31, 2024:

Name/Position	ICON EQUITY FUND INCOME	ICON FLEXIBLE BOND FUND	ICON EQUITY FUND	ICON CONSUMER SELECT FUND	ICON NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	ICON HEALTH AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND	ICON UTILITIES AND INCOME FUND
Stephen C. Rogers President & Trustee	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Kevin T. Kogler Trustee	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Stephen H. Sutro Trustee	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Marco L. Quazzo Trustee	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies as of December 31, 2024:

	Shelton Capital Management Funds
Stephen C. Rogers	Above \$100,000
Marco Quazzo	None
Kevin T. Kogler	Above \$100,000
Stephen H. Sutro	Above \$100,000

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, and Shelton Capital Management have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Section 17(j) of the 1940 Act and Rule 17j-1 thereunder (and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended). RFS Partners, LP the Funds' principal underwriter (the "Distributor") fulfills its obligations utilizing employees of Shelton Capital Management all of whom are subject to the Code of Ethics. Currently, the Code of Ethics prohibits personnel subject to the Code of Ethics from buying or selling securities for their own individual accounts if such purchase or sale represents \$2,000, and if the securities at the time of such purchase or sale (i) are being considered for purchase or sale by a Fund (ii) have been purchased or sold by a Fund within the most recent seven (7) days if such person participated in the recommendation to, or the decision by, the Fund to purchase or sell such security. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, there are limited circumstances in which personnel subject to the Code of Ethics may buy or sell securities for their own account (e.g., purchases which are part of an automatic dividend reinvestment plan). The Code of Ethics also requires personnel subject to the Code of Ethics to report personal holdings to the Trust or Shelton Capital Management on both an annual and a quarterly basis.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has delegated to Shelton Capital Management the authority to vote proxies of companies held in the Funds' portfolios. Shelton Capital Management has entered into a proxy service agreement with Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") and intends to apply ISS' pre-determined proxy voting guidelines when voting proxies on behalf of the Funds.

Shelton Capital Management recognizes that an investment advisor is a fiduciary that owes its clients, including the Funds, a duty of utmost good faith and full and fair disclosure of all material facts. An investment advisor's duty of loyalty requires an advisor to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients and precludes the advisor from subrogating the clients' interests to its own. In addition, an investment advisor voting proxies on behalf of a fund must do so in a manner consistent with the best interests of the fund and its shareholders. The Board, in conjunction with Shelton Capital Management, seeks to balance the benefits of voting the proxies against the associated costs to the shareholders and have determined that entry into a third party proxy services agreement is in the best interest of the Trust and its shareholders. The Board will review its determination at least annually.

Shelton Capital Management seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest by voting in accordance with an independent third-party's pre-determined written proxy voting guidelines (the "Voting Guidelines"). These Voting Guidelines vote proxies in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research performed by ISS without consideration of any client relationship factors. Further, Shelton Capital Management may engage a third party as an independent fiduciary, as required, to vote all proxies of the Funds, and may engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies of other issuers at its discretion.

All proxies received by the Funds are reviewed, categorized, analyzed and voted in accordance with the Voting Guidelines. The guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in Shelton Capital Management's or ISS' policies on specific issues. Items that can be categorized under the Voting Guidelines are voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines.

Proposals that cannot be categorized under the Voting Guidelines and raise a material conflict of interest between Shelton Capital Management and the Fund are referred to the Fund's Board of Trustees. Specifically, Shelton Capital Management will disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain its consent to the proposed vote in question prior to voting the securities. The disclosure to the Board will include sufficient detail regarding the matter to be voted on and the nature of Shelton Capital Management's conflict so that the Board would be able to make an informed decision regarding the vote. When the Board does not respond to such a conflict disclosure request or denies the request, Shelton Capital Management will abstain from voting the securities held by the Fund.

With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, Shelton Capital Management weighs the cost of voting and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process) against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote. With respect to securities lending transactions, Shelton Capital Management seeks to balance the economic benefits of continuing to participate in an open securities lending transaction against the inability to vote proxies.

When evaluating proposals, Shelton Capital Management recognizes that the management of a publicly-held company may need protection from the market's frequent focus on short-term considerations, so as to be able to concentrate on such long-term goals as productivity and development of competitive products and services. In addition, Shelton Capital Management generally supports proposals designed to provide management with short-term insulation from outside influences so as to enable them to bargain effectively with potential suitors to the extent such proposals are discrete and not bundled with other proposals. Shelton Capital Management believes that a shareholder's role in the governance of a publicly-held company is generally limited to monitoring the performance of the company and its management and voting on matters which properly come to a shareholder vote. However, Shelton Capital Management generally opposes proposals designed to insulate an issuer's management unnecessarily from the wishes of a majority of shareholders. Accordingly, Shelton Capital Management generally votes in accordance with management on issues that, at Shelton Capital Management's sole discretion, it believes neither unduly limits the rights and privileges of shareholders nor adversely affects the value of the investment.

Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, 2024 is available (1) by calling the Funds at 1-800-764-0442, or (2) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

SHAREHOLDER BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

As of March 31, 2025, the following shareholders owned beneficially more than 5% of a Fund's outstanding shares.

Share Class	Shareholder	Address	Percentage Shares Owned
<u>ICON Equity Income Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	14.17%
Institutional	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	6.79%
Investor	Wells Fargo Clearing Services	St. Louis, MO	22.39%
Investor	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	5.66%
<u>ICON Flexible Bond Fund</u>			
Institutional	Wells Fargo Clearing Services	St. Louis, MO	22.59%
Institutional	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	18.37%
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	6.95%
Investor	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	81.90%
<u>ICON Equity Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	10.19%
Institutional	Equity Trust Co	Cleveland, OH	8.29%
Institutional	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	5.90%
Investor	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	9.20%
<u>ICON Consumer Select Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	24.29%
Institutional	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	7.46%
Institutional	Equity Trust Co	Cleveland, OH	6.22%
Investor	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	36.55%
Investor	Raymond James	St. Petersburg, FL	9.15%
Investor	Wells Fargo Clearing Services	St. Louis, MO	8.32%
Investor	Oppenheimer & Co Inc.	Brooklyn, NY	7.67%
<u>ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	27.47%
Institutional	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	7.94%
Investor	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	17.86%
Investor	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	12.68%
Investor	Wells Fargo Clearing Services	St. Louis, MO	9.80%
<u>ICON Health and Information Technology Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	27.85%
Investor	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	46.12%
<u>ICON Utilities and Income Fund</u>			
Institutional	Charles Schwab	San Francisco, CA	36.20%
Investor	RBC Capital Markets	New York, NY	39.58%
Investor	LPL Financial	San Diego, CA	8.41%

As of March 31, 2025, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of each class of each Fund.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

Management Services. CCM Partners, a California Limited Partnership d/b/a Shelton Capital Management, is the investment advisor to the Funds pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust on behalf of the Funds and Shelton Capital Management (the "Agreement"). Shelton Capital Management is controlled by a privately held partnership, RFS Partners, LP, which in turn is controlled by a family trust of which Mr. Stephen C. Rogers is a co-trustee.

Shelton Capital Management serves as the investment advisor for the Funds is Shelton Capital Management, 1125 17th Street, Suite 2550, Denver, CO 80202. Shelton manages over \$5.8 billion of assets as of December 31, 2024. Shelton has been managing mutual funds since 1985. Shelton is responsible for managing the Funds and handling the administrative requirements of the Funds.

ICON Advisers, Inc. ("ICON") serves as investment sub-adviser to each Fund and is responsible for selecting the Funds' investments and handling their day-to-day business. ICON's corporate offices are located at 8480 East Orchard Road, Suite 1200, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111. ICON has been registered as an investment adviser since 1991. ICON also serves as investment adviser to mutual fund allocation portfolios invested in the Funds and to separate accounts, including pension and profit-sharing plans, and public retirement systems. As of December 31, 2024, ICON Advisers had \$794 million in total assets under management. Shelton Capital Management compensates ICON for its services as sub-adviser in respect of each Fund out of Shelton Capital Management's investment management fees from the Fund. ICON receives a sub-advisory fee from Shelton Capital Management of 62% of the effective investment management fee, adjusted for any reimbursements due to agreed expense limitations.

Each Fund pays for its own operating expenses and for its share of the Trust's expenses not assumed by Shelton Capital Management, including, but not limited to, costs of custodian services, brokerage fees, taxes, interest, costs of reports and notices to shareholders, costs of dividend disbursing and shareholder record-keeping services (including telephone costs), auditing and legal fees, the fees of the independent Trustees and the salaries of any officers or employees who are not affiliated with Shelton Capital Management, and its pro rata portion of premiums on the fidelity bond covering the Fund.

For Shelton Capital Management's services, each Fund pays a monthly fee computed at the annual rates shown in the table below:

Fund	Investment Advisor Fee as a Percent of Average Daily Net Assets per Annum
ICON Equity Income Fund	0.75%
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	0.60%
ICON Equity Fund	0.75%
ICON Consumer Select Fund	1.00%
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	1.00%
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	1.00%
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	1.00%

The initial term of the advisory agreement and sub-advisory agreement is two years, and will be in effect thereafter only if it is renewed for each Fund for successive periods not exceeding one year by (i) the Board of Trustees of the Trust or a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund, and (ii) a vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the relevant agreement or an interested person of any such party (other than as a Trustee), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such agreement.

Each agreement may be terminated without penalty at any time by the Trust with respect to one or more of the Funds (either by the applicable Board of Trustees or by a majority vote of the terminating Fund's outstanding shares). The Advisory Agreement may also be terminated by Shelton Capital Management with 60-days' written notice and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act. The sub-advisory agreement may be terminated by ICON Advisers with 60-days' written notice and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act.

Shelton Capital Management has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses incurred by the ICON Flexible Bond Fund to the extent that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, certain compliance costs, interest and broker expenses relating to investment strategies (including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs), leverage interest, other transactional expenses, annual account fees for margin accounts, taxes (such as income and foreign withholding taxes, stamp duty and deferred tax expenses), and extraordinary expenses such as litigation or merger and reorganization expenses, for example) exceed 0.75% and 1.00% for Institutional Class and Investor Class shares, respectively, until May 1, 2026. This agreement may only be terminated with the approval of the SCM Trust Board. Shelton will be permitted to recapture, on a class-by-class basis, expenses it has reimbursed through this letter agreement to the extent that a Fund's expenses in later periods fall below the annual rates set forth in this letter agreement; provided, however, that such recapture payments do not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recapture) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense cap in effect at the time of the recapture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not pay any such fees and expenses more than three years after the date on which the fees or expenses were deferred. Any such reimbursement is subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees.

The following fees were paid to Shelton Capital Management:

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

Fund	Fee	Reimbursement	Net to Shelton Capital Management
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$547,112	\$(112,874)	\$434,238
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	871,625	(123,960)	747,665
ICON Equity Fund	488,420	—	488,420
ICON Consumer Select Fund	518,086	—	518,086
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	1,215,250	—	1,215,250
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	1,026,529	—	1,026,529
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	419,570	(73,231)	346,339

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023:

Fund	Fee	Reimbursement	Net to Shelton Capital Management
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$442,783	\$(22,138)	\$420,645
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	1,192,963	(163,722)	1,029,241
ICON Equity Fund	426,827		426,827
ICON Consumer Select Fund	471,589		471,589
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	1,086,562		1,086,562
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	897,080		897,080
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	298,652	(29,950)	268,702

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024:

Fund	Fee	Reimbursement	Net to Shelton Capital Management
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$356,764		\$356,764
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	1,821,956	(244,484)	1,577,472
ICON Equity Fund	393,576		393,576
ICON Consumer Select Fund	418,776		418,776
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	1,225,811		1,225,811
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	867,964		867,964
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	221,981		221,981

Shelton Capital Management has paid ICON the following amounts:

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee Paid to ICON
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$269,228
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	463,552
ICON Equity Fund	302,820
ICON Consumer Select Fund	321,213
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	753,455
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	636,448
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	214,730

For the fiscal year ended December 2023:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee Paid to ICON
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$269,140
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	627,992
ICON Equity Fund	265,610
ICON Consumer Select Fund	292,291
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	678,020
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	559,780
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	174,153

For the fiscal year ended December 2024:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee Paid to ICON
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$224,149
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	939,969
ICON Equity Fund	245,184
ICON Consumer Select Fund	264,799
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	746,445
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	539,103
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	137,978

Administrative Services

Pursuant to the Fund Administration Servicing Agreement, Shelton Capital Management (“Administrator”) also serves as the Funds’ Administrator. The Administrator is responsible for handling the administrative requirements of the Fund and, as compensation for these duties, receives fees of 0.10% on the first \$500 million in combined assets of the Trust, 0.08% on the next \$500 million in combined assets of the Trust, and 0.06% on the Trust combined assets over \$1 billion.

For the fiscal years noted, the following administrative fees were paid to Shelton Capital Management:

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$44,137	\$55,523	\$67,634
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	281,580	187,003	134,852
ICON Equity Fund	48,689	53,520	60,373
ICON Consumer Select Fund	38,868	44,351	48,024
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	113,693	102,184	112,732
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	80,531	84,369	95,175
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	20,591	28,088	38,907

Amended & Restated Distribution and Services Plan

The Trust has adopted an Amended and Restated Distribution and Services Plan (the “12b-1 Plan”) with respect to the Investor Class pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Specifically, the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the 12b-1 Plan or in any agreement related to the 12b-1 Plan (the “Independent Trustees”), adopted the 12b-1 Plan. In Reviewing the Plan, the Board of Trustees considered the proposed range and nature of payments and terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust on behalf of the Fund and Shelton Capital Management and the nature and amount of other payments, fees and commissions that may be paid to Shelton Capital Management, its affiliates and other agents of the Trust.

Under the 12b-1 Plan, the Fund pays distribution fees to the Fund’s distributor at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund’s aggregate average daily net assets attributable to its Investor Class shares, to reimburse the distributor for its expenses in connection with the promotion and distribution of the Investor Class shares. The 12b-1 Plan provides that the Fund’s distributor may use the distribution fees received from the Investor Class shares of the Fund covered by the 12b-1 Plan only to pay for the distribution expenses of that Class. Expenses include, but are not limited to: costs of payments, including incentive compensation, made to agents for and consultations to Shelton Capital Management, any affiliate of Shelton Capital Management or the Trust, including pension administration firms that provide distribution and shareholder related services and broker-dealers that engage in the distribution of the Class’ shares; payments made to, and expenses of, persons who provide support services in connection with the distribution of the Class’ shares and servicing of the Class’ shareholders; office space and equipment, telephone facilities, answering routine inquiries regarding the classes, processing shareholder transactions, providing any other shareholder services not otherwise provided by transfer agency or other servicing arrangements; all payments made pursuant to the form of Distribution Agreement; costs relating to the formulation and implementation of marketing and promotional activities (including but not limited to, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising); costs of printing and distributing prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports of the Funds to prospective shareholders of the Class; costs of printing and distributing sales literature pertaining to the Class; and costs involved in obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Trust may, from time to time, deem advisable. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Funds paid 12b-1 fees as follows: ICON Equity Income Fund, \$35,387; ICON Flexible Bond Fund, \$57,805; ICON Equity Fund, \$36,901; ICON Consumer Select, \$4,734; ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund, \$13,885; ICON Health and Information Technology, \$3,725; ICON Utilities and Income Fund, \$9,535.

The Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Services Plan or in any agreement related to the Services Plan (the “Independent Trustees”), adopted the Services Plan for the Investor Class shares of the Fund. Under the Services Plan, the covered shares of the Fund will pay a continuing service fee to Shelton Capital Management, the Fund’s distributor or other service providers, in an amount, computed and prorated on a daily basis, equal to 0.25% per annum of the average daily net assets of the covered shares of the Fund. Such amounts are compensation for providing certain services to clients owning those shares of the Funds, including personal services such as processing purchase and redemption transactions, assisting in change of address requests and similar administrative details, and providing other information and assistance with respect to the Fund, including responding to shareholder inquiries.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER ACCOUNTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Set forth below is information regarding the individuals employed by ICON Advisers, Inc. (the “Sub-adviser”) identified in the prospectus as primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds (“Portfolio Managers”). Portfolio Managers perform functions equivalent to those of portfolio managers at other investment advisory firms. All asset information is as of December 31, 2024.

Management of Other Accounts. The table below shows the number of other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager and the total assets in the accounts in each of the following categories: registered investment companies (other than the Predecessor Funds), other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. There are no accounts with performance based fees.

Other Accounts Managed			
Name of Portfolio Manager	Other Registered Investment Companies (“RICs”) and Assets	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles (“PIVs”) and Assets	Other Accounts and Assets
Craig Callahan	6; \$355,222,974	None	413; \$142,436,266
Brian Callahan	6; \$355,222,974	None	None
Scott Callahan	7; \$707,901,917	None	408; \$33,813,982
Jerry Paul	2; \$396,027,177	None	None

Compensation. Each Portfolio Manager receives: (1) base salary and (2) a bonus. All forms of compensation for each Portfolio Manager are paid in cash. There are no accounts for which the Sub-adviser receives an advisory fee based on the performance of the account. The investment strategy employed to manage the equity Funds is the same as that employed to manage the other accounts; and all accounts, whether equity or fixed-income, are treated equally when trades are allocated.

The compensation is a fixed salary established by the Sub-adviser’s executive committee. The executive committee also grants bonuses based on the profitability of the Sub-adviser.

Potential Conflicts of Interest. As reflected above, many of the Portfolio Managers manage accounts in addition to the Funds. A Portfolio Manager’s management of these other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. The Sub-adviser has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to identify and minimize the effects of these potential conflicts, however there can be no guarantee that these policies and procedures will be effective in detecting potential conflicts or in eliminating the effects of any such conflicts.

Certain components of the Portfolio Managers’ compensation structure may also give rise to potential conflicts of interest to the extent that a Portfolio Manager may have an incentive to favor or devote more effort in managing accounts that impact, or impact to a larger degree, their overall compensation.

Because Portfolio Managers manage multiple accounts with similar objectives, and thus frequently purchase and sell the same securities for such accounts, certain allocation issues may arise. In particular, if a Portfolio Manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one Fund or account, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible Funds and other accounts. In addition, in the event a Portfolio Manager determines to purchase a security for more than one account in an aggregate amount that may influence the market price of the security, accounts that purchase or sell the security in subsequent transactions may receive a less favorable price. The Sub-adviser has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to manage the risk that an account could be systematically advantaged or disadvantaged in connection with the allocation of investment opportunities and aggregation of trade orders. These policies and procedures may include, where consistent with the Sub-adviser’s duty to seek best execution on behalf of its clients, aggregation of orders from multiple accounts for execution. Orders will be allocated to the Funds and the various other accounts based on the security’s ending target percentage as determined by the Portfolio Manager at the time of purchase.

Listed below for each Portfolio Manager is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in the Funds managed by the Portfolio Manager, together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all affiliated registered investment companies of SCM Trust and Shelton Funds as of December 31, 2024.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds Managed by the Portfolio Manager	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies in the Shelton Fund Family
Craig Callahan	\$500,001-\$1,000,000	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Brian Callahan	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$100,001-\$500,000
Scott Callahan	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Jerry Paul	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Principal Underwriter. RFS Partners, a California limited partnership, is currently the principal underwriter of each Fund's shares under an underwriting agreement with each Fund, pursuant to which RFS Partners agrees to act as each Fund's distribution agent. Each Fund's shares are sold to the public on a best efforts basis in a continuous offering without a sales load or other commission or compensation. RFS Partners is the general partner of the Shelton Capital Management. The general partner of RFS Partners is Richard F. Shelton, Inc., a corporation that is controlled by a family trust, of which Stephen C. Rogers serves as a co-trustee.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the below compensation was paid by the Funds to the Distributor:

Name of Principal Underwriter	Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases	Brokerage Commissions	Other Compensation ¹
RFS Partners, LP	—	—	—	\$45,000

¹ The Trust pays compensation to the Distributor at an annual rate of \$4,500 per Fund for services provided.

Transfer Agent and Fund Accounting Agent. Ultimus Fund Solutions (the "Transfer Agent"), PO Box 46707 Cincinnati, OH 45246 acts as the shareholder servicing agent for the Trust and acts as the Trust's Transfer Agent and Fund Accounting Agent. In such capacities it performs many services, including portfolio and net asset valuation, bookkeeping, and shareholder record-keeping. The fees paid to the Transfer Agent by the Funds for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 were \$464,289, for fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 were \$451,268, and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 were \$453,352.

Custodian. US Bank N.A. (the "Custodian"), 425 Walnut St, Cincinnati, OH 45202, as custodian of the securities and other assets of the Trust. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities. Under the custodian agreement, the Custodian (i) maintains a separate account or accounts in the name of each Fund, (ii) holds and transfers portfolio securities on account of each Fund, (iii) accepts receipts and makes disbursements of money on behalf of each Fund, (iv) collects and receives all income and other payments and distribution on account of each Fund's securities and (v) makes periodic reports to the Trustees of each Trust concerning each Fund's operations. As Foreign Custody Manager, the bank selects and monitors foreign sub-custodian banks, selects and evaluates non-compulsory foreign depositories, and furnishes information relevant to the selection of compulsory depositories.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Cohen & Company, Ltd. ("Cohen & Co") 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust, subject to annual appointment by the Board of Trustees. Cohen & Co conducts an annual audit of the Funds' annual financial statements. Cohen & Company Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd., provides tax services for the Funds.

Independent Legal Counsel to the Independent Trustees. Davis, Graham & Stubbs, 3400 Walnut Street, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80205 currently serves as Independent Legal Counsel to the Independent Trustees, and counsel to the Trust.

SECURITIES LENDING

Each Fund may lend up to one-third of its portfolio securities to non-affiliated brokers, dealers, and financial institutions provided that cash or U.S. Government securities equal to at least 105% of the market value of the securities loaned is deposited by the borrower with the lending Fund and is maintained each business day. While such securities are on loan, the borrower will pay such Fund any income accruing thereon, and the Fund may invest or reinvest the collateral (depending on whether the collateral is cash or U.S. Government securities) in portfolio securities, thereby earning additional income. Each Fund will not lend its portfolio securities if such loans are not permitted by the laws or regulations of any state in which its shares are qualified for sale. Loans are typically subject to termination by a Fund in the normal settlement time, currently five business days after notice, or by the borrower on one day's notice. Borrowed securities must be returned when the loan is terminated. Any gain or loss in the market price of the borrowed securities which occurs during the term of the loan inures to the lending Fund and its shareholders. A Fund may pay reasonable finders', borrowers', administrative, and custodial fees in connection with a loan of its securities. Shelton Capital Management will review and monitor the creditworthiness of such borrowers on an ongoing basis.

The dollar amounts of income and fees/compensation related to the Fund's securities lending activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 were as follows:

Fund	ICON Equity Income Fund	ICON Flexible Bond Fund	ICON Equity Fund	ICON Consumer Select Fund
Gross income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment)	\$78,417	\$326,077	\$23,631	\$513
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	(3,837)	(16,888)	(503)	(72)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	(1,864)	(8,602)	(615)	(15)
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	—	—	—	—
Indemnification fees not included in revenue split	—	—	—	—
Rebates paid to borrowers	(57,368)	(233,036)	(20,503)	(140)
Other fees not included in revenue split	—	—	—	—
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	(63,069)	(258,525)	(21,621)	(226)
Net income from securities lending activities	15,348	67,552	2,011	287
Fund		ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	ICON Health & Information Technology Fund	ICON Utilities and Income Fund
Gross income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment)		\$69,990	\$425	—
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split		(1,722)	(36)	—
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split		(1,928)	(13)	—
Administrative fees not included in revenue split		—	—	—
Indemnification fees not included in revenue split		—	—	—
Rebates paid to borrowers		(59,451)	(233)	—
Other fees not included in revenue split		—	—	—
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities		(63,101)	(281)	—
Net income from securities lending activities		6,888	143	—

CERTAIN POLICIES OF THE FUNDS

POLICIES REGARDING BROKER-DEALERS USED FOR PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds, assignment of their portfolio business, and negotiation of commission rates and prices are made by Shelton Capital Management and the Sub-Advisor in the cases where a Sub-Advisor is employed by a Fund. It is each Fund's policy to obtain the "best execution" available (i.e., prompt and reliable execution at the most favorable security price). If purchases made by the Funds are effected via principal transactions with one or more dealers (typically a market maker firm in the particular security or a selling group member in the case of an initial or secondary public offering) at net prices, the Funds will generally incur few or no brokerage costs. These dealers are compensated through the principal "spread," and may also charge related transaction fees. Purchases of portfolio securities from underwriters may include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and asked price.

Sale of fund shares as factor in executing portfolio transactions

The Sub-Adviser does not consider sale of Fund shares as a factor in the selection of broker/dealers to execute portfolio transactions. The Sub-adviser does not compensate broker/dealers for any promotion or sale of Fund shares by directing to a broker/dealer Fund portfolio securities transactions or any remuneration, including but not limited to any commission, mark-up, mark-down, or other fee (or portion thereof) received or to be received from a Fund's portfolio transactions effected through another broker/dealer (i.e., by using "step-outs"), including a government securities broker, municipal securities dealer or a government securities dealer. In addition, the Sub-adviser does not enter into any agreement (whether oral or written) or other understanding where the Sub-adviser directs, or is expected to direct, portfolio securities transactions or any remuneration to a broker/dealer in consideration for the promotion or sale of Fund shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Sub-adviser may direct portfolio transactions to a broker/dealer that promotes or sells Fund shares if the person(s) responsible for selecting brokers/ dealers to effect the Funds' portfolio securities transactions does not consider or take into account information about the broker/dealers' promotion or sale of Fund shares and is not provided data or other information about such promotion or sales.

Soft dollar transactions

Subject to the policy of seeking the best execution of orders at the most favorable prices, a Fund may execute transactions with brokerage firms that provide, along with brokerage services, research services and products, as defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Section 28(e) provides a "safe harbor" to investment managers who use commission dollars of their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services and products. These arrangements are often called soft dollar arrangements, and may involve the payment of commission rates that are higher than the lowest available commission rates. Commissions available for soft dollar arrangements include those on agency transactions as well as markups, markdowns, commission equivalents and other fees paid to dealers on certain principal transactions. As used in this section, the term "broker" includes such a dealer, and the term "brokerage" or "brokerage services" includes the services provided by such a dealer. Research and brokerage services and products that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the manager in performing investment decision-making responsibilities fall within the safe harbor.

The types of research services and products provided include, without limitation:

- earnings information and estimates
- stock quote systems
- trading systems
- trading measurement services
- data feeds from stock exchanges
- software programs

Some of the research products or services received by the Sub-adviser may have both a research function and a non-research administrative function (a "mixed use"). If the Sub-adviser determines that any research product or service has a mixed use, the Sub-adviser will allocate in good faith the cost of such service or product accordingly. The portion of the product or service that the Sub-adviser determines will assist it in the investment decision-making process may be paid for in soft dollars. The non-research portion is paid for by the Sub-adviser in hard dollars. Any such allocation may create a conflict of interest for the Sub-adviser.

The Sub-adviser generally considers the execution and other services provided by brokerage firms, as well as the extent to which such services are relied on, and attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business of its clients on the basis of that consideration. The amount of brokerage given to a particular brokerage firm is not made pursuant to any agreement or commitment with any of the selected firms that would bind the Sub-adviser to compensate the selected brokerage firm for research provided.

The Sub-adviser may receive a benefit from the research services and products that is not passed on to a Fund in the form of a direct monetary benefit. Further, research services and products may be useful to the Sub-adviser in providing investment advice to any of the clients it advises. Thus, there may be no correlation between the amount of brokerage commissions generated by a particular Fund or client and the indirect benefits received by that Fund or client.

As described in greater detail below, a portion of the total commissions paid by the Funds for portfolio transactions during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 was paid to brokers that provided research products or services to the Sub-adviser, and it is expected that the Sub-adviser will continue to place portfolio transactions with firms that provide such products or services. For the fiscal years or periods ended December 31 for each year shown, the commissions were paid as follows:

	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2022	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2024
ICON Equity Income Fund	\$112,778	\$38,215	\$79,944
ICON Flexible Bond Fund	\$66,183	\$113,881	\$143,627
ICON Equity Fund	\$29,128	\$11,685	\$29,538
ICON Consumer Select Fund	\$38,849	\$22,182	\$44,959
ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund	\$482,361	\$790,483	\$597,404
ICON Health and Information Technology Fund	\$50,229	\$62,643	\$20,045
ICON Utilities and Income Fund	\$41,418	\$11,213	\$14,964

The ICON Equity Income Fund had higher turnover, and therefore brokerage commissions were higher in 2024 as compared to 2023. The ICON Natural Resources and Infrastructure Fund had lower turnover, and therefore brokerage commissions were lower in 2024 compared to 2023.

Trade allocation

A Fund and one or more of the other Funds or clients to which the Sub-adviser serves as investment adviser may own the same securities from time to time. If purchases or sales of securities for a Fund and other Funds or clients arise for consideration at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be made, insofar as feasible, for the respective Funds and clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by the investment adviser. To the extent that transactions on behalf of more than one client during the same period may increase the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold, there may be an adverse effect on the price and amount of the security being purchased or sold for the Fund. However, the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may possibly produce better executions for the Fund in some cases.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Purchase Orders. The purchase price for shares of the Funds is the net asset value of such shares next determined after receipt and acceptance of a purchase order in proper form by the Funds' Transfer Agent. Once shares of a Fund are purchased, they begin earning income immediately, and income dividends will start being credited to the investor's account on the day following the effective date of purchase and continue through the day the shares in the account are redeemed. All checks are accepted subject to collection at full face value in U.S. funds and must be drawn in U.S. dollars on a U.S. bank. Checks drawn in U.S. funds on foreign banks will not be credited to the shareholder's account and dividends will not begin accruing until the proceeds are collected, which can take a long period of time.

Payments transmitted by wire and received by the Transfer Agent prior to the close of the Funds, normally at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time (1:00 p.m. Pacific time) on any business day, are effective on the same day as received. Wire payments received by the Transfer Agent after that time will normally be effective on the next business day and such purchases will be made at the net asset value next calculated after receipt of that payment.

Shareholder Accounting. All purchases of Fund shares will be credited to the shareholder in full and fractional shares of the relevant Fund (rounded to the nearest 1/1000 of a share) in an account maintained for the shareholder by the Trust's transfer agent. Share certificates will not be issued for any Fund at any time. To open an account in the name of a corporation, a resolution of that corporation's Board of Directors will be required. Other evidence of corporate status or the authority of account signatories may be required.

The Trust reserves the right to reject any order for the purchase of shares of any Fund, in whole or in part. In addition, the offering of shares of any Fund may be suspended by the Trust at any time and resumed at any time thereafter.

Shareholder Redemptions. Requests for redemption and share assignments may be sent to the applicable Fund at 1125 17th Street, Suite 2550, Denver, Colorado, 80202, or for those with telephone redemption privileges, by calling the Fund at 1-800-764-0442. For online redemptions, visit the Funds' website at www.sheltoncap.com.

Redemptions will be made in cash at the net asset value per share next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, including all share certificates, share assignments, signature guarantees, and other documentation as may be required by the transfer agent. The amount received upon redemption may be more or less than the shareholder's original investment.

The Trust will attempt to make payment for all redemptions within one business day, but in no event later than seven days after receipt of such redemption request in proper form. However, the Trust reserves the right to suspend redemptions or postpone the date of payment (1) for any periods during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than for the customary weekend and holiday closings), (2) when trading in the markets the Trust usually utilize is restricted or an emergency exists, as determined by the SEC, so that disposal of the Trust's investments or the determination of a Fund's net asset value is not reasonably practicable, or (3) for such other periods as the SEC by order may permit for the protection of a Trust's shareholders. Also, the Trust will not mail redemption proceeds until checks used for the purchase of the shares have cleared, which can take up to 15 days.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Trust understands that the New York Stock Exchange is closed for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. On holidays in which the Custodian is closed, transactions will be processed on the following business day.

Due to the relatively high cost of handling small investments, the Trust reserves the right to redeem, involuntarily, at net asset value, the shares of any shareholder whose accounts in the Trust have an aggregate value of less than \$1,000, but only where the value of such accounts has been reduced by such shareholder's prior voluntary redemption of shares. In any event, before the Trust redeems such shares and sends the proceeds to the shareholder, it will notify the shareholder that the value of the shares in that shareholder's account is less than the minimum amount and allow that shareholder 30 days to make an additional investment in an amount which will increase the aggregate value of that shareholder's accounts to at least \$1,000 before the redemption is processed.

Use of the Exchange Privilege as described in the Prospectus in conjunction with market timing services offered through numerous securities dealers has become increasingly popular as a means of capital management. In the event that a substantial portion of a Fund's shareholders should, within a short period, elect to redeem their shares of that Fund pursuant to the Exchange Privilege, the Fund might have to liquidate portfolio securities it might otherwise hold and incur the additional costs related to such transactions. The Exchange Privilege may be terminated or suspended by the Funds upon 60-days' prior notice to shareholders.

Redemptions in Kind. The Trust has committed itself to pay in cash all requests for redemption by any shareholder of record, limited in amount, however, during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the applicable Fund's net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. In the case of requests for redemption in excess of such amounts, the Trustees reserve the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the Fund from which the shareholder is redeeming in case of an emergency, or if the payment of such a redemption in cash would be detrimental to the existing shareholders of that Fund or the Trust. In such circumstances, the securities distributed would be valued at the price used to compute such Fund's net asset value. Should a Fund do so, a shareholder would likely incur transaction fees in converting the securities to cash.

Determination of Net Asset Value Per Share ("NAV")

The portfolio securities of the Funds are generally valued at the last reported sale price. In the case of the futures contracts held by the Funds, the valuation is determined using the settle price provided by either the Chicago Mercantile Exchange or the ICE, depending on the exchange the contract trades on, typically as of 1:15 p.m., Pacific Time. Securities held by the Stock Funds that have no reported last sale for any day that a Fund's NAV is calculated and securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest available bid price. Fixed income portfolio securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last available bid. All other securities and assets are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by Advisor consistent with policies adopted by the Board of Trustees, and such fair value determinations are reviewed and ratified by the Board of Trustees. The Trust may also utilize a pricing service, bank, or broker/dealer experienced in such matters to perform any of the pricing functions.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

This section provides additional information concerning U.S. federal income taxes. It is based on the Code, applicable Treasury Regulations, judicial authority, and administrative rulings and practice, all as of the date of this SAI, and all of which are subject to change, including changes with retroactive effect. The following does not address any state, local or foreign or estate or gift tax matters, except where otherwise specifically noted.

A shareholder's U.S. federal income tax consequences from acquiring, holding and disposing of shares in a Fund may vary depending upon the shareholder's particular situation. This discussion only applies to shareholders who are U.S. persons, except where otherwise stated. For purposes of this discussion, U.S. persons are: (i) U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) U.S. corporations (i.e., entities classified as corporations for U.S. tax purposes that are organized under the laws of the United States or any state), (iii) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or if the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Except where otherwise noted, this discussion also does not address issues of significance to U.S. persons in special situations such as: (i) tax-exempt organizations, (ii) shareholders holding shares through tax-advantaged accounts (such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts), (iii) shareholders holding investments through foreign institutions (financial and non-financial) or foreign accounts, (iv) financial institutions, (v) broker-dealers, (vi) entities not organized under the laws of the United States or a political subdivision thereof, (vii) shareholders holding shares as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction, (viii) shareholders who are subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax or the U.S. federal corporate alternative minimum tax, and (ix) insurance companies.

If a pass-through entity (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership or S corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of shares, the tax treatment of an owner in the pass-through entity will generally depend upon the status of the owner and the activities of the pass-through entity. Owners of pass-through entities that are considering the purchase of shares of a Fund should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares.

The Funds have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the IRS as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. In addition, the foregoing discussion only addresses some of the U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting investments in the Funds. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult with their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund, as well as the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign laws, and the effect of possible changes in applicable tax laws.

U.S. federal tax information will be furnished to each shareholder for each calendar year as required by federal law.

TAXATION OF THE FUNDS

The Funds intend to elect to be treated and qualify each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. The Funds also intend to be treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Thus, the provisions of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies generally will apply separately to each Fund even though each is a series of the Trust. Furthermore, each Fund will separately determine its income, gain, losses and expenses for federal income tax purposes.

In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, a Fund must, among other things: (i) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships;" (ii) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each fiscal quarter, (a) at least 50% of the value of its total assets consists of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited generally, with respect to any one issuer, to no more than 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of a Fund's total assets are invested in (1) the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, (2) the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers which a Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (3) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (iii) distribute with respect to each taxable year an amount equal to or exceeding the sum of (a) 90% of its "investment company taxable income," as that term is defined in the Code (which generally includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (b) 90% of its tax-exempt interest income, net of expenses allocable thereto. For purposes of meeting the diversification requirement described in (ii) above, in the case of a Fund's investment in loan participations, the issuer may be the financial intermediary or the borrower. The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may significantly limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in some investments.

With respect to (i) above, the IRS may limit qualifying income from foreign currency gains and from certain derivatives to the amount of such income that is directly related to a regulated investment company's principal business of investing in stock or securities pursuant to regulations that may be promulgated in the future. For purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (i) above, income derived from a partnership will generally be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (defined as a partnership (x) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in (i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive activity loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Finally, for purposes of (ii)(a) above, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership.

To the extent that a Fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed to its shareholders in a timely manner in the form of dividends (including capital gain dividends, defined below). In certain situations, a Fund can cure failures to meet the income and diversification tests described above, including, in some cases, by paying a Fund-level tax and, in the case of diversification failures, disposing of certain assets. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year – for example, because it was not sufficiently diversified under the applicable Code tests – the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. To qualify again to be taxed as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment in a subsequent year, the Fund could be required to pay substantial taxes, penalties and interest and make substantial distributions. In addition, if a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund may be required to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if the Fund had been liquidated) or, alternatively, to be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of five years, in order to qualify as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

As a regulated investment company, each Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its net capital gains (that, is any net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses) properly reported by each Fund in a written statement to shareholders as capital gain dividends (“capital gain dividends”) and its investment company taxable income if any, that each Fund distributes to shareholders on a timely basis. Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income and all of its net capital gains, after offsetting any capital loss carryforwards. If a Fund does retain any investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. However, a Fund may elect to have certain distributions paid after the close of a tax year treated as having been paid during the tax year for purposes of the regulated investment company distribution requirements and for purposes of determining its taxable income (“spill-back dividends”). Spill-back dividends are taxed to shareholders in the year in which they are received.

If a Fund retains any net capital gain, the Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and (iii) will be entitled to obtain a refund of the excess, if any, of their allocable share of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount over the shareholder’s tax liability on such amount. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of a Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

Generally, the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net short-term capital loss over the net long-term capital gain for a taxable year will carry over as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the next tax year. In addition, the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net long-term capital loss over the net short-term capital gain for the year will carry over as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the next tax year. Unused capital losses realized by a Fund may be carried forward indefinitely until they can be used to offset capital gains.

If future capital gains are offset by carried-forward capital losses, such future capital gains are not subject to Fund-level federal income tax, regardless of whether they are distributed to shareholders. However, distributions of amounts of capital gains offset by carried-forward capital losses are generally treated as return-of-capital distributions to shareholders. A Fund cannot carry back or carry forward any net operating losses.

Each Fund may be limited under Code Section 382 in its ability offset its taxable income by capital loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses after an “ownership change” of the Fund. The term “net unrealized built-in losses” refers to the excess, if any, of a Fund’s aggregate adjusted basis in its assets immediately before an ownership change, over the fair market value of such assets at such time, subject to a de minimis rule. A Fund would experience an ownership change under Code Section 382 if and when 5-percent shareholders of the Fund increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points in the aggregate over their respective lowest percentage ownership of Fund shares in a 3-year period. Under Code Section 382, if a Fund experiences an ownership change, the Fund may use its pre-change tax capital loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses in a year after the ownership change generally only up to the product of the fair market value of the Fund’s equity immediately before the ownership change and a certain interest rate published monthly by Treasury known as the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate. The foregoing limitation on the use of pre-ownership change net unrealized built-in losses only applies for a period of five years after the ownership change, while the foregoing limitation on the use of pre-ownership change capital loss carryforwards lasts indefinitely.

A Fund may elect to treat any post-October capital loss (defined as the Fund’s net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss, as applicable, in each case attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31) and late-year ordinary loss (generally, (i) net ordinary losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, plus (ii) other net ordinary losses attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If a Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its net capital gain income for the one year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount for the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a non-deductible excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would be properly taken into account after October 31 are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. For purposes of the excise tax, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year.

If a dividend is declared and payable to the shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of a year, and paid to shareholders in January of the following year, the dividend generally is deemed to have been paid by a Fund and received by the shareholders on December 31 of the preceding year for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Funds intend to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. Moreover, the Funds reserve the right to pay an excise tax rather than make an additional distribution when circumstances warrant (for example, the amount of excise tax to be paid is deemed de minimis by the Funds).

EQUALIZATION ACCOUNTING

Each Fund may use “equalization accounting” to determine the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed with respect to each taxable year. Under equalization accounting, a Fund would allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares. This method would allow a Fund to reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes to non-redeeming shareholders but would not reduce the total return on a shareholder’s investment. If the IRS determines that a Fund’s equalization method is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any taxable year, the Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax. Equalization accounting is not available for a Fund that is a personal holding company for federal income tax purposes.

PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY

If a Fund is a “personal holding company” and fails to distribute (or to be treated as distributing) all of its investment company taxable income, the Fund may also be subject to a 20% nondeductible tax on its “undistributed personal holding company income.” A Fund would generally be a personal holding company for a taxable year if five or fewer individuals own more than 50% of its outstanding shares at any time in the last half of the taxable year. The term “individual” for this purpose includes private foundations and certain trusts. The Funds do not expect to be subject to the tax on undistributed personal holding company income, although there can be no assurance that this will never occur.

TAXATION OF FUND DISTRIBUTIONS

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable as ordinary income to the extent of a Fund’s current or accumulated “earnings and profits.” Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned the shareholder’s shares. Distributions of net capital gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for more than one year and from other long-term capital gains recognized by the Fund and that are properly designated by the Fund as capital gain dividends (i.e., “capital gain dividends”) will be taxable to Fund shareholders as long-term capital gains. Generally, distributions of gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

A Fund may designate certain dividends as derived from “qualified dividend income,” which, when received by an individual or other non-corporate shareholder, will be taxed at a maximum federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gain, which for this purpose is 20%, in addition to the 3.8% surtax on net investment income, described under “Surtax on Net Investment Income,” below. Dividend income distributed to individual or other non-corporate shareholders will qualify as “qualified dividend income” as that term is defined in section 1(h)(11)(B) of the Code to the extent such distributions are attributable to income from the Fund’s investments in common and preferred stock of U.S. companies and stock of certain qualified foreign corporations provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met by both a Fund (with respect to the dividend paying corporation’s stock) and the shareholders (with respect to the Fund’s shares).

Distributions of earnings and gains are taxable to shareholders even if such distributions are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before a shareholder invested in the Fund (and thus were included in the price the shareholder paid), and are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares (other than distributions, if any, designated by a Fund as “exempt-interest dividends,” a designation which the Funds do not expect to make). Any gain resulting from the sale of Fund shares generally will be taxable as capital gains. If a dividend is declared and payable to the shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of a year, and paid to shareholders in January of the following year, the dividend generally is deemed to have been paid by a Fund and received by the shareholders on December 31 of the preceding year for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends received by corporate shareholders that are reported by a Fund in a written statement furnished to shareholders may qualify for a 50% dividends-received deduction to the extent of the amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations and to the extent (if any) that a portion of interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund are treated as dividends, subject (in either case) to certain holding period requirements being met by a Fund (with respect to the dividend paying corporation) and by the corporate shareholder (with respect to the Fund's shares) and debt financing limitations. In particular, a corporate shareholder must hold its Fund shares (and must not have certain protections against risk of loss) at least 46 days for the 91-day period beginning on the date 45 days before the date on which the Fund's shares becomes ex-dividend. Additionally, a Fund must meet similar holding period requirements with respect to its shares of the domestic corporation issuing dividends. The dividends-received deduction is also reduced for dividends on certain debt-financed portfolio stock.

A portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high-yield discount obligations owned by a Fund may not be deductible to the issuer. If a portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high-yield discount obligations is not deductible, that portion will be treated as a dividend for purposes of the corporate dividends-received deduction if certain requirements are met. In such cases, if the issuer of the obligation is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by a Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the dividend portion of such interest.

If a Fund makes a distribution in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder's tax basis in the shareholder's shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is generally not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's basis in the shareholder's shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of such shares.

Section 163(j) of the Code generally limits the deductibility of business interest to the sum of the taxpayer's business interest income and 30% of its adjusted taxable income. Certain small businesses are exempt from such limitations. If a Fund, as a regulated investment company, earns business interest income, the Fund would be permitted to pay Code Section 163(j) interest dividends to its shareholders. A shareholder that receives a Code Section 163(j) interest dividend generally may treat the dividend as interest income for purposes of Code Section 163(j) if certain holding period requirements are met. Generally, the shareholder must have held the fund shares for more than 180 days during the 361-day window beginning 180 days before the ex-dividend date, and the shareholder must not be obligated (under a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property.

SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The sale or redemption of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount received for the shares and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated generally as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, such gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares.

All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

SPECIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion relates to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of the investment policies of the Funds.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A Fund may invest in foreign investment entities referred to as "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"). In order to avoid U.S. federal income tax and an additional interest charge on any "excess distribution" from PFICs or gain from the disposition of PFIC shares, a Fund may elect to "mark-to-market" annually its investments in such entities, which would result in the Fund being treated as if it had sold and repurchased all the PFIC stock at the end of each year. As a result of the mark-to-market election, the Fund would report any such gains as ordinary income and would deduct such losses as ordinary losses to the extent of previously recognized gains. By making the mark-to-market election, a Fund could potentially mitigate the adverse tax consequences with respect to its ownership of shares in a PFIC, but in any particular year may be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions it receives from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock. As a regulated investment company, a Fund may have to distribute this "phantom" income and gain to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the excise tax described above.

Alternatively, a Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (a "QEF election"), in which case the Fund must include its share of the company's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives distributions from the PFIC. As with the mark-to-market election, these amounts would be taken into account by the Funds for purposes of satisfying the distribution requirement and the excise tax distribution requirement. Amounts included in income under a QEF election will be qualifying income for a regulated investment company if such earnings are either (i) distributed in the taxable year in which they are included; or (ii) derived with respect to a regulated investment company's business of investing in stocks, securities, or currencies. In order to make a QEF election, a Fund must obtain certain annual information from the PFICs in which it invests, which may be difficult or impossible to obtain. Dividends paid by PFICs or foreign corporations that were PFICs in the year preceding the payment of the dividend are ineligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

If a Fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election or a QEF election, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax and an interest charge on distributions with respect to such shares, or gain from the disposition of such shares, under punitive tax rules that apply to so-called “excess distributions” from PFICs, even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders.

Controlled Foreign Corporations. A Fund also may invest in entities referred to as “controlled foreign corporations” (“CFCs”). A CFC is a foreign corporation in which more than 50% of the stock, by vote or value, is owned, directly or constructively under certain attribution rules, by U.S. persons each of whom own, directly or constructively, 10% or more of the stock of a foreign corporation by vote or by value (“U.S. shareholders”). If a Fund is a U.S. shareholder with respect to a CFC, the Fund is generally required to annually include in income its allocable share of the CFC’s (i) “subpart F income” and (ii) “global intangible low-tax income” (“GILTI”), both as defined by the Code, regardless of whether or CFC distributes such amounts to the Fund. Amounts included in gross income by a Fund as subpart F income of a CFC will be qualifying income for a regulated investment company under Code Section 851(b) if either (i) such amounts are distributed to the Fund in the taxable year in which they are earned by the CFC, or (ii) such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Treasury Regulations provide that GILTI inclusions are treated in the same manner for purposes of Code Section 851(b) as subpart F inclusions.

Non-U.S. Taxes. Funds that invest in non-U.S. securities may be liable to non-U.S. governments for taxes relating primarily to investment income or capital gains on non-U.S. securities in the Fund’s portfolio. If at the close of its taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets consist of securities of foreign corporations (including foreign governments), the Fund may make an election under the Code that would allow Fund shareholders who are U.S. persons (including U.S. corporations) to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. income tax return for their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by that Fund to non-U.S. countries in respect of non-U.S. securities held at least a minimum period as specified in the Code. If a Fund were eligible for and were to make the election, the amount of each shareholder’s distribution reported on the information returns filed by such Fund with the IRS must be increased by the amount of the shareholder’s portion of the Fund’s foreign tax paid. A shareholder’s ability to claim all or a part of a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund would also be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code.

Alternatively, if a Fund qualifies as a “qualified fund of funds,” the Fund could be entitled to elect to pass-through its foreign tax credits without regard to the above-described 50% requirement. For this purpose, the term “qualified funds of funds” means a regulated investment company if (at the close of each quarter of the taxable year) at least 50% of the value of its total assets is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies.

The Funds make no assurances as to either the availability of any election discussed in this section or their willingness to make any such election.

Non-U.S. Currency Transactions. Transactions in non-U.S. currencies, non-U.S. currency denominated debt obligations and certain non-U.S. currency options, future contracts, and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the non-U.S. currency concerned and may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxes payable by shareholders of a Fund. Certain of a Fund’s transactions, if any, in foreign currencies and foreign currency denominated instruments are likely to result in a difference between the Fund’s book income and taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of such Fund’s income distributions to constitute a return of capital or capital gain for tax purposes or require the Fund to make distributions exceeding book income to avoid excise tax liability and to qualify as a regulated investment company, which may have the effect of accelerating taxable distributions to shareholders of such Fund.

Financial Products. A Fund’s investments in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, and certain other transactions may be subject to special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale, short sale and other rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income recognized by the Fund, defer Fund losses, cause adjustments in the holding periods of Fund securities, convert capital gain into ordinary income and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to Fund shareholders.

Some of the Funds’ investments, such as certain option transactions and certain futures transactions may be “section 1256 contracts.” Gains and losses on section 1256 contracts are generally treated as 60% long-term capital and 40% short-term capital, although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as entirely ordinary in character. Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of a taxable year are “marked to market” for income tax purposes, meaning that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized (and the resulting gain or loss is treated on the 60/40 basis described above).

Certain positions undertaken by the Funds may constitute “straddles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses realized by a Fund. Losses realized by a Fund that are part of a straddle may be deferred beyond the point in time that they are realized. The straddle rules, if applicable, could increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by such Fund which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Certain income tax elections that a Fund may make with respect to straddles could affect the character and timing of recognition of gains and losses.

Rules governing the tax aspects of notional principal contracts in which a Fund, may invest are not clear in various respects. As a result, the IRS could challenge such Fund’s methods of accounting for such contracts for tax purposes, and such a challenge could affect the status of such Fund as a regulated investment company.

The Funds may make short sales of securities. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by a Fund, which is taxed as ordinary income to the shareholders when distributed. Short sales may also constitute “constructive sales,” which would result in taxable income before the short-sale positions are terminated.

Certain of the Funds’ hedging activities including its transactions in options, and certain futures contracts may result in a difference between a Fund’s book income and taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of such Fund’s income distributions to constitute a return of capital or capital gain for tax purposes or require such Fund to make distributions exceeding book income to avoid excise tax liability and to qualify as a regulated investment company, which may have the effect of accelerating taxable distributions to shareholders.

Securities Issued or Purchased at a Discount. A Fund may acquire debt obligations that have original issue discount. “Original issue discount” is the excess of a debt obligation’s stated redemption price at maturity over the obligation’s issue price. Under long-standing tax rules, a taxpayer that acquires an obligation with original issue discount generally must include the original issue discount in income determined on a constant yield-to-maturity basis without regard to when, or whether, payments are made on the obligation. Obligations owned by a Fund that have original issue discount may include investment in payment-in-kind securities, and certain other obligations. Obligations with original issue discount owned by a Fund will give rise to income that the Fund will be required to distribute even though the Fund does not receive an interest payment in cash on the obligation during the year and may never receive such payment. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the required distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund may realize gains or losses from such sales. If a Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Some debt obligations that are acquired by the Funds in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. “Market discount” is generally the excess of the stated redemption price of the bond at maturity over the basis of the bond immediately after its acquisition by the taxpayer. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. The Funds may make certain elections applicable to debt obligations having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income. When recognized, market discount is taxable as ordinary income even if interest on the debt obligation in question is tax exempt.

Transfers between Classes of Funds. Exchanges of shares between classes of a single Fund are generally not taxable transactions. Certain “significant holders” of a Fund within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.368-3(c)(1) will be required to include in their federal income tax returns for the year of the exchange of one class of stock for another of the Fund for which they are significant holders the information listed in Treasury Regulation Section 1.368-3(b). The term “significant holders” refers to shareholders of a Fund who own at least one percent (by vote or value) of the total outstanding shares of a Fund, as well as shareholders who own shares of a Fund (immediately before the exchange in question) having a tax basis of at least \$1 million.

High-Risk Securities. The Funds may invest in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of, or in default, present special tax issues for a Fund. The application of the tax rules with respect to these types of investments is complicated and will depend upon the application of the law to facts that may be unclear, which may result in uncertainty about the tax treatment of these investments (e.g., such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts, or worthless securities and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income). These and other related issues will be addressed by a Fund if the Fund invests in such securities in order to increase the likelihood that the Fund distributes sufficient income to avoid becoming subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. Investments by a Fund in REIT equity securities may require the Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold.

A Fund's investment in REIT equity securities could result in such Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings. If a Fund receives such distributions all or a portion of these distributions will constitute a return of capital to the Fund. Receiving a return of capital distribution from a REIT will reduce the amount of income available to be distributed to Fund shareholders. Income from REIT securities generally will not be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Under Code Section 199A, a deduction of up to 20% is available for taxable years beginning before 2026 to taxpayers other than corporations for qualified business income from certain pass-through businesses, including "qualified REIT dividends" from REITs (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gains dividends and REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income). A regulated investment company may pay and report "section 199A dividends" to its shareholders with respect to the regulated investment company's qualified REIT dividends. The amount of section 199A dividends that a Fund may pay and report to its shareholders is limited to the excess of the "qualified REIT dividends" that the Fund receives from REITs for a taxable year over the Fund's expenses allocable to such dividends. A shareholder may treat section 199A dividends received on a share of the Fund as "qualified REIT dividends" if the shareholder has held the share for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend, but only to the extent that the shareholder is not under an obligation (under a short-sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. A shareholder may include 20% of the shareholder's "qualified REIT dividends" in the computation of the shareholder's "combined qualified business income amount" under Code Section 199A. Code Section 199A generally allows a taxpayer (other than a corporation) a deduction for a taxable year beginning before 2026 equal to the lesser of (A) the taxpayer's "combined qualified business income amount" or (B) 20% of the excess of the taxpayer's taxable income over the taxpayer's net capital gain for the year.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

Each Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any non-corporate shareholder who (i) fails to properly furnish a Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), (ii) has been identified by the IRS as otherwise subject to backup withholding, or (iii) fails to certify to a Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person that is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24% for tax years beginning before January 1, 2026.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a shareholder generally may be refunded or credited against the shareholder's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the IRS. A shareholder who has not under-reported dividend or interest income may normally avoid backup withholding by furnishing a properly completed IRS Form W-9. If a shareholder fails to furnish a valid TIN upon request, the shareholder can be subject to IRS penalties.

COST BASIS REPORTING

The Funds (or their administrative agents) must report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information for fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares"), and subsequently redeemed, exchanged or otherwise sold. The Funds must also indicate to the IRS whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. The Funds are required to report the gross proceeds from the sale of all Fund shares (whether or not they are covered shares).

The Fund will allow shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods to calculate the cost basis of their covered shares. In the absence of such an election, each Fund will use its default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. Once a Fund shareholder has elected a cost basis reporting method, the election will apply to all future transactions in covered shares unless the shareholder revokes or changes the standing election. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method.

SURTAX ON NET INVESTMENT INCOME

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment of U.S. individuals, estates and certain trusts, to the extent that such person's gross income, as adjusted exceeds a certain threshold. Net investment income also includes dividend income and capital gain distributions received with respect to shares of a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares. Net investment income also includes interest, dividends, royalties, rents, gross income from a trade or business involving passive activities, and net gain from disposition of property (other than property held in a non-passive trade or business). Net investment income is reduced by deductions properly allocable to such income.

REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS

If an individual shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to Fund shares of \$2 million or more or a corporate shareholder recognizes a loss of \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, in any single taxable year (or twice such amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. A shareholder who fails to make the required disclosure to the IRS may be subject to substantial penalties. Whether a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether or not the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders who own portfolio securities directly are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement but, under current guidance, shareholders of regulated investment companies are not excepted. A shareholder who fails to make the required disclosure to the IRS may be subject to substantial penalties. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether or not the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper.

SHARES HELD THROUGH FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or "FATCA"), special withholding rules apply when U.S. persons hold investments in the Funds through foreign financial institutions as defined by FATCA ("FFIs") or non-financial foreign entities as defined by FATCA ("NFFEs") that are shareholders of a Fund may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on certain distributions paid by the Fund. The FATCA withholding tax generally may be avoided on payments to an: (a) FFI, if the FFI reports certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI, and satisfies certain withholding requirements, and (b) NFFE, if the NFFE: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) reports information relating to them to the withholding agent (which may be the Fund). The U.S. Treasury has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (each, an "IGA") with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with other foreign countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA. An entity in one of those countries may be required to comply with the terms of an IGA and applicable local law instead of U.S. Treasury regulations.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding by becoming a "participating FFI," which requires the FFI to enter into a tax compliance agreement with the IRS under section 1471(b) of the Code under which it agrees to verify, report and disclose certain of its U.S. accountholders and provided that such entity meets certain other specified requirements. The FFI will report to the IRS, or, depending on the FFI's country of residence, to the government of that country (pursuant to the terms and conditions of an applicable IGA and applicable law), which will, in turn, report to the IRS. A FFI that is resident in a country that has entered into an IGA with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the FFI shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

A NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from a Fund can avoid FATCA withholding generally by certifying that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or by providing the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner. The NFFE will report to the Fund or other applicable withholding agent, which will, in turn, report information to the IRS.

FFIs and NFFEs also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by U.S. Treasury regulations, IGAs, and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. The requirements imposed by FATCA are in addition to, the U.S. certification rules to avoid backup withholding described above.

OTHER TAX MATTERS

Special tax rules not described in this discussion apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans and investments by tax-exempt entities. Shareholders should consult their tax adviser to determine the suitability of shares of a Fund as an investment through such plans or by such entities and the precise effect that an investment in a Fund would have on their particular tax situations.

The foregoing discussion relates solely to U.S. federal income tax law. Dividends and distributions also may be subject to state and local taxes. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal, state, local and, where applicable, foreign taxes. Foreign investors should consult their tax advisers concerning the U.S. federal tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund, including the certification and filing requirements imposed on foreign investors in order to qualify for exemption from the backup withholding tax (or to qualify for a reduced rate of withholding provided by a treaty).

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the applicable provisions of the Code and related regulations currently in effect. For the complete provisions, reference should be made to the pertinent Code sections and regulations. The Code and regulations are subject to change by legislative or administrative actions, possibly with retroactive effect.

Yield Disclosure and Performance Information. As noted in this SAI, each Fund may from time to time quote various performance figures in advertisements and investor communications to illustrate the Fund's past performance. Performance information published by the Funds will be in compliance with rules adopted by the SEC. These rules require the use of standardized performance quotations or, alternatively, that every non-standardized performance quotation furnished by a Fund be accompanied by certain standardized performance information computed as required by the SEC. An explanation of the methods used by the Funds to compute or express performance is discussed below.

Average Annual Total Return. Total return for the Funds may be stated for any relevant period as specified in the advertisement or communication. Any statements of total return or other performance data for the Fund's will be limited to or accompanied by standardized information on the Fund's average annual compounded rate of return over the most recent four calendar quarters, five years, 10 years (if applicable) and over the life of the Fund (i.e., the period from the Fund's inception of operations through the end of the most recent calendar quarter). The average annual compounded rate of return is determined by reference to a hypothetical \$1,000 investment that includes capital appreciation and depreciation for the stated period and assumes reinvestment (on the reinvestment date) of all distributions at net asset value and redemption at the end of the stated period. It is calculated according to the following standardized formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ERV$$

where:

P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

T = average annual total return

n = number of years

ERV = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment made at the beginning of a 1-, 5-, or 10-year periods at the end of a 1-, 5- or 10-year periods (or fractional portion)

Average Annual Total Return (after taxes on distributions):

The Funds compute their average annual total return after taxes on distributions by determining the average annual compounded rates of return during specified periods that equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value of such investment after taxes on fund distributions:

$$P(1+T)^n = \frac{ATV_D}{ATV_D}$$

where:

P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000.

T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions).

n = number of years

ATV_D = ending value of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of the 1-, 5-, or 10-year periods at the end of such periods, after taxes on fund distributions but not after taxes on redemptions.

Average Annual Total Return (after taxes on distributions and redemptions)

The Funds compute their average annual total return after taxes on distributions and redemptions by determining the average annual compounded rates of return during specified periods that equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value of such investment after taxes on fund distributions and redemptions:

$$P(1+T)^n = \frac{ATV_{DR}}{ATV_{DR}}$$

where:

P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000.

T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and redemptions).

n = number of years

ATV_{DR} = ending value of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of the 1-, 5-, or 10-year periods at the end of such periods, after taxes on fund distributions and redemptions.

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

Since performance will fluctuate, performance data for the Funds should not be used to compare an investment in the Funds' shares with bank deposits, savings accounts and similar investment alternatives which often provide an agreed-upon or guaranteed fixed yield for a stated period of time. Shareholders should remember that performance is generally a function of the kind and quality of the instruments held in a portfolio, portfolio maturity, operating expenses and market conditions.

Distribution Rate. Each Fund may also include a reference to its current distribution rate in investor communications and sales literature preceded or accompanied by the Prospectus, reflecting the amounts actually distributed to shareholders. All calculations of a Fund's distribution rate are based on the distributions per share, which are declared, but not necessarily paid, during the fiscal year. The distribution rate is determined by dividing the distributions declared during the period by the net asset value per share on the last day of the period and annualizing the resulting figure. In calculating its distribution rate, each Fund uses the same assumptions that apply to its calculation of yield. The distribution rate will differ from a Fund's yield because it may include capital gains and other items of income not reflected in the Fund's yield, as well as interest income received by the Fund and distributed to shareholders which is reflected in the Fund's yield. The distribution rate does not reflect capital appreciation or depreciation in the price of the Fund's shares and should not be considered to be a complete indicator of the return to the investor on his investment.

The shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Trust's Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of Trust assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust also provides that a Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of that Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of the Fund(s) of which a shareholder holds shares. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, Trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible tort and other liabilities. Furthermore, the activities of the Trust as investment companies as distinguished from operating companies would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of a Fund's total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and a Trust itself is unable to meet its obligations.

Although each Fund is offering only its own shares by this joint Statement of Additional Information and joint Prospectus, it is possible that a Fund might become liable for any misstatements in this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectus about one of the other Funds. The Board of Trustees of the Trust has considered this possibility in approving the use of a joint Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 for the Funds as contained in the Funds' [Form N-CSR](#) filing for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Report"), are incorporated herein by reference to the Report which has been filed with the SEC. Any person not receiving the Report with this Statement should call or write the Funds to obtain a free copy.

APPENDIX

Ratings of Corporate Bonds

Guidelines for Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), ratings are described below. For corporate bonds, a security must be rated in the appropriate category by at least one of these agencies to be considered a suitable investment.

The four highest ratings of Moody's and S&P for corporate bonds are Aaa, Aa, A and Baa and AAA, AA, A and BBB, respectively. Moody's applies the numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to the rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates a ranking for the security in the higher end of this rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of this rating category. S&P modifies the ratings with the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relation standing within the major ratings category. A bond is considered investment grade if its credit rating is Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by S&P.

Moody's. The characteristics of these debt obligations rated by Moody's are generally as follows:

Aaa — Bonds that are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa — Bonds that are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present that make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A — Bonds that are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa — Bonds that are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba — Bonds that are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B — Bonds that are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Standard & Poor's. The characteristics of these debt obligations rated by S&P are generally as follows:

AAA — This is the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA — Bonds rated AA also qualify as high quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A — Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than bonds in higher rated categories.

BBB — Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest for bonds in this category than for bonds in higher rated categories.

BB — Bonds rated BB have less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.

B — Bonds rated B have a greater vulnerability to default but currently have the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, and economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal.

Ratings of Preferred Stock

Moody's. The characteristics of these securities rated by Moody's are generally as follows:

“aaa” — An issue that is rated “aaa” is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.

“aa” — An issue that is rated “aa” is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance that earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well maintained in the foreseeable future.

“a” — An issue that is rated “a” is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the “aaa” and “aa” classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.

“baa” — An issue that is rated “baa” is considered to be a medium-grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.

“ba” — An issue that is rated “ba” is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.

“b” — An issue that is rated “b” generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.

Note: Moody’s applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each rating classification: the modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Standard & Poor’s. The characteristics of these securities rated by S&P are generally as follows:

AAA — This is the highest rating that may be assigned by S&P to a preferred stock issue and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations.

AA — A preferred stock issue rated AA also qualifies as a high-quality fixed-income security. The capacity to pay preferred stock obligations is very strong, although not as overwhelming as for issues rated AAA.

A — An issue rated A is backed by a sound capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB — An issue rated BBB is regarded as backed by an adequate capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make payments for a preferred stock in this category than for issues in the A category.

BB, B — Preferred stocks rated BB and B are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay preferred stock obligations. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and B a higher degree of speculation. While such issues will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): To provide more detailed indications of preferred stock quality, the ratings from AA to B may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Ratings of Commercial Paper

The same nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) are used for commercial paper as for corporate bonds: Fitch, Moody’s, S&P, and TBW. The ratings that would constitute the highest short-term rating category are F-1 (Fitch), P-1 (Moody’s), A-1 or A-1+ (S&P), and TBW-1 (TBW).

Description of Moody’s commercial paper ratings. Among the factors considered by Moody’s in assigning commercial paper ratings are the following: (1) evaluation of the management of the issuer; (2) economic evaluation of the issuer’s industry or industries and an appraisal of the risks which may be inherent in certain areas; (3) evaluation of the issuer’s products in relation to competition and customer acceptance; (4) liquidity; (5) amount and quality of long-term debt; (6) trend of earnings over a period of ten years; (7) financial strength of a parent company and the relationships which exist with the issuer; and (8) recognition by the management of obligations which may be present or may arise as a result of public interest questions and preparations to meet such obligations. Relative differences in strength and weakness in respect to these criteria would establish a rating of one of three classifications; P-1 (Highest Quality), P-2 (Higher Quality) or P-3 (High Quality).

Description of S&P’s commercial paper ratings. An S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. Ratings are graded into four categories, ranging from “A” for the highest quality obligations to “D” for the lowest. The “A” categories are as follows:

A — Issues assigned this highest rating are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. Issues in this category are delineated with the numbers 1, 2, and 3 to indicate the relative degree of safety.

A-1 — This designation indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong.

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

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