

RBC FUNDS TRUST

RBC Equity Funds

RBC SMID Cap Growth Fund
RBC Enterprise Fund
RBC Small Cap Value Fund
RBC Small Cap Core Fund
RBC Microcap Value Fund

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated January 27, 2017

Access Capital Community Investment Fund
SAI dated January 27, 2017

RBC BlueBay Funds

RBC BlueBay Emerging Market Select Bond Fund
RBC BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund
RBC BlueBay Diversified Credit Fund
SAI dated January 27, 2017

RBC Global Equity Funds

RBC Emerging Markets Equity Fund
RBC Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity Fund
RBC Global Opportunities Fund
RBC International Opportunities Fund
SAI dated July 28, 2017

RBC Fixed Income Funds

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund
SAI dated July 28, 2017

RBC Money Market Funds

U.S. Government Money Market Fund
SAI dated January 9, 2017

(each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”)

Supplement dated October 2, 2017 to the SAIs as dated above (as may be supplemented from time to time)

This Supplement provides additional information beyond that contained in the SAIs and should be read in conjunction with the SAIs.

The Board of Trustees appointed Christina M. Weber as the Secretary of the Funds, effective October 2, 2017, replacing Jay Jackson, who has resigned as Secretary and Chief Legal Officer of the Funds. Accordingly, all references and information pertaining to Jay Jackson are hereby deleted and the information in the “Executive Officers” table pertaining to Christina M. Weber is replaced with:

Christina M. Weber (48)	Chief Compliance Officer since December 2012 and Secretary since October 2017	Chief Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (2012 to present); Assistant Secretary, RBC Funds (2013-2017); Senior Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (March 2012 to December 2012); Compliance Manager, Minnesota Life Insurance Company (2006 to 2012)
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INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

RBC FUNDS TRUST
50 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, SUITE 2350
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402

GENERAL AND ACCOUNT INFORMATION
(800) 422-2766

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 28, 2017, as supplemented February 1, 2018

For each of the following Funds:

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund

Class I: RSDIX
Class A:* RSHFX

RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund

Class I: RUSIX
Class A:* RULFX

* *Formerly, Class F Shares*

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) describes the RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund and the RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund (the “Funds” or each a “Fund”) of RBC Funds Trust (the “Trust”) advised by RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. (the “Advisor”).

Each Fund has a distinct investment objective and policies. Shares of the Funds are sold to the public by Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) and are sold as investment vehicles for individuals, institutions, corporations and fiduciaries, including customers of the Advisor or its affiliates.

The Trust is offering an indefinite number of Class I shares and Class A shares offered by the particular Fund. See “Additional Purchase and Redemption Information” and “Other Information — Capitalization” below.

This SAI is not a prospectus and is authorized for distribution only when preceded or accompanied by the prospectus for the Funds, dated July 28, 2017 (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented. This SAI contains additional and more detailed information than that set forth in the Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. The financial statements and related reports of the independent registered public accounting firm in the Funds’ Annual Report for the most recent fiscal year are incorporated by reference into this SAI. Copies of the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and the Prospectus are available without charge, and may be obtained by writing or calling the Funds at the address or telephone number printed above, or on the Funds’ website at www.rbcgam.us.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES

The investment objective and principal investment strategies of each Fund are set forth in the Funds' Prospectus. This SAI contains supplemental information concerning certain types of securities and other instruments in which the Funds may invest, the investment policies and portfolio strategies that the Funds may utilize, and certain risks attendant to such investments, policies and strategies. The investment objective of each Fund is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. Unless otherwise indicated, each investment policy and practice applies to all Funds.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES. Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets including company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. These securities may be in the form of pass-through instruments or asset-backed bonds. Asset-backed securities are issued by non-governmental entities and carry no direct or indirect government guarantee; the asset pools that back asset-backed securities are securitized through the use of privately-formed trusts or special purpose corporations.

Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or corporation, or other credit enhancements may be present. Payments on asset-backed securities depend upon assets held by the issuer and collections of the underlying loans. The value of these securities depends on many factors, including changing interest rates, the availability of information about the pool and its structure, the credit quality of the underlying assets, the market's perception of the servicer of the pool, and any credit enhancement provided.

Like mortgages underlying mortgage-backed securities, automobile sales contracts or credit card receivables underlying asset-backed securities are also subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to certificate holders. Nevertheless, principal prepayment rates tend not to vary much with interest rates, and the short-term nature of the underlying car loans or other receivables tends to dampen the impact of any change in the prepayment level. Certificate holders may also experience delays in prepayment on the certificates if the full amounts due on underlying sales contracts or receivables are not realized because of unanticipated legal or administrative costs of enforcing the contracts or because of depreciation or damage to the collateral (usually automobiles) securing certain contracts, or other factors. In certain market conditions, asset-backed securities may experience volatile fluctuations in value and periods of illiquidity. If consistent with its investment objective and policies, a Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities that may be developed in the future. Certain asset-backed securities may be considered derivative instruments.

CASH MANAGEMENT. The Funds may invest a portion of their assets in cash or high-quality, short-term debt obligations readily convertible into cash. Such high quality, short-term obligations include: money market securities, money market mutual funds, commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements collateralized by government securities. These investments may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses, or they may be used while a Fund looks for suitable investment opportunities. There may also be times when a Fund attempts to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by investing up to 100% of its assets in these types of investments for temporary defensive purposes. During these times, the Fund may not be able to pursue its primary investment objective and, instead, will focus on preserving its assets.

The securities used for cash management can go down in value. The market value of debt securities generally varies in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of declining interest rates, the value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of these securities generally declines. These changes in market value will be reflected in a Fund's net asset value.

COMMERCIAL PAPER. The term commercial paper generally refers to short-term unsecured promissory notes. Commercial paper may be issued by both foreign and domestic entities, which may include bank holding companies, corporations, special purpose corporations, financial institutions, and at times government agencies and

financial instrumentalities. Investments in commercial paper may be in the form of discounted securities, be issued at par, and be variable rate demand notes and variable rate master demand notes, all with stated or anticipated maturities within 397 days. Commercial paper may be issued as taxable or tax exempt securities. All commercial paper purchased by a Fund must meet minimum rating criteria for that Fund.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. Convertible securities give the holder the right to exchange the security for a specific number of shares of common stock, and entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities include convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, notes and debentures, and other securities. Convertible securities typically involve less credit risk than common stock of the same issuer because convertible securities are “senior” to common stock — i.e., they have a prior claim against the issuer’s assets. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics, in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but pay lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

Investments in convertible bonds may, in addition to normal bond risks and fluctuations, be subject to fluctuations in response to numerous factors, including but not limited to, variations in the periodic operating results of the issuer, changes in investor perceptions of the issuer, the depth and liquidity of the market for convertible bonds and changes in actual or forecasted global or regional economic conditions. In addition, the global bond markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations.

Any such broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of convertible bonds. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective, which, in turn, could result in losses to the Fund.

Contingent convertible bonds (“CoCo bonds”) are hybrid bonds typically issued by banks. When the issuer’s capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator’s discretion depending on the regulator’s judgment about the issuer’s solvency prospects, a CoCo bond may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security. Due to the contingent write-down, write-off and conversion feature, CoCo bonds may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer’s decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo bond may be outside a Fund’s control. Any such action could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s returns, and the Fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCo bonds with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

In addition, coupon payments on contingent convertible securities are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no remedies to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any past missed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer’s regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. Due to uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, contingent convertible securities may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

Contingent convertible securities typically are structurally subordinated to traditional convertible bonds in the issuer’s capital structure. In certain scenarios, investors in contingent convertible securities may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. Contingent convertible securities are perpetual instruments and may only be callable at predetermined dates upon approval of the applicable regulatory authority. There is no guarantee that a Fund will receive return of principal on contingent convertible securities. Moreover, convertible contingent securities are a newer form of instrument and the regulatory environment for these instruments continues to evolve. Because the market for contingent convertible securities is evolving, it is uncertain how the larger market for contingent convertible securities would react to an issuer’s capital ratio falling below a specific trigger level or a coupon suspension applicable to a single issuer.

Contingent convertible securities are subject to additional risk factors. A contingent convertible security is a hybrid debt security typically issued by a non-U.S. bank that may be convertible into equity or may be written down if a pre-specified trigger event such as a decline in capital ratio below a prescribed threshold occurs. If such a trigger event occurs, a Fund may lose the principal amount invested on a permanent or temporary basis or the contingent convertible security may be converted to equity. Coupon payments on contingent convertible securities may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer. Holders of contingent convertible securities may suffer a loss of capital when comparable equity holders do not.

CORPORATE DEBT SECURITIES. The Funds may invest in corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes and similar corporate debt instruments) which meet the applicable rating criteria established for each Fund. The Funds may also invest in hybrid corporate debt, including Tier I and Tier II bank capital securities and bank trust preferred securities.

Corporate debt securities are taxable debt obligations issued by corporations, are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. The market value of a debt security generally reacts inversely to interest rate changes. When prevailing interest rates decline, the price of the debt obligation usually rises, and when prevailing interest rates rise, the price usually declines.

After purchase by a Fund, a security may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required for purchase by the Fund. Neither event will require a sale of such security by the Fund. However, the Advisor will consider such event in its determination of whether the Fund should continue to hold the security. To the extent the ratings given by Moody's, S&P or another rating agency change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Funds will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for investments in accordance with the investment policies contained in the Prospectus and in this SAI.

CREDIT-LINKED NOTES. Credit-linked notes and similar structured notes involve a counterparty structuring a note whose value is intended to move in line with the underlying security specified in the note. Unlike financial derivative instruments, cash is transferred from the buyer to the seller of the note. In the event that the counterparty (the party that structures the note) defaults, the risk to the Funds is to that of the counterparty, irrespective of the value of the underlying security within the note. Additional risks result from the fact that the documentation of such notes tends to be highly customized. The liquidity of a credit linked note or similar notes can be less than that for the underlying security, a regular bond or debt instrument, and this may adversely affect either the ability to sell the position or the price at which such a sale is transacted.

CYBERSECURITY. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Funds' Advisor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Funds' ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds and their service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and systems designed to reduce the risks associated with, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest. Moreover, there is a risk that cyber-attacks will not be detected. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

DEBT SECURITIES. Investments in certain debt securities will be especially subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate.

Current market conditions pose heightened risks for Funds that invest in debt securities. While the U.S. is experiencing historically low interest rate levels, signs of economic recovery and the end of the Federal Reserve Board's quantitative easing program have increased the risk that interest rates may rise in the near future. Any future interest rate increases or other adverse conditions (e.g., inflation/deflation, increased selling of certain fixed-income investments across other pooled investment vehicles or accounts, changes in investor perception, or changes in government intervention in the markets) could cause the value of any Fund that invests in debt securities to decrease. As such, debt securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate and liquidity risk, as well as increased volatility. If rising interest rates cause a Fund to lose value, the Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which would further impair the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

The capacity for traditional dealers to engage in fixed-income trading for certain fixed-income instruments has not kept pace with the growth of the fixed income market, and in some cases has decreased. As a result, because dealers acting as market makers provide stability to a market, the significant reduction in certain dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty or market volatility.

DERIVATIVES. A derivative is a financial instrument which has a value that is based on ("derived from") the value of one or more other assets, such as securities, interest rates, currencies, commodities or related indexes ("reference assets"). Derivatives include forwards, options, futures, options on futures and swap agreements (see additional disclosure below). The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing in the underlying reference asset on which the derivative is based. Derivatives are highly specialized instruments that require investment and analysis techniques different from those associated with standard bond and equity securities. Using derivatives requires an understanding not only of the underlying reference asset, but of the derivative instrument itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all potential market conditions. The Funds, as described in more detail below, may invest in various types of derivatives for the purpose of risk management, seeking to reduce transaction costs, modifying the target duration of a Fund's portfolio, managing a Fund's cash position or otherwise seeking to add value to an individual portfolio when a derivative instrument is more favorably priced relative to the underlying security. However, there is no guarantee that a particular derivative strategy will meet these objectives. Further, the Funds are not obligated to actively engage in hedging. For example, a Fund may not have attempted to hedge its exposure to a particular risk at a time when doing so might have avoided a loss. The Funds will not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

In addition to the risks associated with specific types of derivatives as described below, derivatives may be subject to the following risks: 1) Counterparty risk: the risk of loss due to the failure of the other party to the contract to make required payments or otherwise comply with contract terms; 2) Liquidity risk: the risk that a portfolio may not be able to purchase or sell a derivative at the most advantageous time or price due to difficulty in finding a buyer or seller; or 3) Pricing or Valuation risk: the risk that a derivative may not be correctly priced within a portfolio due to the fluctuating nature of the underlying reference asset. There is also the risk that the fluctuations in value of a derivative will not correlate perfectly with that of the underlying reference asset. Finally, the decision to purchase or sell a derivative depends in part upon the ability of the Advisor to forecast certain economic trends, such as interest rates. If the Advisor incorrectly forecasts these trends, or in the event of unanticipated market movement, there is a risk of loss to the portfolio upon liquidation of the derivative.

Leverage exists when a Fund purchases or sells a derivative instrument or enters into a transaction without investing cash in an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction and the Fund could lose more than it invested. Leverage may cause a Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. The use of some derivative instruments may result in economic leverage, which does not result in the possibility of a Fund incurring obligations beyond its investment, but that nonetheless permits the Fund to gain exposure that is greater than would be the case in an unlevered instrument.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) takes the position that financial instruments that involve a Fund’s obligation to make future payments to third parties can be viewed as issuances of “senior securities” by a Fund. To prevent such transactions from being viewed as “senior securities” subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), prohibition, a Fund may (1) maintain an offsetting investment; (2) segregate or earmark on the books of the Fund an appropriate amount of liquid assets to “cover” the Fund’s potential exposure under the leveraged transactions; or (3) maintain other “cover” for the transaction as permitted by SEC guidance. In many cases, a Fund is required to cover its open position by maintaining segregated liquid assets equal to the derivative contract’s full, notional value. However, with respect to certain instruments that are contractually required to “cash-settle,” a Fund is permitted to maintain a “cover” in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market (net) obligation (i.e., the Fund’s daily net liability if any) rather than the notional value. By earmarking assets equal to only its net obligation under cash-settled contracts, a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to earmark assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts. Fund transactions subject to the “senior security” prohibition are marked-to-market daily to assure that liquid assets equal to the potential exposure created by these transactions are maintained. These “cover” requirements may require that securities be sold or purchased in adverse market conditions. Further, maintaining segregated assets to cover “senior securities” transactions may result in such securities being unavailable for other investment purposes or to satisfy redemptions. The Funds have adopted asset segregation policies to comply with the SEC’s requirements relating to cover and senior securities. The Funds reserve the right to modify their asset segregation policies in the future to comply in the positions from time to time articulated by the SEC or its staff regarding asset segregation.

Futures. The Funds may enter into futures contracts, which are standardized exchange-traded contracts between two parties for the sale of an underlying reference asset, such as a security, currency or commodity with delivery deferred until a future date. The buyer agrees to pay a fixed price at the agreed future date and the seller agrees to deliver the reference asset. Futures contracts may be bought and sold on U.S. and non-U.S. exchanges. Futures contracts in the U.S. are traded on exchanges and must be executed through a futures commission merchant (“FCM”), which is a brokerage firm. Because futures contracts are exchange-traded, the primary credit risk on such contract is the creditworthiness of the Funds’ clearing broker. Futures contracts may also be entered into on certain exempt markets, including exempt boards of trade and electronic trading facilities, available to certain market participants. The purchase of a futures contract allows a Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying reference asset without having to buy or sell the actual asset. Futures contracts may be based on various securities, securities indexes, interest rates, foreign currencies and other financial instruments and indexes. A Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in premiums and margins on options and futures.

A futures contract on a securities index is an agreement obligating either party to pay, and entitling the other party to receive, while the contract is outstanding, cash payments based on the level of a specified securities index. Each Fund may engage in such futures transactions in an effort to hedge against market risks and to manage its cash position. This investment technique is designed primarily to hedge against anticipated future changes in market conditions which otherwise might adversely affect the value of securities which these Funds hold or intend to purchase. For example, when interest rates are expected to rise or market values of portfolio securities are expected to fall, a Fund can seek through the sale of futures contracts to offset a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. When interest rates are expected to fall or market values are expected to rise, a Fund, through the purchase of such contracts, can attempt to secure better rates or prices than might later be available in the market when it affects anticipated purchases.

While futures contracts generally provide for the delivery of an underlying reference asset, actual delivery usually does not occur. Futures contracts can be terminated by entering into offsetting transactions. In addition, a Fund may invest in futures contracts that are contractually required to be “cash-settled,” rather than requiring the delivery of the reference asset. The Fund will cover its obligations under the futures transactions in which it participates by either (i) holding offsetting positions; or (ii) accruing such amounts on a daily basis and maintaining segregated assets to cover the futures contract. With respect to a futures contract that is not contractually

required to “cash-settle,” a Fund must cover its open position by maintaining segregated assets equal to the contract’s full, notional value. However, the Fund may net non-cash settled futures contracts if the futures have the same expiration date and underlying instruments. With respect to a futures contract that is contractually required to “cash-settle” the Fund is permitted to maintain segregated assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market (net) obligation (i.e., the Fund’s daily net liability if any) rather than the notional value. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligation under cash-settled future contracts a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts.

Options. A Fund may write (or sell) put and call options on the securities that the Fund is authorized to buy or already holds in its portfolio. A Fund may also purchase put and call options. A call option gives the purchaser the right to buy, and the writer the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the agreed-upon exercise (or “strike”) price during the option period. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security at the strike price during the option period. Purchasers of options pay an amount, known as a premium, to the option writer in exchange for the right under the option contract. A Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in premiums and margins on options and futures.

A Fund may sell “covered” put and call options as a means of hedging the price risk of securities in the Fund’s portfolio. The sale of a call option against an amount of cash equal to the potential liability of a put constitutes a “covered put.” When a Fund sells an option, if the underlying securities do not increase (in the case of a call option) or decrease (in the case of a put option) to a price level that would make the exercise of the option profitable to the holder of the option, the option will generally expire without being exercised and the Fund will realize as profit the premium paid for such option. When a call option of which a Fund is the writer is exercised, the option holder purchases the underlying security at the strike price and the Fund does not participate in any increase in the price of such securities above the strike price. When a put option of which a Fund is the writer is exercised, the Fund will be required to purchase the underlying securities at the strike price, which may be in excess of the market value of such securities. At the time a Fund writes a put option or a call option on a security it does not hold in its portfolio in the amount required under the option, it will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to its liability under the option or enter into an offsetting transaction, in accordance with procedures approved by the Trust that are intended to address potential leveraging issues.

Over-the-counter (“OTC”) options differ from exchange-traded options in several respects. They are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation, and there is a risk of non-performance by the dealer. OTC options are available for a greater variety of securities and for a wider range of expiration dates and exercise prices than exchange-traded options. Because OTC options are not traded on an exchange, pricing is normally done by reference to information from a market maker. This information is carefully monitored by the Advisor and verified in appropriate cases. All OTC derivative counterparties will be approved consistent with the Advisor’s policies and procedures. OTC options are subject to the Funds’ 15% limit on investments in securities which are illiquid or not readily marketable (see “Investment Restrictions”), provided that OTC option transactions by a Fund with a primary U.S. Government securities dealer which has given the Fund an absolute right to repurchase according to a “repurchase formula” will not be subject to such 15% limit.

It may be a Fund’s policy, in order to avoid the exercise of an option sold by it, to cancel its obligation under the option by entering into a closing purchase transaction, if available, unless it is determined to be in the Fund’s interest to sell (in the case of a call option) or to purchase (in the case of a put option) the underlying securities. A closing purchase transaction consists of a Fund purchasing an option having the same terms as the option sold by the Fund and has the effect of canceling the Fund’s position as a seller. The premium which a Fund will pay in executing a closing purchase transaction may be higher than the premium received when the option was sold, depending in large part upon the relative price of the underlying security at the time of each transaction. To the extent options sold by a Fund are exercised and the Fund either delivers portfolio securities to the holder of a call option or liquidates securities in its portfolio as a source of funds to purchase securities put to the Fund, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate may increase, resulting in a possible increase in short-term capital gains and a possible decrease in long-term capital gains.

Purchasing and writing options involve certain risks. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying securities above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying securities at the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by a Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, or in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, a Fund may be unable to close out a position. If a Fund cannot affect a closing transaction, it will not be able to sell the underlying security while the previously written option remains outstanding, even if it might otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Options on Futures Contracts. The Funds may purchase and write put and call options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade and enter into related closing transactions to attempt to gain additional protection against the effects of interest rate, currency or equity market fluctuations. There can be no assurance that such closing transactions will be available at all times. In return for the premium paid, such an option gives the purchaser the right to assume a position in a futures contract at any time during the option period for a specified exercise price.

A Fund may purchase put options on futures contracts in lieu of, and for the same purpose as, the sale of a futures contract. It also may purchase such put options in order to hedge a long position in the underlying futures contract.

The purchase of call options on futures contracts is intended to serve the same purpose as the actual purchase of the futures contracts. A Fund may purchase call options on futures contracts in anticipation of a market advance when it is not fully invested.

A Fund may write a call option on a futures contract in order to hedge against a decline in the prices of the index or debt securities underlying the futures contracts. If the price of the futures contract at expiration is below the exercise price, the Fund would retain the option premium, which would offset, in part, any decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

The writing of a put option on a futures contract is similar to the purchase of the futures contracts, except that, if market price declines, a Fund would pay more than the market price for the underlying securities or index units. The net cost to that Fund would be reduced, however, by the premium received on the sale of the put, less any transaction costs.

At the time a Fund writes a put option or a call option on a futures contract, it will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to its liability under the option or enter into an offsetting transaction, in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees that are intended to address potential leveraging issues.

Risks of Futures and Related Options Investments. There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts. While a Fund's use of futures contracts and related options for hedging may protect the Fund against adverse movements in the general level of interest rates or securities prices, such transactions could also preclude the opportunity to benefit from favorable movement in the level of interest rates or securities prices. There can be no guarantee that the Advisor's forecasts about market value, interest rates and other applicable factors will be correct or that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in the securities being hedged. The skills required to invest successfully in futures and options may differ from the skills required to manage other assets in a Fund's portfolio. An incorrect forecast or imperfect correlation could result in a loss on both the hedged securities in a Fund and the hedging vehicle so that the Fund's return might have been better had hedging not been attempted.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures contract or futures option position. Most futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single day; once the daily limit has been reached on a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit. In addition, certain of these instruments are relatively new and without a significant trading history. As a result, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist. Lack of a liquid market for any reason may prevent a Fund from liquidating an unfavorable position and the Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. The potential risk of loss to a Fund from a futures transaction is unlimited.

A Fund will enter into only those futures contracts or futures options which are standardized and traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange or board of trade, or similar entity, or are quoted on an automated quotation system. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading in indices that are not currently traded in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. Unlike domestic commodity exchanges, foreign commodity exchanges are not regulated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and, as such, trading on foreign exchanges may be subject to greater risk than trading on domestic exchanges. In addition, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and a trader may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. Finally, any profits that a Fund might realize in trading in foreign markets could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate of the currency in which the transaction is denominated, or a Fund could incur losses as a result of changes in the exchange rate.

A Fund will incur brokerage fees in connection with its futures and options on futures transactions, and it will be required to segregate funds for the benefit of brokers as margin to guarantee performance of these contracts. In addition, while such contracts will be entered into to reduce certain risks, trading in these contracts entails certain other risks. Thus, while a Fund may benefit from the use of futures contracts and related options, unanticipated changes in interest rates may result in a poorer overall performance for that Fund than if it had not entered into any such contracts. Moreover, in the event of an imperfect correlation between the futures position and the portfolio position which is intended to be protected, the desired protection may not be obtained and the Fund may be exposed to risk of loss. A Fund may be required to segregate certain of its assets in respect of derivative transactions entered into by a Fund.

There is a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of an FCM with which the Fund has an open position in a futures contract. The assets of the Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, the Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund’s assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM’s other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer.

The regulation of futures, options on futures and other derivatives is a rapidly changing area of law. For more information, see “Risks of Potential Regulation of Swaps and Other Derivatives” below.

Foreign Currency Options. Each Fund may purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies and enter into related closing transactions to attempt to gain additional protection against adverse movements of currency exchange rates. A foreign currency option is a contract that gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to buy the underlying foreign currency from the writer of the option (in the case of a call option), or to sell the underlying foreign currency to the writer of the option (in the case of a put option), at a designated price during the term of the option. Foreign currency options are traded on U.S. and other exchanges as well as in the OTC market.

Risks of Foreign Currency Options. Foreign currency options traded on U.S. or other exchanges may be subject to position limits which may limit the ability of a Fund to reduce foreign currency risk using such options. OTC options differ from exchange-traded options in that they are two-party contracts with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. Employing hedging strategies with options on currencies does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities or prevent losses if the prices of such securities decline. Furthermore, such hedging transactions reduce or

preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged currency should change relative to the U.S. dollar. The Funds will not speculate in options on foreign currencies.

There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular foreign currency option or at any particular time. In the event no liquid secondary market exists, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, in particular options. If a Fund cannot close out an option which it holds, it would have to exercise its option in order to realize any profit and would incur transactional costs on the sale of underlying assets.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. Each Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts in order to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign exchange rates. A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific non-U.S. currency, in exchange for another currency, which may be U.S. Dollars, at a future date, which may be three days or more from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at an exchange rate (price) set at the time of the contract. These contracts are entered into in the interbank market conducted between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. At the maturity of a forward foreign currency exchange contract, a Fund may either exchange the reference asset and fixed price specified in the contract or, prior to maturity, a Fund may enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to forward foreign currency exchange contracts are usually effected with the counterparty to the original contract. A Fund may also enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts that do not provide for physical settlement of the reference asset but instead provide for settlement by a single cash payment (“non-deliverable forwards”). Under definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, non-deliverable forwards are considered swaps. Although non-deliverable forwards have historically been traded in the OTC market, as swaps they may in the future be required to be centrally cleared and traded on public facilities. For more information on central clearing and trading of cleared swaps, see “Swap Agreements,” “Risks of Swap Agreements” and “Risks of Potential Regulation of Swaps and Other Derivatives” below.

Risks of Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be bought or sold to attempt to protect the Funds against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, or between foreign currencies. Although such contracts are intended to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time, they tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currency increase.

The precise matching of the value of forward contracts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of the securities in currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The successful use of these transactions will usually depend on the Advisor’s ability to accurately forecast currency exchange rate movements. Should exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, a Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, or it may realize losses. Projection of short-term currency exchange rate movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is uncertain. There can be no assurance that new forward contracts or offsets will always be available to the Funds.

Investors should bear in mind that the Funds are not obligated to actively engage in hedging or other currency transactions. For example, a Fund may not have attempted to hedge its exposure to a particular foreign currency at a time when doing so might have avoided a loss.

Swap Agreements. The Fund may engage in swap transactions, including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps and options thereon, swaps on specific securities or security indexes, total return swaps, credit default swaps (“CDS”), and credit default index swaps (“CDX”). A swap agreement is an agreement between two parties (generally referred to as the counterparties) to exchange payments at specified dates calculated on a specific asset, interest rate, or index. The payments under a swap agreement are based on the specified dollar amount (generally referred to as the notional amount). Generally swap agreements are structured so that the specified payments due from each counterparty with respect to a particular swap are netted, with net payment being made only to the counterparty entitled to receive such payment. Where a swap contract provides for the netting of payments, the net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to the swap contract will be accrued on a daily basis and an amount of segregated assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained to cover the transaction.

The purchaser of an option on an interest rate swap, also known as a “swaption,” upon payment of a fee (either at the time of purchase or in the form of higher payments or lower receipts within an interest rate swap transaction) has the right, but not the obligation, to initiate a new swap transaction of a pre-specified notional amount with pre-specified terms with the seller of the swaption as the counterparty.

The purchaser of a CDS has the right to recoup the economic value of a decline in the value of obligations of the reference issuer if a credit event (e.g., a downgrade or default) occurs with respect to such debt obligations. CDS are contracts on individual debt obligations, while CDX transactions are contracts on indexes of debt obligations. CDS and CDX may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. In cases where a Fund is the buyer of a CDS or CDX contract, a Fund will earmark and reserve assets, in cash or liquid securities, with a value at least equal to the Fund’s exposure (any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed by the Fund to any counterparty), on a marked-to-market basis. In cases where a Fund is a seller of a CDS or CDX contract, the Fund will earmark and reserve assets, in cash or liquid securities, equal to the full notional value of the CDS or CDX.

A total return swap is an agreement between two parties under which the parties agree to make payments to each other so as to replicate the economic consequences that would apply had a purchase or short sale of the underlying reference instrument taken place. For example, one party agrees to pay the other party the total return earned or realized on the notional amount of an underlying equity security and any dividends declared with respect to that equity security. In return the other party makes payments, typically at a floating rate, calculated based on the notional amount.

A swap agreement may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between the two parties (for an uncleared swap) or, in some instances, must be transacted through an FCM and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty (for a cleared swap). In an uncleared swap, the swap counterparty is typically a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. During the term of an uncleared swap, a Fund is usually required to pledge to the swap counterparty, from time to time, an amount of cash and/or other assets equal to the total net amount (if any) that would be payable by the Fund to the counterparty if the swap were terminated on the date in question, including, any early termination payments. Periodically, changes in the amount pledged are made to recognize changes in value of the contract resulting from, among other things, interest on the notional value of the contract, changes in the market value of the underlying investment, and/or dividends paid by the issuer of the underlying instrument. Likewise, the counterparty may be required to pledge cash or other assets to cover its obligations to the Fund.

In December 2015, the CFTC adopted margin requirements for uncleared swaps. The Funds have not typically provided initial margin in connection with uncleared swaps. The margin requirements will be implemented on a phased-in basis and will require the Funds to make variation margin requirements and may require the Funds to make initial margin payments. The requirements may impact the Funds’ ability to engage in uncleared swaps because margin for uncleared swaps is expected to be higher than margin for cleared swaps (discussed below).

As a result of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and related regulatory developments, which imposed comprehensive regulatory requirements on swaps and swap market participants, certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. In a cleared swap, a Fund’s ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. Cleared swaps are submitted for clearing through each party’s FCM, which must be a member of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. Mandatory clearing and exchange-trading of swaps will occur on a phased-in basis based on CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing and public trading facilities making such cleared swaps available to trade. To date, the CFTC has designated only certain of the most common types of CDX and interest rate swaps as subject to mandatory clearing and certain public trading facilities have made certain of those swaps available to trade, but it is expected that additional categories of swaps will in the future be designated as subject to mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not eliminate these risks and may involve additional costs and risks not involved with uncleared swaps. For more information, see “Risks of Swap Agreements” and “Risks of Potential Regulation of Swaps and Other Derivatives” below.

When a Fund enters into a cleared swap, it must deliver to the central counterparty (via an FCM) an amount referred to as “initial margin.” Initial margin requirements are determined by the central counterparty, but an FCM may require additional initial margin above the amount required by the central counterparty. During the term of the swap agreement, a “variation margin” amount may also be required to be paid by the Fund or may be received by the Fund in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts, depending upon changes in the value of the contract resulting from, among other things, interest on the notional value of the contract, changes in the market value of the underlying instrument, and/or dividends paid by the issuer of the underlying instrument. At the conclusion of the term of the swap agreement, if the Fund has a loss equal to or greater than the margin amount, the margin amount is paid to the FCM along with any loss in excess of the margin amount. If the Fund has a loss of less than the margin amount, the excess margin is returned to the Fund. If the Fund has a gain, the full margin amount and the amount of the gain is paid to the Fund.

Risks of Swap Agreements. As is the case with most investments, swap agreements are subject to market risk, and there can be no guarantee that the Advisor will correctly forecast the future movements of interest rates, indexes or other economic factors. The use of swaps requires an understanding of investment techniques, risk analysis and tax treatment different than those of the Fund’s underlying portfolio investments. Swap agreements may be subject to liquidity risk, when a particular contract is difficult to purchase or sell at the most advantageous time. However, in recent years the swaps market has become increasingly liquid, and central clearing and the trading of cleared swaps on public facilities are intended to further increase liquidity. Nevertheless, certain swap agreements may be subject to the Fund’s limitations on illiquid securities.

Swap agreements are also subject to pricing risk which can result in significant fluctuations in value relative to historical prices. Significant fluctuations in value may mean that it is not possible to initiate or liquidate a swap position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of a specific market opportunity.

Rules adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act require centralized reporting of detailed information about swaps, whether cleared or uncleared. This information is available to regulators and also, to a more limited extent and on an anonymous basis, to the public. Reporting of swap data is intended to result in greater market transparency. This may be beneficial to Funds should they use swaps in their trading strategies. However, public reporting imposes additional recordkeeping, burdens on these Funds, and the safeguards established to protect anonymity are not yet tested and may not provide protection of trader identities as intended.

Uncleared swaps are typically executed bilaterally with a swap dealer rather than traded on exchanges. As a result, swap participants may not be as protected as participants on organized exchanges. Performance of a swap agreement is the responsibility only of the swap counterparty and not of any exchange or clearinghouse. As a result, the Funds are subject to counterparty risk (i.e. the risk that a counterparty will be unable or will refuse to perform under such agreement, including because of the counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency). The Fund risks the loss of the accrued but unpaid amounts under a swap agreement, which could be substantial, in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy by a swap counterparty. In such an event, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreements, but bankruptcy and insolvency laws could affect the Fund’s rights as a creditor. If the counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would likely decline, potentially resulting in losses.

As noted above, under recent financial reforms, certain types of swaps are, and others eventually are expected to be, required to be cleared through a central counterparty, which may affect counterparty risk and other risks faced by the Fund. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to bilateral swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant’s swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Fund has an open position, or the central counterparty in a swap contract. The assets of the Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, the Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund’s assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM’s other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Credit risk of cleared swap participants is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and the consequences of insolvency of a clearinghouse are not clear.

Transactions executed on a swap execution facility (“SEF”) may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require the Fund to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps that it has used in the past.

With cleared swaps, a Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable terms as it would be able to negotiate for a bilateral, uncleared swap. In addition, an FCM may unilaterally amend the terms of its agreement with the Fund, which may include the imposition of position limits or additional margin requirements with respect to the Fund’s investment in certain types of swaps. Central counterparties and FCMs can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions upon the occurrence of certain events, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement. Currently, depending on a number of factors, the margin required under the rules of the clearinghouse and FCM may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Fund to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. However, regulators have proposed and are expected to adopt rules imposing certain margin requirements on uncleared swaps in the near future, which is likely to impose higher margin requirements on uncleared swaps.

The Funds are also subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, a Fund may be required to break the trade and make an early termination payment to the executing broker.

Swaps that are subject to mandatory clearing are also required to be traded on SEFs, if any SEF makes the swap available to trade. A SEF is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute swap transactions by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants on the platform. Transactions executed on a SEF may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require the Fund to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps that it has used in the past.

Risks of Potential Regulation of Swaps and Other Derivatives. The regulation of cleared and uncleared swaps, as well as other derivatives, is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

It is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation. However, it is possible that developments in government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, such as speculative position limits on certain types of derivatives, or limits or restrictions on the counterparties with which the Funds engage in derivative transactions, may limit or prevent a Fund from using or limit a Fund’s use of these instruments effectively as a part of its investment strategy, and could adversely affect a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. The Advisor will continue to monitor developments in the area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund’s ability to enter into desired swap agreements. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Fund, may increase the cost of a Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

Commodity Pool Operator Exclusions and Regulation. The Advisor is registered as a “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and the rules of the CFTC. However, the Advisor has claimed with respect to each Fund an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under CFTC Regulation 4.5, and the Advisor is exempt from registration as a “commodity trading advisor” with respect to the Funds. Accordingly, the Advisor is not subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor with respect to these Funds. The Funds are also not subject to registration or regulation as commodity pool operators.

The terms of CFTC Regulation 4.5 require each of these Funds, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in “commodity interests.” Commodity interests include futures, commodity options and swaps, which in turn include non-deliverable currency forwards. The Funds are not intended as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets.

The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Advisor’s or the Funds’ reliance on these exclusions, the Funds’ investment strategies or Prospectus, or this SAI.

Generally, CFTC Regulation 4.5 requires each Fund to meet one of the following tests for its commodity interest positions, other than positions entered into for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined in the rules of the CFTC): either (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the Fund's positions in commodity interests may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions); or (2) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund's commodity interest positions, determined at the time the most recent such position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of these trading limitations, a Fund may not be marketed as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. If, in the future, a Fund can no longer satisfy these requirements, the Advisor would be subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund, in accordance with CFTC rules that apply to CPOs of registered investment companies. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Advisor's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

DISTRESSED DEBT SECURITIES. A Fund may invest in distressed debt securities. Investment in such distressed debt securities involves purchases of obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Acquired investments may include senior or subordinated debt securities, bank loans, promissory notes and other evidences of indebtedness, as well as payables to trade creditors. Although such purchases may result in significant investor returns, they involve a substantial degree of risk and may not show any return for a considerable period of time. In fact, many of these investments ordinarily remain unpaid unless and until the company reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and as a result may have to be held for an extended period of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial distress is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Advisor will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which a Fund invests, an investor may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the original investment. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the investment may not compensate the Fund adequately for the risks assumed.

Investing in distressed debt can also impose duties on the Advisor which may conflict with duties which it owes to the Fund. A specific example of where the Advisor may have a conflict of interest is where it invests the assets of the Fund company in serious financial distress and where that investment leads to the Advisor investing further amounts of the Fund in the company or taking an active role in managing or advising the company or one of the Advisor's employees becomes a director or other officer of the company. In such cases, the Advisor or its employee may have duties to the company and/or its members and creditors which may conflict with, or not correlate with, the interests of the shareholders of that Fund. In such cases, the Advisor may also have discretion to exercise any rights attaching to the Fund's investments in such a company. The Advisor will take such steps as it considers necessary to resolve such potential conflicts of interest fairly.

EMERGING MARKETS. A Fund may invest in less developed or emerging markets. These markets may be volatile and illiquid and the investments of the Fund in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant delays in settlement. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security.

The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those Funds may be higher than for Funds investing in major world markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in emerging markets, assets could be compulsorily acquired without adequate compensation. The assets of a Fund investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Fund, may also be affected unfavorably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of shares of these Funds may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to

accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such countries may be subject to unexpected closure.

Due to political, military or regional conflicts or due to terrorism or war, it is possible that the United States, other nations or other governmental entities (including supranational entities) could impose sanctions on certain issuers that limit or restrict foreign investment, the movement of assets or other economic activity in a country that is involved in such conflicts. Such sanctions or other intergovernmental actions could result in the devaluation of a country's currency, a downgrade in the credit ratings of issuers in such country, or a decline in the value and liquidity of securities of issuers in that country. In addition, an imposition of sanctions upon certain issuers in a country could result in an immediate freeze of that issuer's securities, impairing the ability of the Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities. Counter measures could be taken by the country's government, which could involve the seizure of the Fund's assets. In addition, such actions could adversely affect a country's economy, possibly forcing the economy into a recession.

There may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets. Some emerging markets governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems.

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

EQUITY SECURITIES. A Fund may invest in equity or equity-related investments. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

A Fund may invest in preferred stock, which are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners. Preferred stock is a class of a capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but subordinate to debt securities, with respect to the payment of dividends and on liquidation of the issuer. The market value of preferred stock generally decreases when interest rates rise and is also affected by the issuer's ability to make payments on the preferred stock. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock.

EXCHANGE-TRADED NOTES. Exchange-Traded Notes or "ETNs" are a type of debt security that trade on exchanges and promise a return linked to a market index or other benchmark. ETNs are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer—typically a bank or another financial institution. They differ from traditional bonds in certain ways. For example, unlike traditional bonds, ETNs typically do not pay any interest payments to investors. Instead, the issuer promises to pay the holder of the ETN an amount determined by the performance of the underlying index or benchmark on the ETN's maturity date (typically 10, 30 or in some cases even 40 years from issuance), minus any specified fees. The performance of an ETN over long periods can differ significantly from the performance of the underlying index or benchmark. Some ETNs are callable at the issuer's discretion. In addition, unlike traditional bonds, ETNs trade on exchanges throughout the day at prices determined by the market, similar to stocks or exchange-traded funds. But unlike exchange-traded funds, ETNs do not buy or hold assets to replicate or

approximate the performance of the underlying index. The secondary market price of an ETN may differ significantly from its indicative value as calculated by the issuer.

The issuer of an ETN may engage in trading activity that is at odds with the interests of investors who hold the ETNs.

ETNs carry various risks, including credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The absence of an active secondary market for ETNs could make it difficult to dispose of the ETNs. Although ETNs are traded on an exchange, an active trading market may not develop. The Fund could suffer a loss if the issuer defaults on an ETN.

FOREIGN SECURITIES. Investing in the securities of issuers in any foreign country, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers. ADRs represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a domestic bank or a correspondent bank. ADRs are traded on domestic exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market and, generally, are in registered form. These special risks include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions; the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation; adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country); political instability which could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries and diplomatic developments imposed by other countries or government entities. Additionally, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and, therefore, may exhibit greater price volatility. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than apply to domestic custodial arrangements and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. Changes in foreign exchange rates also will affect the value of securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. A Fund’s objective may be affected either unfavorably or favorably by fluctuations in the relative rates of exchange between the currencies of different nations, by exchange control regulations and by indigenous economic and political developments. A decline in the value of any particular currency against the U.S. dollar will cause a decline in the U.S. dollar value of a Fund’s holdings of securities denominated in such currency and, therefore, will cause an overall decline in the Fund’s net asset value and any net investment income and capital gains to be distributed in U.S. dollars to shareholders of the Fund. The rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and other currencies is determined by several factors including the supply and demand for particular currencies, central bank efforts to support particular currencies, the movement of interest rates, the pace of business activity in certain other countries and the United States, and other economic and financial conditions affecting the world economy. Although a Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions and foreign currency options to protect its portfolio against fluctuations in currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar, there is no assurance that these techniques will be successful.

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

FORWARD COMMITMENTS AND WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES. A Fund may purchase when-issued securities and enter into agreements to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time if the Fund maintains a segregated or earmarked account, in accordance with procedures approved by the Trust that are intended to address potential leveraging issues, or if the Fund enters into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities it owns. Purchasing forward commitments and securities on a when-issued basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in value of a Fund’s other assets. No income accrues on securities purchased on a when-issued basis prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although a Fund may earn interest on securities it has deposited in the segregated account because it does not pay for the when-issued securities until they are delivered. Investing in when-issued securities has the effect of (but is not the same as) leveraging the Fund’s assets.

Although a Fund would generally purchase securities on a when-issued basis or enter into forward commitments with the intention of actually acquiring securities, the Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if the Advisor deems it appropriate to do so. A Fund may realize short-term profits or losses upon such sales. Obligations purchased on a when-issued basis or held in the Funds' portfolios are subject to changes in market value based not only upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer but also upon changes in the level of interest rates. In the absence of a change in credit characteristics, which, of course, will cause changes in value, the value of portfolio investments can be expected to decline in periods of rising interest rates and to increase in periods of declining interest rates.

When payment is made for when-issued securities, a Fund will meet its obligations from its then available cash flow, sale of securities held in the separate account, sale of other securities or, although it would normally not expect to do so, from sale of the when-issued securities themselves (which may have a market value greater or less than a Fund's obligation). Sale of securities to meet these obligations would involve a greater potential for the realization of capital gains.

"To Be Announced" contracts or "TBA contracts" are forward contracts for the future purchase of "to be announced" debt obligations of the three U.S. government-sponsored agencies that issue or guarantee mortgage-backed securities. These bilateral contracts have two distinguishing features. First, the mortgage-backed securities to be bought or sold are not specified when the parties enter into the agreement. The parties agree on six general parameters of the debt obligations to be transferred: date, issuing agency, interest rate, maturity date, total face amount of the obligation and price. Then, immediately prior to the time of performance, the seller will specify how many and which securities will be used to satisfy the contract. Second, these contracts contemplate delayed delivery.

Forward contracts, including TBA contracts, and delayed-delivery transactions are subject to the risk that a counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, including making payments to a Fund. A Fund may obtain no or only limited recovery in a bankruptcy or other organizational proceedings, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES. High yield fixed income securities (i.e., securities rated BB+ or below by S&P, Ba1 or below by Moody's or comparable rated and unrated securities (also known as junk bonds)) typically are subject to greater market fluctuations and to greater risk of loss of income and principal, due to default by the issuer, than are higher-rated fixed income securities. Lower-rated fixed income securities' values tend to reflect short term corporate, economic and market developments and investor perceptions of the issuer's credit quality to a greater extent than lower yielding higher-rated fixed income securities' values. In addition, it may be more difficult to dispose of, or to determine the value of, high yield fixed income securities. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities, and it may be harder to buy and sell securities at an optimum time. Fixed income securities rated BB or Ba or lower are described by the ratings agencies as having speculative characteristics.

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of high yield securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality. Investments in non-investment grade and comparable unrated obligations will be more dependent on the Advisor's credit analysis than would be the case with investments in investment-grade debt obligations.

The risk of loss from default for the holders of high yield securities is significantly greater than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such high yield securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities. Investment by the Funds in already defaulted securities poses an additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by the Funds of their initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain. In addition, the Funds may incur additional expenses to the extent that they are required to seek recovery relating to the default in the payment of principal or interest on such securities or otherwise protect their interests. The Funds may be required to liquidate other portfolio securities to

satisfy annual distribution obligations of the Funds in respect of accrued interest income on securities which are subsequently written off, even though the Funds have not received any cash payments of such interest.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, defined as securities that it cannot sell or dispose of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Illiquid securities include repurchase agreements and time deposits with notice/termination dates of more than seven days, certain variable-amount master demand notes that cannot be called within seven days, certain insurance funding agreements, certain unlisted over-the-counter options and other securities that are traded in the U.S. but are subject to trading restrictions because they are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Because illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to sell at an acceptable price, they may be subject to greater volatility and may result in a loss to the Funds. The continued viability of a market is dependent upon the willingness of market participants to purchase such securities. Securities that are liquid may become illiquid.

Restricted securities are subject to legal restrictions on resale. Each Fund may also, when consistent with its investment objective and policies, purchase commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and domestically traded securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act but can be sold to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act (“Rule 144A Securities”). These securities will not be considered illiquid so long as a Fund determines, under guidelines approved by the Board of Trustees, that an adequate trading market exists. The practice of investing in Rule 144A Securities could increase the level of a Fund’s illiquidity during any period that qualified buyers become uninterested in purchasing these securities.

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are or become difficult to purchase or sell at the price at which the Fund has valued the security, whether because of current market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer, or the specific type of investment. If the market for a particular security becomes illiquid (for example, due to changes in the issuer’s financial condition), the Fund may be unable to sell such security at an advantageous time or price due to the difficulty in selling such securities. Additionally, the market for certain equity or debt securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS. Although these Funds generally do not invest in initial public offerings (“IPOs”), in the event that they do, because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Funds may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of a Fund’s portfolio and may lead to increases in Fund expenses, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling shares, a Fund may realize taxable gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to obtain allocations of IPO shares. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for a Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. There is a risk that a Fund’s IPO holdings can be affected by substantial dilution in value, due to sales of additional shares by the IPO issuer and due to possible concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES. Each Fund may purchase securities issued by other investment companies. Each Fund will limit its investments in accordance with restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act so that, as determined immediately after a securities purchase is made: (a) not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (b) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; (c) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by any of the Funds; and (d) not more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock of any one closed-end investment company will be owned in the aggregate by the Funds. These limitations do not apply to investments in securities of companies that are excluded from the definition of an investment company under the 1940 Act. These restrictions do not apply to investments by the Funds in investment companies that are money market mutual funds to the extent that those investments are made in accordance with applicable exemptive rules or other authority.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of that company’s expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Investment companies in

which a Fund may invest may also impose a sales or distribution charge in connection with the purchase or redemption of their shares and other types of commissions or charges. Such charges will be payable by the Funds and, therefore, will be borne indirectly by shareholders.

A Fund's investments in investment companies may include various exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), subject to the Fund's investment objective, policies, and strategies as described in the Prospectus. ETFs are baskets of securities that, like stocks, trade on exchanges such as the American Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. ETFs are priced continuously and trade throughout the day. ETFs may track a securities index, a particular market sector, or a particular segment of a securities index or market sector.

ETFs can experience many of the same risks associated with individual stocks. ETFs are subject to market risk where the market as a whole, or that specific sector, may decline. ETFs that invest in volatile stock sectors, such as foreign issuers, smaller companies, or technology, are subject to the additional risks to which those sectors are subject. ETFs may trade at a discount to the aggregate value of the underlying securities. The underlying securities in an ETF may not follow the price movements of an entire industry or sector.

Trading in an ETF may be halted if the trading in one or more of the ETF's underlying securities is halted. Although expense ratios for ETFs are generally low, frequent trading of ETFs by a Fund can generate brokerage expenses.

In addition, investments in ETFs involve the risk that the market prices of ETF shares will fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and materially, in response to changes in the ETF's net asset value ("NAV"), the value of ETF holdings, and supply and demand for ETF shares. Although the creation/redemption feature of ETFs generally makes it more likely that ETF shares will trade close to NAV, market volatility, lack of an active trading market for ETF shares, disruptions at market participants (such as Authorized Participants or market makers) and any disruptions in the ordinary functioning of the creation/redemption process may result in ETF shares trading significantly above (at a "premium") or below (at a "discount") NAV. Significant losses may result when transacting in ETF shares in these and other circumstances. Neither the Advisor nor the Trust can predict whether ETF shares will trade above, below or at NAV. An ETF's investment results are based on the ETF's daily NAV. Investors transacting in ETF shares in the secondary market, where market prices may differ from NAV, may experience investment results that differ from results based on the ETF's daily NAV.

INVESTMENT GRADE SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest in investment grade securities. Investment grade rated securities are assigned credit ratings by ratings agencies on the basis of the creditworthiness or risk of default of a bond issue. Rating agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings of the securities and may subsequently downgrade the rating if economic circumstances impact the relevant bond issues.

PARTICIPATION NOTES. The Funds may invest in participation notes ("P-notes"), which are instruments that are issued by banks, broker-dealers or their affiliates and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market.

If the P-note were held to maturity, the issuer would pay to the purchaser the underlying instrument's value at maturity with any necessary adjustments. The holder of a P-note that is linked to a particular underlying security or instrument may be entitled to receive dividends paid in connection with that underlying security or instrument, but typically does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. In addition, there can be no assurance that there will be a trading market for a P-note or that the trading price of a P-note will equal the underlying value of the security, instrument or market that it seeks to replicate. Due to transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which a P-note is traded may be less liquid than the market for other securities, or may be completely illiquid, which may expose the Fund to risks of mispricing or improper valuation. P-notes typically constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks, broker-dealers or their relevant affiliates that issue them, which subjects the Fund to counterparty risk. P-notes also have the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying securities, instruments or markets that they seek to replicate.

MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES. Mortgage-related securities represent direct or indirect participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property, and include pass-through securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs"). These securities may be issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, or private issuers, including commercial banks, savings and loan

institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers. Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (such as securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae); or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (such as securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac), which are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so by law. Mortgage pass-through securities issued by private issuers may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance, and letters of credit issued by governmental entities, private insurers or the mortgage poolers.

Mortgage pass-through securities are securities representing interests in "pools" of mortgages in which payments of both interest and principal on the securities are made monthly, in effect "passing through" monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the residential mortgage loans which underlie the securities (net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities). Early repayment of principal on mortgage pass-through securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs which may be incurred) may expose a Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, in the event of prepayment the value of the premium would be lost. Like other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates decline, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. In recognition of this prepayment risk to investors, the Public Securities Association (the "PSA") has standardized the method of measuring the rate of mortgage loan principal prepayments. The PSA formula, the Constant Prepayment Rate (the "CPR"), or other similar models that are standard in the industry will be used by a Fund in calculating maturity for purposes of its investment in mortgage-related securities. Upward trends in interest rates tend to lengthen the average life of mortgage-related securities and also cause the value of outstanding securities to drop. Thus, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of these securities held by a Fund would tend to drop and the portfolio-weighted average life of such securities held by a Fund may tend to lengthen due to this effect. Longer-term securities tend to experience more price volatility. Under these circumstances, a Fund may, but is not required to, sell securities in part in order to maintain an appropriate portfolio-weighted average life.

A Fund may also invest in investment grade CMOs which are hybrid instruments with characteristics of both mortgage-backed bonds and mortgage pass-through securities. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal on a CMO are paid, in most cases, semiannually. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae. CMOs are structured into multiple classes, with each class bearing a different stated maturity. Monthly payments of principal, including prepayments, are first returned to investors holding the shortest maturity class; investors holding longer maturity classes receive principal only after the first class has been retired. CMOs may be issued by government and non-governmental entities. Some CMOs are debt obligations of Freddie Mac issued in multiple classes with different maturity dates secured by the pledge of a pool of conventional mortgages purchased by Freddie Mac. Other types of CMOs are issued by corporate issuers in several series, with the proceeds used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates. 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. To the extent a particular CMO is issued by an investment company, a Fund's ability to invest in such CMOs will be limited. See "Investment Restrictions."

Assumptions generally accepted by the industry concerning the probability of early payment may be used in the calculation of maturities for debt securities that contain put or call provisions, sometimes resulting in a calculated maturity different from the stated maturity of the security.

It is anticipated that governmental, government-related or private entities may create mortgage loan pools and other mortgage-related securities offering mortgage pass-through and mortgage-collateralized investments in addition to those described above.

MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS. Municipal obligations include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories, possessions, or sovereign nations within the territorial boundaries of the United States (including the

District of Columbia and Puerto Rico). These obligations are generally classified as either “general obligation” or “revenue” bonds.

General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the repayment of interest and principal. Revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues generated from the operations of the facility or facilities being financed or from other non-tax sources. These bonds are often secured by debt service revenue funds, rent subsidies and/or mortgage collateral to finance the construction of housing, highways, bridges, tunnels, hospitals, university and college buildings, port and airport facilities, and electric, water, gas and sewer systems. Industrial development revenue bonds and pollution control revenue bonds are usually issued by local government bodies or their authorities to provide funding for commercial or industrial facilities, privately operated housing, sports facilities, health care facilities, convention and trade show facilities, port facilities and facilities for controlling or eliminating air and water pollution. Payment of principal and interest on these bonds is not secured by the taxing power of the governmental body. Rather, payment is dependent solely upon the ability of the users of the facilities financed by the bonds to meet their financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property financed as security for payment.

Bond anticipation notes are issued in anticipation of a later issuance of bonds and are usually payable from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds anticipated or of renewal notes. Construction loan notes, issued to provide construction financing for specific projects, are often redeemed after the projects are completed and accepted with funds obtained from the FHA under Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae. Revenue anticipation notes are issued by governmental entities in anticipation of revenues to be received later in the current fiscal year. Tax anticipation notes are issued by state and local governments in anticipation of collection of taxes to finance the current operations of these governments. These notes are generally repayable only from tax collections and often only from the proceeds of the specific tax levy whose collection they anticipate.

Municipal bonds are usually issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, to refund outstanding obligations, to meet general operating expenses or to obtain funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities. They are generally classified as either “general obligation” or “revenue” bonds and frequently have maturities in excess of 397 days at the time of issuance, although a number of these issues now have variable or floating interest rates and demand features that may permit the Fund to treat them as having maturities of less than 397 days. There are many variations in the terms of, and the underlying security for, the various types of municipal bonds. General obligation bonds are issued by states, counties, regional districts, cities, towns and school districts for a variety of purposes including mass transportation, highway, bridge, school, road, and water and sewer system construction, repair or improvement. Payment of these bonds is secured by a pledge of the issuer’s full faith and credit and taxing (usually property tax) power.

A Fund that invests in municipal bonds may be affected significantly by the economic, regulatory or political developments affecting the ability of issuers of municipal bonds to pay interest or repay principal. In addition, the ability of an issuer to make payments or repay interest may be affected by litigation or bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, a Fund investing in the issuer’s securities could experience delays in collecting principal and interest, and the Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, a Fund may, in some instances, take possession of, and manage, the assets securing the issuer’s obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund’s operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund’s ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

Revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues generated from the operations of the facility or facilities being financed or from other non-tax sources. These bonds may be used to finance the construction of housing, highways, bridges, tunnels, hospitals, university and college buildings, port and airport facilities, and electric, water, gas and sewer systems. Industrial development revenue bonds and pollution control revenue bonds are usually issued by local government bodies or their authorities to provide funding for commercial or industrial facilities, privately operated housing, sports facilities, health care facilities, convention and trade show facilities, port facilities and facilities for controlling or eliminating air and water pollution. Payment of principal and interest on these bonds is not secured by the taxing power of the governmental body. Rather, payment is dependent solely upon the ability of the users of the facilities financed by the bonds to meet their financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property financed as security for payment.

The interest on these obligations is generally exempt from federal income tax. Although the interest on most municipal bonds is exempt from federal income taxes, some are not eligible for this exemption. These are known as taxable municipal securities. These bonds are issued for certain purposes which do not qualify for tax-exempt treatment, and their designation as taxable municipal securities is determined at the time of issuance. They may be either general obligation or revenue bonds.

The identification of the issuer of a tax-exempt security for purposes of the 1940 Act depends on the terms and conditions of the security. When the assets and revenues of an agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision are separate from those of the government creating the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, the subdivision would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Similarly, in the case of an industrial development bond, if that bond is backed by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then the non-governmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Generally, the District of Columbia, each state, each of its political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and authorities, and each multi-state agency of which a state is a member, is a separate "issuer" as that term is used in the Prospectuses and this SAI, and the non-governmental user of facilities financed by industrial development or pollution control revenue bonds is also considered to be an issuer.

Legislation to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain municipal obligations that may be purchased by the Fund may be introduced in the future by Congress or by state legislatures. If enacted, any such legislation could adversely affect the availability of municipal obligations for the Fund's portfolio. Upon the effectiveness of any legislation that materially affects the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives, the Board of Trustees will reevaluate the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT SECURITIES. Fund investments may include private placement debt securities. The Fund may often be the sole buyer of such securities designed for purchase by the Fund. There is no limit as to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that may be invested in such securities; however, the securities purchased by the Fund may be, by definition, illiquid investments for which there is currently no secondary market. The Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. When making portfolio purchases, the Fund may pay a premium for the community benefits embedded in each transaction. When making sales of portfolio investments, the Fund will seek to obtain a premium from the purchaser; however, there can be no assurances as to the exact amount of premium that will be received, if any.

The Fund may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and other restricted securities (i.e., other securities subject to restrictions on resale). Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper ("4(a)(2) paper") is restricted as to disposition under federal securities law and is generally sold to institutional investors, such as the Fund, that agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in an exempt transaction. 4(a)(2) paper is normally resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in 4(a)(2) paper, thus providing liquidity. The Fund believes that 4(a)(2) paper and possibly certain other restricted securities which meet the criteria for liquidity established by the Trustees are quite liquid. The Fund intends, therefore, to treat restricted securities that meet the liquidity criteria established by the Board of Trustees, including 4(a)(2) paper and Rule 144A Securities, as determined by the Fund's Advisor, as liquid and not subject to the investment limitation applicable to illiquid securities.

The ability of the Trustees to determine the liquidity of certain restricted securities is permitted under an SEC Staff position set forth in the adopting release for Rule 144A under the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A"). Rule 144A is a nonexclusive safe-harbor for certain secondary market transactions involving securities subject to restrictions on resale under federal securities laws. Rule 144A provides an exemption from registration for resales of otherwise restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A was expected to further enhance the liquidity of the secondary market for securities eligible for resale.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Funds may invest in securities subject to repurchase agreements with certain U.S. banks or broker-dealers. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the seller of a security commits itself at the time of the sale to repurchase that security from the buyer at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. The repurchase price exceeds the sale price, reflecting an agreed-upon interest rate effective for the period the

buyer owns the security subject to repurchase. The agreed-upon rate is unrelated to the interest rate on that security. These agreements permit the Funds to earn income for periods as short as overnight. For purposes of the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements may be considered to be loans by the purchaser collateralized by the underlying securities. These agreements will be fully collateralized at all times and the collateral will be marked-to-market daily. The Funds will enter into repurchase agreements only with dealers, domestic banks or recognized financial institutions which, in the opinion of the Advisor, present minimal credit risks in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Advisor will monitor the value of the underlying security at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement to insure that the value of the security always equals or exceeds the repurchase price. In the event of default by the seller under the repurchase agreement, the Funds may have problems in exercising their rights to the underlying securities and may incur costs and experience time delays in connection with the disposition of such securities. A Fund will not invest in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days if such investments, together with the Fund's other illiquid investments, would exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank or a broker-dealer, in exchange for cash, and agrees to repurchase the security at an agreed-upon time and price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the possible risk that the value of portfolio securities a Fund relinquishes may decline below the price a Fund must pay when the transaction closes. All reverse repurchase agreement counterparties will be approved consistent with the Advisor's policies and procedures. Engaging in reverse repurchase transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of a Fund's assets or yield. These transactions may be treated as borrowing by a Fund and may be deemed to create leverage, in that the Fund may reinvest the cash it receives in additional securities. Borrowings may magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested resulting in an increase in the speculative character of a Fund's outstanding shares. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements expose the Fund to credit risk (that is, the risk that the counterparty will fail to resell the security to the Fund).

SECURITIES OF SMALLER COMPANIES. The Funds may invest in securities of smaller companies. Investing in securities of smaller companies involves additional risks compared to investing in larger companies. Compared to larger companies, smaller companies may have more limited product lines and capital resources, less established markets for their products or services, have earnings that are more sensitive to changes in the broader economy and be more dependent on key members of management. The risk that the value of securities issued by a smaller company may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, is greater than compared to more widely held securities of larger companies, due to narrow markets and limited resources of smaller companies. Furthermore, securities of smaller companies have less active trading markets and may be harder to sell at the time and prices that the Advisor considers appropriate. A Fund's investments in smaller companies subject it to greater levels of credit, market and issuer risk.

SHORT SALES AGAINST THE BOX. Each Fund may engage in short sales against the box, in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is obligated to replace the security that was borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The seller does not immediately deliver the securities sold and is said to have a short position in those securities until delivery occurs. A Fund may engage in a short sale if at the time of the short sale the Fund owns, or has the right to obtain without incurring additional cost, an equal amount of the security being sold short. This investment technique is known as a "short sale against the box." It may be entered into by a Fund to, for example, lock in a sale price for a security the Fund does not wish to sell immediately. If a Fund engages in a short sale, the proceeds of the short sale are retained by the broker pursuant to applicable margin rules. Additionally, the collateral for the short position will be segregated in an account. The segregated assets are pledged to the selling broker pursuant to applicable margin rules. If the broker were to become bankrupt, a Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering gains on short sales. To minimize this risk, a Fund will enter into short sales against the box only with brokers deemed by the Advisor to be creditworthy. No more than 10% of the Fund's net assets (taken at current value) may be held as collateral for short sales against the box at any one time.

A Fund may make a short sale as a hedge, when it believes that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Fund (or a security convertible or exchangeable for such security). In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position should be offset by a gain in the short position and, conversely,

any gain in the long position should be reduced by a loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are reduced will depend upon the amount of the security sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns. There will be certain additional transaction costs associated with short sales against the box, but the Fund will endeavor to offset these costs with the income from the investment of the cash proceeds of short sales.

If a Fund effects a short sale of securities at a time when it has an unrealized gain on the securities, it may be required to recognize that gain as if it had actually sold the securities (as a “constructive sale”) on the date it effects the short sale. However, such constructive sale treatment may not apply if the Fund closes out the short sale with securities other than the appreciated securities held at the time of the short sale and if certain other conditions are satisfied. Uncertainty regarding the tax consequences of effecting short sales may limit the extent to which the Fund may effect short sales.

SOVEREIGN BONDS. A Fund may invest in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies (sovereign bonds). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign bonds may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity’s willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity’s policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearage on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity’s implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor’s obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties’ commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor’s ability or willingness to service its debt on a timely basis. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign bonds.

Holders of sovereign bonds may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign bonds, on which a governmental entity has defaulted, may be collected in whole or in part.

SUBORDINATED DEBTS. The Fund may invest in subordinated debt. Subordinated debt is debt which, in the case of insolvency of the issuer, ranks after other debts in relation to repayment. Because subordinated debt is repayable after senior debts have been re-paid the chance of receiving any repayment on insolvency are reduced and therefore subordinated debt represents a greater risk to the investor.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. In an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Funds may temporarily invest without limit in a variety of short-term instruments. These instruments may include U.S. Government securities; certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and other short-term debt obligations of banks with total assets of at least \$1 billion; debt obligations of corporations, corporate debt instruments; variable rate demand notes, commercial paper; and repurchase agreements with respect to securities in which a Fund is authorized to invest. These instruments may have speculative characteristics. The Funds may also, to a limited extent and consistent with its objective, invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity.

During such periods when a Fund is not investing according to its principal investment strategies, it is possible the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. U.S. Government securities are obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities (“Government Obligations”). The Government Obligations in which a Fund may invest include:

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as U.S. Treasury bills, which have a maturity of up to one year, and notes and bonds, which have longer maturities;

- Notes, bonds and discount notes issued and guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as mortgage-backed certificates issued by Ginnie Mae;
- Notes, bonds and discount notes of U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities which are able to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limits, such as obligations of the Federal Home Loan Bank;
- Notes, bonds and discount notes of other U.S. Government instrumentalities backed by the credit of the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation, and in certain circumstances, also supported by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and
- Other obligations backed only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation, such as obligations of the Federal Farm Credit Banks. In the case of obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment.

In none of these cases, however, does the U.S. Government guarantee the value or yield of the Government Obligations themselves or the net asset value of a Fund's shares.

On September 6, 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") to provide stability in the financial markets, mortgage availability and taxpayer protection by preserving Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's assets and property and putting Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in a sound and solvent condition. Under the conservatorship, the management of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac was replaced.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced steps taken by it in connection with the conservatorship. Among other things, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury has become the holder of a new class of senior preferred stock of each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to maintain a positive net worth in each enterprise. This agreement contains various covenants that severely limit each enterprise's operations. Under these SPAs, the U.S. Treasury has pledged to provide up to \$100 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. On May 6, 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its maximum commitment to each instrumentality under the SPAs to \$200 billion per instrumentality. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the SPAs to allow the cap on U.S. Treasury's funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's net worth through the end of 2012. On August 17, 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the SPA to terminate the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each pay a 10% dividend annually on all amounts received under the funding commitment. Instead, they will transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a capital reserve amount of \$3 billion. It is anticipated that the new amendment would put Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in a better position to service their debt. At the start of 2013, the unlimited support the U.S. Treasury extended to the two companies expired – Fannie Mae's bailout is capped at \$125 billion and Freddie Mac has a limit of \$149 billion.

The future status and role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the FHFA in its role as conservator, the restrictions placed on Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's operations and activities as a result of the senior preferred stock investment made by the U.S. Treasury, market responses to developments at Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and the future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, including any such mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund. Congress has recently considered proposals to reduce the U.S. government's role in the mortgage market and to wind down or restructure the operations of both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Should the federal government adopt

any such proposal, the value of a fund's investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac would be impacted.

Any downgrade of the credit rating of the securities issued by the U.S. Government may result in a downgrade of securities issued by its agencies or instrumentalities, including government sponsored entities.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE DEMAND AND MASTER DEMAND NOTES. The Funds may, from time to time, buy variable rate demand notes issued by corporations, bank holding companies and financial institutions and similar taxable and tax-exempt instruments issued by government agencies and instrumentalities. These securities will typically have a maturity longer than five years, but carry with them the right of the holder to put the securities to a remarketing agent or other entity on short notice, typically seven days or less. The obligation of the issuer of the put to repurchase the securities is backed by a letter of credit or other obligation issued by a financial institution. The purchase price is ordinarily par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Ordinarily, the remarketing agent will adjust the interest rate every seven days (or at other intervals corresponding to the notice period for the put) in order to maintain the interest rate at the prevailing rate for securities with a seven-day or other designated maturity.

The absence of an active secondary market for certain variable and floating rate notes could make it difficult to dispose of the instruments, and the Fund could suffer a loss if the issuer defaults during periods in which a Fund is not entitled to exercise its demand rights.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions are fundamental policies of each Fund and, except as otherwise indicated, may not be changed with respect to a Fund without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund which, as defined in the 1940 Act, means the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of such Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such Fund are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares of such Fund.

- (1) Each Fund is an open-end management investment company and each Fund has elected to be classified as a diversified series and will invest its assets only in a manner consistent with this classification under applicable law.

Additionally, the Funds have the following investment restrictions:

- (2) Each Fund will not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) Each Fund will not issue any class of senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction.
- (4) Each Fund will not engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under applicable laws in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities.
- (5) Each Fund will not purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, although it may purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies which invest, deal or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein.
- (6) Each Fund will not make loans, except as permitted under, or to the extent not prohibited by, the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

- (7) Each Fund will not concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in the same industry, as that term is used in the 1940 Act and as interpreted or modified from time to time by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction, except that this restriction will not apply to a Fund's investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
- (8) Each Fund will not purchase or sell physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by a regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

Supplemental (Non-Fundamental) Clarification of Certain Fundamental Investment Policies/Restrictions

For purposes of investment restriction number 7, public utilities are not deemed to be a single industry but are separated by industrial categories, such as telephone or gas utilities. For purposes of investment restriction number 8, with respect to its futures transactions and writing of options (other than fully covered call options), a Fund will maintain liquid assets in a segregated or earmarked account for the period of its obligation under such contract or option in an amount equal to its obligations under such contracts or options, in accordance with procedures approved by the Trust that are intended to address potential leveraging issues. Except with respect to investment policy number 2, if a percentage restriction on the investment or use of assets set forth above is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from changing values will not be considered a violation.

The Funds are diversified funds and as such intend to meet the diversification requirements of the 1940 Act. Current 1940 Act diversification requirements require that with respect to 75% of the assets of a Fund, the Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, except cash or cash items, obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and securities of other investment companies. As for the other 25% of a Fund's assets not subject to the limitation described above, there is no limitation on investment of these assets under the 1940 Act, so that all of such assets may be invested in securities of any one issuer. Investments not subject to the limitations described above could involve an increased risk to a Fund should an issuer be unable to make interest or principal payments or should the market value of such securities decline.

For purposes of the fundamental investment policies regarding industry concentration, "to concentrate" generally means to invest more than 25% of the Fund's total assets, taken at market value at the time of investment. For purposes of the fundamental investment policy regarding industry concentration, the Fund's adviser may classify issuers by industry in accordance with classifications set forth in the Directory of Companies Filing Annual Reports with the SEC or other sources. In the absence of such classification or if the Fund's adviser determines in good faith based on its own information that the economic characteristics affecting a particular issuer make it more appropriate to be considered engaged in a different industry, the Funds' adviser may classify an issuer accordingly. Accordingly, the composition of an industry or group of industries may change from time to time.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Funds are subject to restrictions and policies that are not fundamental and may, therefore, be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. These non-fundamental policies/restrictions are described below.

Each Fund may not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in investments which are illiquid or not readily marketable (including repurchase agreements having maturities of more than seven calendar days and variable and floating rate demand and master demand notes not requiring receipt of the principal note amount within seven days' notice).

Each Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Each Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy as required by Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in debt securities.

The following provision applies to the 80% policy discussed above.

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund and RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund each have adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change in the 80% investment policy. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this 80% policy. In addition, for purposes of these policies, investments may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. Further, for purposes of these policies, a Fund may "look through" a repurchase agreement to the collateral underlying the agreement, and apply the repurchase agreement toward the 80% investment requirement based on the type of securities comprising its collateral. For purposes of these 80% policies, "assets" is defined as net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. The Funds do not intend to borrow for investment purposes.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Purchases

Neither the Funds nor the entities that provide services to them (the "Fund Complex") will be responsible for the consequences of delays, including delays in the banking or Federal Reserve wire systems. The Fund Complex cannot process transaction requests that are not completed properly. Examples of improper transaction requests may include lack of a signature guarantee when required, lack of proper signatures on a redemption request or a missing social security or tax ID number. If you use the services of any other broker to purchase or redeem shares of the Funds, that broker may charge you a fee. Shares of the Funds may be purchased directly from the Funds without this brokerage fee. Each order accepted will be fully invested in whole and fractional shares, unless the purchase of a certain number of whole shares is specified, at the net asset value per share next effective after the order is accepted by the Funds.

Each investment is confirmed by a year-to-date statement that provides the details of the immediate transaction, plus all prior transactions in your account during the current year. This includes the dollar amount invested, the number of shares purchased or redeemed, the price per share, and the aggregate shares owned. A transcript of all activity in your account during the previous year will be furnished each January. By retaining each annual summary and the last year-to-date statement, you have a complete detailed history of your account, which provides necessary tax information. A duplicate copy of a past annual statement is available from the Funds' transfer agent or your financial consultant at its cost, subject to a minimum charge of \$5 per account, per year requested.

The shares you purchase are held by the Funds in an open account, thereby relieving you of the responsibility of providing for the safekeeping of a negotiable share certificate. The Funds reserve the right in their sole discretion to redeem shares involuntarily or to reject purchase orders when, in the judgment of Fund management, such withdrawal or rejection is in the best interest of a Fund and its shareholders. The Funds also reserve the right at any time to waive or increase the minimum requirements applicable to initial or subsequent investments with respect to any person or class of persons, which includes Fund shareholders who hold shares through other financial intermediaries.

The Funds reserve the right to refuse to accept orders for shares of a Fund unless accompanied by payment, but may choose not to refuse the order if indemnified against losses resulting from the failure of investors to make payment. If an order to purchase shares must be canceled due to non-payment, the purchaser will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Funds arising out of such cancellation. To recover any such loss, the Funds reserve the right to redeem shares by any purchaser whose order is canceled, and such purchaser may be prohibited or restricted from placing further orders.

Sales (Redemptions)

The Fund Complex will not be responsible for the consequences of delays, including delays in the banking or Federal Reserve wire systems. The Fund Complex cannot process transaction requests that are not completed properly.

Each Fund intends to pay redemption proceeds promptly and in any event within seven days after the request for redemption is received in good order. In case of emergencies or other unusual circumstances, each Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payment for more than seven days, as permitted by law. The Funds must receive an endorsed share certificate with a signature guarantee, where a certificate has been issued. Transmissions are made by mail unless an expedited method has been authorized and properly specified in the redemption request. In the case of redemption requests made within 15 calendar days of the date of purchase, the Funds may delay transmission of proceeds until it is certain that unconditional payment has been collected for the purchase of shares being redeemed or 15 calendar days from the date of purchase, whichever occurs first. You can avoid this delay by purchasing shares with a federal fund wire. The Telephone/Fund Web Site Redemption Service may only be used for non-certificated shares held in an open account. The Funds may pay such redemption by wire or check at the Funds' option, and reserve the right to refuse a telephone or fund website redemption request. The Funds may reduce or waive the charge for wiring redemption proceeds in connection with certain accounts. This fee is currently \$15, but is subject to change without prior notice.

Due to the high cost of maintaining smaller accounts, the Funds have retained the authority to close shareholder accounts whose value falls below the current minimum initial investment requirement at the time of initial purchase as a result of redemptions but not as the result of market action. An account may be closed if the account value remains below this level for 60 days after each such shareholder account is mailed a notice of: (1) the Fund's intention to close the account, (2) the minimum account size requirement, and (3) the date on which the account will be closed if the minimum requirement is not met. Since the minimum investment amount and the minimum account size are the same, any redemption from an account containing only the minimum investment amount may result in redemption of that account.

The Funds have elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which they are obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net asset value during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. Should redemptions by any shareholder exceed such limitation, a Fund may redeem the excess in kind. If shares are redeemed in kind, the redeeming shareholder may incur brokerage costs in converting the assets to cash. The method of valuing securities used to make redemptions in kind will be the same as the method of valuing portfolio securities described under "Pricing of Fund Shares" in the Prospectus, and such valuation will be made as of the same time the redemption price is determined.

Each Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during any period when: (a) trading on the primary markets is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the primary markets are closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its net assets. Each Fund may redeem shares involuntarily if redemption appears appropriate in light of the Trust's responsibilities under the 1940 Act.

Shares

Each of the classes of shares of the Funds is sold on a continuous basis by the Funds' Distributor, and the Distributor has agreed to use appropriate efforts to solicit all purchase orders. The Funds offer Class I and Class A shares (formerly Class F shares) to institutions or individuals. There is a \$10,000 minimum requirement for initial investment in Class I shares and a \$1,000 minimum requirement for initial investment in Class A shares. There is no minimum requirement for initial investment for participants of qualified retirement plans. There is no minimum requirement for subsequent investment for all shares of the Funds.

EXCHANGE OF FUND SHARES

As described in the Prospectus, each Fund offers convenient ways to exchange shares of a Fund for shares of another RBC Fund. With the exception of exchanges to or from the U.S. Government Money Market Fund and Class I shares exchanges into Class R6 shares (as noted below), the share class must be the same in the two Funds involved in the exchange. Exchanges to the U.S. Government Money Market Fund will be into the RBC Institutional Class 1 Shares. Shares of the RBC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, RBC Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity Fund, RBC Global Opportunities Fund, RBC International Opportunities Fund, RBC SMID Cap Growth Fund, RBC

Enterprise Fund, RBC Small Cap Core Fund, RBC Microcap Value Fund, RBC Mid Cap Value Fund, RBC Small Cap Value Fund, RBC BlueBay Emerging Market Select Bond Fund, RBC BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund, RBC BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund, RBC BlueBay Global Convertible Bond Fund, RBC BlueBay Absolute Return Fund, RBC BlueBay Diversified Credit Fund and RBC BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Fixed Income Fund exchanged within 30 days of purchase generally will be subject to a redemption fee of 2.00% of the value of the shares exchanged. The Funds also reserve the right to limit exchanges.

The Funds reserve the right to reject any exchange for any reason. With the exception of exchanges to the U.S. Government Money Market Fund, you must meet the minimum investment and eligibility requirements of the Fund you are exchanging into and the names and registrations on the two accounts must be identical. To the extent that an RBC Fund offers Class R6 shares, Class I shares of that Fund may be exchanged for Class R6 shares of that Fund at any time, provided that all eligibility requirements for investment in Class R6 shares are met. Your shares must have been held in an open account for 15 days or more and we must have received good payment before we will exchange shares. Before engaging in an exchange transaction, a shareholder should obtain and read carefully the prospectus describing the Fund into which the exchange will occur.

The Trust may terminate or amend the terms of the exchange privilege as to any Fund at any time upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

MANAGEMENT

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees governs the Trust and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Board of Trustees is composed of experienced business persons who meet throughout the year to establish the Funds' policies and oversee the management of the Funds. In addition, the Trustees review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Trust and review the Funds' performance.

The Role of the Board

Overall responsibility for overseeing and managing the business and affairs of the Trust rests with its Board of Trustees. Like most mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is performed by various service providers to the Trust, such as the Advisor, the Distributor, the Administrator, the custodian and the transfer agent. The Board of Trustees has appointed senior employees of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility for supervising actively the day-to-day operations of the Trust and reporting back to the Board. The Board of Trustees has also appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board on compliance matters. From time to time, one or more members of the Board of Trustees may meet with management in less formal settings, between scheduled Board meetings, to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board of Trustees and any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of active management of the day-to-day operations or affairs of the Trust.

Board Structure and Leadership

The Board of Trustees has five standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee, a Corporate Governance Committee, a Valuation, Portfolio Management and Performance Committee, and a Compliance Committee. The committee structure enables the Board to manage efficiently and effectively the large volume of information relevant to the Board's oversight of the Funds. The Board is composed of eight trustees, and seven of the eight Trustees are not "interested persons" of the Trust as that term is defined by the 1940 Act (the "Independent Trustees"). The Board believes that the number of Trustees is adequate for the number of Funds overseen by the Board and the current size of the Board is conducive to Board interaction, debate and dialogue which results in an effective decision making body. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent legal counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Chairman participates in the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the Board and the preparation of information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board. The Chairman also presides at all meetings of the Board and is involved in discussions regarding matters pertaining to the oversight of the management of the Funds between meetings. In developing its current structure, the Board of

Trustees recognized the importance of having a significant majority of Independent Trustees. The Board of Trustees believes that its current leadership structure, including the composition of the Board and its Committees, is an appropriate means to provide effective oversight on behalf of shareholders.

As needed between regular meetings, the Board of Trustees or a specific committee receives and reviews reports relating to the Trust and engages in discussions with appropriate parties relating to the Funds' operations and related risks.

The Audit Committee of the Trust is currently composed of the following Independent Trustees: Messrs. Garner, Rybolt, Seward and Taylor. The Audit Committee acts as a liaison between the Funds' independent auditors and the Board of Trustees. As set forth in its charter, the Audit Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to (1) approve the appointment of the independent auditors and recommend the selection of the independent auditors to the Board of Trustees for ratification by the Independent Trustees; (2) review and approve the scope of the independent auditors' audit activity; (3) review the financial statements which are the subject of the independent auditors' certifications; and (4) review with such independent auditors the adequacy of the Funds' accounting system and the effectiveness of the internal accounting controls of the Funds and their service providers. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Audit Committee met three times.

The Nominating Committee of the Trust is currently composed of the following Independent Trustees: Ms. Bode and Messrs. James and Rybolt. In the event of vacancies on, or increases in the size of, the Board, the Nominating Committee is responsible for evaluating the qualifications of and nominating all persons for appointment or election as Trustees of the Trust. Candidates may be identified by the Nominating Committee, management of the Trust or Trust shareholders. The Nominating Committee may utilize third-party services to help identify and evaluate candidates. In addition, the Nominating Committee identifies individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees of the Trust and recommends its nominees for consideration by the full Board. For non-Independent Trustees (management candidates), the Nominating Committee will look to the President of the Trust to produce background and other reference materials necessary for the Nominating Committee to consider non-Independent Trustee candidates. The Nominating Committee does consider Independent Trustee candidates recommended by shareholders of the Trust. Recommendations, along with appropriate background material concerning the candidate that demonstrates his or her ability to serve as an Independent Trustee of the Trust, should be submitted to the Secretary of the Trust or any member of the Committee in writing at the address of the Trust. The Nominating Committee will evaluate shareholder candidates using the same criteria applied to other Independent Trustee candidates along with additional requirements as listed in the Nominating Committee charter. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Nominating Committee did not meet.

The Corporate Governance Committee of the Trust is currently composed of the following Independent Trustees: Ms. Bode and Messrs. James and Rybolt. The Board of Trustees has developed a set of Principles of Corporate Governance ("Governance Principles") to guide the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee in considering governance issues. The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing the Governance Principles periodically and, if deemed appropriate, recommending changes to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees will then consider whether to approve the changes. The Corporate Governance Committee is also responsible for evaluating the performance of the Board of Trustees and the Trust in light of the Governance Principles, considering whether improvements or changes are warranted, and making recommendations for any necessary or appropriate changes. The Committee also coordinates the annual Board Self-Assessment required by the SEC governance rules, the annual review of Trustee independence, and an annual review of independent legal counsel for the Independent Trustees relating to independence and general performance. The Governance Principles include a commitment to ongoing Trustee education, and the Corporate Governance Committee oversees the process of identifying educational topics, and facilitating quarterly Board education sessions covering industry, regulatory and governance issues relevant to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Corporate Governance Committee met three times.

The Valuation, Portfolio Management and Performance Committee (the "Valuation Committee") of the Trust is currently composed of Ms. Bode and Messrs. MacDonald and Seward. As set forth in its charter, the primary duties of the Trust's Valuation Committee are: (1) to review the actions of the Trust's Pricing Committee and to ratify or revise such actions; (2) to review and recommend for Board approval pricing agents to be used to price Fund portfolio securities; (3) to recommend changes to the Trust's Pricing and Valuation Procedures, as necessary or

appropriate; (4) to obtain from the Funds' portfolio managers information sufficient to permit the Valuation Committee to evaluate the Funds' performance, use or proposed use of benchmarks and any additional indexes, and compliance with their investment objectives and policies; (5) to obtain from the Funds' investment advisor information sufficient to permit the Committee to evaluate the quality of the advisor's exercise of brokerage discretion when buying and selling portfolio securities for the Funds; (6) to investigate matters brought to its attention within the scope of its duties; (7) to assure that all its actions are recorded in minutes of its meetings and maintained with the Funds' records; and (8) to report its activities to the full Board on a regular basis and to make such recommendations with respect to the above and other matters as the Valuation Committee may deem necessary or appropriate. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Valuation Committee met four times.

The Compliance Committee of the Trust is currently composed of the following Independent Trustees: Messrs. Garner, James and Taylor. As set forth in its charter, the Compliance Committee's primary duties and responsibilities include: developing and maintaining a strong compliance program by providing a forum for the Independent Trustees to consider compliance matters; assisting the Board in its oversight pursuant to Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act; formulating action to be taken with respect to the Trust's compliance program or the Trust's key service providers' programs, or related matters; and participating in industry forums and/or reviews on regulatory issues as appropriate. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Compliance Committee met four times.

Risk Oversight

As part of its oversight of the management and operations of the Trust, the Board of Trustees also has a risk oversight role, which includes (without limitation) the following: (i) requesting and reviewing reports on the operations of the Funds; (ii) reviewing compliance reports and approving certain compliance policies and procedures of the Funds and their service providers; (iii) working with management to consider key risk areas and to seek assurances that adequate resources are available and appropriate plans are in place to address risks; (iv) meeting with service providers, including Fund auditors, to review Fund activities; (v) meeting with the Chief Compliance Officer and other officers of the Trust and its service providers to receive information about compliance, and risk assessment and management matters; and (vi) meeting regularly with independent legal counsel. The Board of Trustees has emphasized to the Advisor the importance of maintaining rigorous risk management programs at the Advisor and other service providers. The Board of Trustees recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary for the Funds to bear certain risks (such as disclosed investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds' goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the oversight of risk management by the Board of Trustees is subject to practical limitations. Nonetheless, the Board of Trustees expects Trust service providers to implement rigorous risk management programs.

Trustee Attributes

The Board of Trustees believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experiences, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to continued service as a Trustee of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. The Board of Trustees has established a Nominating Committee, which evaluates potential candidates based on a variety of factors. Among those factors are the particular skill sets of a potential Trustee that complement skills and expertise of existing Board members. In addition to a demonstrated record of academic, business and/or professional accomplishment, all of the Trustees have served on the Board of Trustees for a number of years. In their service to the Trust, the Trustees have gained substantial insight into the operation of the Trust and have demonstrated a commitment to discharging oversight duties as Trustees in the interests of shareholders. The Corporate Governance Committee annually directs a Board "self-assessment" process wherein the effectiveness of the Board, the Board's Committees, and individual Trustees is reviewed. In its most recent self-assessment, the Board concluded that the Board has a favorable mix of skills and experience; balanced and meaningful contributions by Board members, and good chemistry, working relationships and mutual respect among Board members.

In addition to the general Trustee Attributes described above, Mr. Seward has extensive board, executive and institutional investor experience from roles with public and private companies and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder; Mr. Taylor has financial, accounting and audit experience within the financial services industry as a result of his career as a partner of a major accounting firm; Ms. Bode has business experience as a

healthcare industry consultant, real estate developer and as a political consultant; Mr. Garner has executive and public sector experience gained in connection with his role as president and CEO of a metropolitan community foundation and as a college president; Mr. James, as the president of a non-profit organization focused on corporate governance and ethical business cultures, is a national expert and college professor focused on business ethics and has experience as a senior corporate executive as well as public company board experience; Mr. MacDonald has over 35 years of experience in investment management and asset manager evaluation earned during his career with a major charitable foundation, and also serves in a variety of not-for profit board and advisory capacities (including board investment committees); Mr. Rybolt has financial and accounting experience, as well as experience as a consultant and executive recruiter; and Ms. Gorman is a seasoned financial services executive with experience overseeing compliance for investment management businesses. The foregoing discussion and the Trustees and officers tables below are included in this SAI pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having special expertise or experience and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any Trustee by reason thereof. Additional information about Trustee Attributes is contained in the table below.

The age, address, and principal occupations for the past five years and additional information relevant to his or her professional background of each Trustee and executive officer of the Trust are listed below. No Trustee serves as a director or trustee of another mutual fund.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name, Age and Address ⁽¹⁾	Position, Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served with the Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Director/Trustee Positions Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Lucy Hancock Bode (65)	Trustee since January 2004	Healthcare consultant (self-employed) (1986 to present)	21	BioSignia (2006 to 2010); Franklin Street Partners (2014 to present)
Leslie H. Garner Jr. (66)	Trustee since January 2004	President and Chief Executive Officer, The Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation (2010 to present); President, Cornell College (1994 to 2010)	21	None
Ronald James (66)	Trustee since January 2004	Faculty member (part time), University of St. Thomas (2004 to present); President and Chief Executive Officer, Center for Ethical Business Cultures (2000 to January 2017)	21	Best Buy Co. Inc. (2004 to 2013); Bremer Financial Corporation (2004 to present)
John A. MacDonald (68)	Trustee since January 2004	Vice President and Treasurer, Hall Family Foundation (1988 to present); Chief Investment Officer, Chinquapin Trust Company (1999 to present)	21	None
H. David Rybolt (75)	Trustee since January 2004	Principal, HDR Associates (management consulting) (1985 to present)	21	None
James R. Seward (64)	Chairman of the Board and Trustee since January 2004	Private investor (2000 to present); CFA (1987 to present)	21	Brookdale Senior Living Inc. (2008 to present); Sooner Holdings (formerly Syntroleum Corp.) (1988 to 2015)
William B. Taylor (72)	Trustee since September 2005	Consultant (2003 to present); previously Partner, Ernst & Young LLP (1982 to 2003)	21	National Association of Corporate Directors – Heartland Chapter (2013 to present); William Henry Insurance, LLC (2005 to present); Balance Innovations

LLC (2014 to present);
 Kansas City Symphony (1995
 to present); Kansas University
 Endowment Association
 (2010 to present)

INTERESTED TRUSTEE

Kathleen A. Gorman ⁽³⁾ (53)	Trustee since September 2012	President and Chief Executive Officer, RBC Funds (2012 to present); Chief Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (2006 to 2012); Director of Regulatory Administration, RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. (2007 to 2012)	21	None
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- (1) The mailing address for each Trustee is 50 South Sixth Street, Suite 2350, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.
 (2) All Trustees must retire on or before December 31 of the year in which they reach the age of 75. The Board may temporarily waive this requirement when necessary to avoid depriving the Board of a Trustee with critical skills.
 (3) Kathleen A. Gorman has been determined to be an interested Trustee by virtue of her position with the Advisor.

Executive Officers

Name, Age and Address ⁽¹⁾	Position, Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served With the Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Kathleen A. Gorman (53)	President and Chief Executive Officer since September 2012	President and Chief Executive Officer, RBC Funds (2012 to present); Chief Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (2006 to 2012); Director of Regulatory Administration, RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. (2007 to 2012)
Christina M. Weber (48)	Chief Compliance Officer since December 2012 and Assistant Secretary since March 2013	Chief Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (2012 to present); Senior Compliance Officer, RBC Funds (March 2012 to December 2012)
Kathleen A. Hegna (50)	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer since May 2009 and Treasurer since March 2014	Associate Vice President and Director, Mutual Fund Services, RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. (2009 to present)
Jay Jackson (39)	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary since December 2015	Associate General Counsel, RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. (2011 to present)

- (1) Except as otherwise noted, the address of each officer is 50 South Sixth Street, Suite 2350, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.
 (2) Each officer serves in such capacity for an indefinite period of time until his or her removal, resignation or retirement.

The table below shows the aggregate dollar range of each Trustee's holdings in the Fixed Income Funds and the RBC Funds as of December 31, 2016.

Independent Trustees	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Lucy Hancock Bode	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Leslie H. Garner Jr. RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000	Over \$100,000
Ronald James	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
John A. MacDonald	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
H. David Rybolt	None	Over \$100,000
James R. Seward	None	Over \$100,000
William B. Taylor RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000	Over \$100,000
Interested Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Kathleen A. Gorman RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000	Over \$100,000

Independent Trustees (Trustees of the Trust who are not directors, officers or employees of the Advisor, either Co-Administrator or Distributor) receive from the Trust an annual retainer of \$49,000. The annual retainer was previously \$46,000 and was increased to \$49,000 effective October 1, 2016. The Board Chairperson and Audit Committee Chairperson each receive an additional retainer of \$2,500 annually, and all other Trustees serving as Chair of a Board committee each receive an additional retainer of \$1,000 annually. In addition, Independent Trustees receive a quarterly meeting fee of \$6,500 for each in-person Board of Trustees meeting attended. The quarterly meeting fee was previously \$6,000 and was increased to \$6,500 effective on October 1, 2016. Each Independent Trustee also receives a meeting fee of \$1,500 for each telephonic or Special Board meeting attended, and a \$1,500 fee for each Board committee meeting attended. Independent Trustees are also reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses relating to attendance at such meetings. Trustees who are directors, officers or employees of the Advisor, either Co-Administrator or Distributor do not receive compensation from the Trust. The table below sets forth the compensation received by each Trustee from the Trust during the Funds' fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

	Aggregate Compensation from Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation for Fund Complex Paid to Trustee†
Independent Trustees				
T. Geron Bell**	\$64,250	None	None	\$64,250
Lucy Hancock Bode	84,500	None	None	84,500
Leslie H. Garner, Jr.	85,500	None	None	85,500
Ronald James	85,500	None	None	85,500
John A. MacDonald	81,000	None	None	81,000
H. David Rybolt	83,000	None	None	83,000
James R. Seward	87,000	None	None	87,000
William B. Taylor	81,000	None	None	81,000

Interested Trustee

Kathleen A. Gorman	None	None	None	None
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† The Fund Complex consists of the Trust, which currently offers 21 portfolios.

** Mr. Bell retired on December 14, 2016 pursuant to the Board’s retirement policy.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of June 30, 2017, the persons listed below owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the indicated class of shares of each Fund. A shareholder who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of a Fund’s voting securities may be deemed a “control person” (as defined under applicable securities laws) of the Fund. “Control” is defined by the 1940 Act as the beneficial ownership, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a fund. Any person owning more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund may be deemed to have effective voting control over the operation of that Fund, which would diminish the voting rights of other shareholders. Additionally, as of June 30, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each class of each of the Funds.

RBC SHORT DURATION FIXED INCOME FUND

Class A	Name & Address	%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 60 S. 6th Street, Suite 700 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	99.93%

Class I	Name & Address	%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 60 S. 6th Street, Suite 700 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	52.90%
	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. Attn: Brandon Lew 50 South 6th Street, Suite 2350 Minneapolis, MN 55402-1546	45.65%

RBC ULTRA-SHORT FIXED INCOME FUND

Class A	Name & Address	%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 60 S. 6th Street, Suite 700 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	100.00%

Class I	Name & Address	%
	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. Attn: Brandon Lew 50 South 6th Street, Suite 2350 Minneapolis, MN 55402-1546	70.73%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 60 S. 6th Street, Suite 700 Minneapolis MN, 55402-4413	22.66%

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

The Advisor, located at 50 South Sixth Street, Suite 2350, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, serves as investment advisor to the Funds. The Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada (“RBC”). RBC is one of North America’s leading diversified financial services companies and provides personal and commercial banking, wealth management services, insurance, corporate and investment banking, and transaction processing services on a global basis. RBC employs approximately 80,000 people who serve more than 16 million personal, business, public sector and institutional clients through offices in Canada, the U.S. and 35 other countries around the world. The Advisor has been registered with the SEC as an investment advisor since 1983, and has been a portfolio manager of publicly offered mutual funds since 1986. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Advisor manages the day-to-day investment of assets of the Funds in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Trust. As of June 30, 2017, the Advisor’s investment team managed approximately \$33.2 billion in assets for corporations, public and private pension plans, Taft-Hartley plans, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, registered mutual funds, private investment funds, trust programs, foreign funds such as UCITS funds, individuals (including high net worth individuals), wrap sponsors and other U.S. and international institutions.

For its services to the Funds, the Advisor receives from each Fund a fee, paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets. Each class of shares of a Fund pays its respective pro rata portion of the total advisory fees payable by the Fund. The rates for each Fund are as follows:

Fund	Fee Rate
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	0.30% of average daily net assets
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	0.23% of average daily net assets

Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreements for the Funds between the Trust and the Advisor, the investment advisory services of the Advisor to the Funds are not exclusive. The Advisor is free to, and does, render investment advisory services to others.

The Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund will remain in effect after its initial term only as long as such continuance is approved for that Fund at least annually (i) by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the Board of Trustees and (ii) by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party.

Each Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated with respect to a Fund at any time without payment of any penalty, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding securities of that Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the Advisor, or by the Advisor on 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. An Investment Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive and/or limit fees of a Fund pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement in order to maintain the Fund’s net annual operating expense at the levels and on the terms set forth in the Prospectus through July 31, 2018 for the RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund and through July 31, 2019 for the RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund.

Advisory Fees Paid By Funds. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017, the gross amount of the advisory fees earned by the Advisor and the amounts of the reduction in fees and reimbursement of expenses by the Advisor as a result of the expense limitations, were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017		Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016		Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015	
	Contractual Advisory Fees (gross)	Advisory Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor	Contractual Advisory Fees (gross)	Advisory Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor	Contractual Advisory Fees (gross)	Advisory Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed by Advisor
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$ 51,831	\$ 136,878	\$ 39,198	\$ 136,632	\$ 46,725	\$ 212,755
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	\$ 40,502	\$ 137,618	\$ 43,079	\$ 143,242	\$ 38,244	\$ 211,729

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The Advisor and/or its affiliates (together, “the Advisor”) provide a variety of discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services and products to their clients. As a result, the following potential and actual conflicts of interest, among others, are presented to the Advisor in the operation of its investment advisory services:

- The Advisor faces conflicts of interest when rendering investment advisory services to several clients and may provide dissimilar investment advice to different clients.
- The Advisor may, in certain circumstances, have discretion when making distributions as part of redemptions in the form of securities or other assets, and in that case, the composition of such distributions. Accordingly, the Advisor may face conflicts of interest with respect to redeeming investors and remaining investors.
- The Advisor may collect greater compensation for certain Funds or accounts than that received for a Fund, or may receive performance-based compensation. This may create a potential conflict of interest for the Advisor or its portfolio managers to incentivize certain accounts. Conflicts of interest may also arise when a portfolio manager has management responsibilities to more than one account or Fund, such as devotion of unequal time or attention.
- Potential conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation of trade orders and the allocation of securities transactions/investment opportunities. For allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate trades or investment opportunities to certain accounts or Funds.
- As a result of information barriers, personnel within the Advisor may trade differently from the Funds. Also, if the Advisor obtains material non-public confidential information as part of its business activities with other clients, it may be restricted from purchasing or selling securities for a Fund.
- If the Advisor pays a broker-dealer with “soft” or commission dollars in order to obtain access to statistical information and research, the Advisor faces conflicts of interest because the information and research could benefit certain Funds or clients more than others.
- The Funds may be subject to conflicts of interest if they engage in principal transactions with other Funds or with the Advisor, to the extent permitted by law. The Advisor may have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to the parties in these transactions.
- Potential conflicts of interest also exist when the Advisor has certain overall investment limitations on positions in securities or other financial instruments due to, among other things, investment restrictions imposed upon the Advisor by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. They could prevent a Fund from purchasing particular financial instruments, even if the financial instruments would otherwise meet the Fund’s objectives.
- Although the Advisor is not the primary valuation agent of the Funds, it performs certain valuation services related to securities and assets in the Funds. The Advisor may value an identical asset differently than another division or unit within the Advisor values the asset. The Advisor may also value an identical asset differently in different accounts or Funds.

The Advisor and the Funds have implemented policies and procedures to minimize the conflicts of interest described above, although they may be ineffective in achieving that goal.

Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information regarding other mutual funds and accounts for which each Fund's portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management as of March 31, 2017.

Portfolio Manager	RBC Fixed Income Funds Managed	Account Type	Number of Accounts	Value of Accounts	Number of Performance Fee Accounts	Value of All Performance Fee Accounts
Brandon Swensen	RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund and RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	Pooled	11	\$ 4,911,655,221	0	\$ 0
		Separate Accounts	81	\$11,760,345,345	0	\$ 0
		Registered Inv. Co.	1	\$ 7,299,773,922	0	\$ 0
Brian Svendahl	RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund and RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	Pooled	11	\$ 4,911,655,221	0	\$ 0
		Separate Accounts	81	\$11,760,345,345	0	\$ 0
		Registered Inv. Co.	1	\$ 617,610,139	0	\$ 0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

The following portfolio manager compensation information is presented as of the end of the Funds' most recent fiscal year.

The Advisor's Overall Compensation Philosophy

Portfolio manager compensation consists of three components: a base salary, an annual bonus, and profit sharing plans.

The Advisor calibrates salaries by position and gears them to be competitive in the market. Annual bonuses for all employees are determined by two factors: the firm's financial performance and individual performance. All portfolio managers, analysts and traders for both the equity and fixed income groups are compensated in the same manner for all accounts, regardless of whether they are mutual funds, separately managed accounts or pooled vehicles.

In addition to annual bonuses, key executives performing services for the Trust are eligible to participate in the Advisor's Mid-Term Incentive Plan. The value of performance units issued under the plan is tied to the operating results of RBC and RBC's Global Asset Management business unit; and serves as a proxy for ownership benefits. Investment professionals are eligible to participate in separate profit sharing plans covering portfolio managers, analysts, and traders that provide them with a share of the operating profits generated by their teams, and senior investment professionals may also participate in the RBC GAM-US firm profit sharing plan that provides them with a share of the operating profits generated by the Advisor. These plans serve as a proxy for ownership benefits.

RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Team

RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income team compensation is composed of three components: salary, investment performance bonus and profit sharing. The Advisor calibrates salary by position and performance, and gears them to be competitive in the market.

The bonus structure aligns the RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income team's interests with those of its clients and the Advisor. Annual bonuses are based on the team's composite returns compared to benchmarks for one, three, and five-year periods, with greater emphasis on the three and five year periods. The applicable benchmark is the BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year U.S. Treasury Bill Index. Bonuses are also based on qualitative individual factors including contribution to the investment process and firm.

All RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income team members participate in a pool that provides a share of the team’s annual profits. Senior team members may also participate in a firm profit sharing pool that serves as a proxy for ownership in RBC GAM-US. In addition, all RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income team members can invest in our ultimate parent, RBC, through the Advisor’s 401(k) program.

Finally, all RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income team members have signed employment agreements with RBC GAM-US that include a mandatory three-year deferral of a portion of variable compensation.

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Team

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income team compensation is composed of three components: salary investment performance, bonus, and profit sharing. The Adviser calibrates salary by position and performance and gears them to be competitive in the market.

The bonus structure aligns the RBC Short Duration Fixed Income team’s interests with those of its clients and the Adviser. Annual bonuses are based on the team’s composite returns compared to benchmarks for one, three, and five-year periods, with greater emphasis on the three and five year periods. The applicable benchmark is the BofA Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year U.S. Corporate/Government Bond Index. Bonuses are also based on qualitative individual factors including contributions to the investment process and firm.

All RBC Short Duration Fixed Income team members participate in a pool that provides a share of the team’s annual profits. Senior team members may also participate in a firm profit sharing pool that serves as a proxy for ownership in RBC GAM-US. In addition, all the RBC Short Duration Fixed Income team members can invest in our ultimate parent, RBC, through the Advisor’s 401(k) program.

Finally, all RBC Short Duration Fixed Income team members have signed employment agreements with RBC GAM-US that include a mandatory three-year deferral of a portion of variable compensation.

Management Team’s Beneficial Ownership of the Funds

A portfolio manager’s beneficial ownership of a Fund is defined as the portfolio manager having the opportunity to share in any profit from transactions in the Fund, either directly or indirectly, as the result of any contract, understanding, arrangement, relationship or otherwise. Therefore, ownership of Fund shares by members of the portfolio manager’s immediate family or by a trust of which the portfolio manager is a trustee could be considered ownership by the portfolio manager. The reporting of Fund share ownership in this SAI shall not be construed as an admission that the portfolio manager has any direct or indirect beneficial ownership in the Fund listed. The table below shows each portfolio manager’s beneficial ownership of the Fund(s) under his management as of March 31, 2017.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER HOLDINGS

Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned

RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund

Brandon Swensen	\$10,001 – 50,000
Brian Svendahl	\$50,001 – 100,000

RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund

Brandon Swensen	None
Brian Svendahl	\$50,001 – 100,000

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Funds are the beneficial owners of their portfolio securities, and therefore, the Board of Trustees, acting on the Funds’ behalf, is responsible for voting proxies. The Adviser has been delegated the authority by the Board of Trustees to vote proxies with respect to the investments held by the Funds.

The Trust seeks to assure that proxies received by the Trust or its delegate are voted in the best interests of the Trust's shareholders, and has accordingly adopted proxy voting policies and procedures on behalf of each Fund. The Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are included in Appendix B of this SAI.

The Board fulfills its oversight responsibilities in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, review and approval of the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, annual review of the adequacy and effectiveness of implementation of the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in connection with the Rule 38a-1 annual report and annual review and adoption of the Proxy Voting Guidelines.

The Board, after reviewing and concluding that such policies are reasonably designed to vote proxies in the best interests of each Fund's shareholders, has approved and adopted the custom proxy voting guidelines of the Advisor. The Advisor reviews and updates these guidelines on an ongoing basis as corporate governance best practices evolve. While proxies will generally be voted in accordance with the guidelines, there may be circumstances where the Advisor believes it is in the best interests of the Funds' shareholders to vote differently than as contemplated by the guidelines, or to withhold a vote or abstain from voting. If a portfolio manager or other personnel of the Advisor would like to recommend that a particular proxy be voted in a manner different from the guidelines, such request shall be reviewed by the Advisor's Chief Investment Officer or his or her delegate.

Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") has been engaged by the Advisor and Trust for proxy research and voting services. The Advisor has satisfied itself that ISS has implemented adequate policies and procedures, including information barriers, to reasonably guard against and to resolve any conflicts of interest which may arise in connection with its provision of research analyses, vote recommendations, and proxy voting services. Representatives of the Advisor's Proxy Committee conduct an annual review of ISS's policies regarding the management of ISS conflicts of interest and present the results of such review to the Proxy Committee.

The Advisor has no affiliation or material business, professional or other relationship with ISS.

Each year the Trust files its proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30 with the SEC on Form N-PX no later than August 31. The records can be obtained on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and without charge by calling the Funds at 1-800-422-2766.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the principal underwriter for shares of the Funds. The Distributor serves pursuant to a Distribution Agreement, which specifies the obligations of the Distributor with respect to offers and sales of Fund shares. The Distribution Agreement provides, among other things, that the Distributor may enter into selling group agreements with responsible dealers and dealer managers as well as sell a Fund's shares to individual investors. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares.

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a Master Distribution Plan (the "Plan") in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act with respect to each of the Funds. Currently, the Plan applies to Class A (formerly Class F) of each Fund (the "Plan Funds"). The Plan permits each Fund to make payments to the Distributor, Advisor or their affiliates for marketing services related to Class A shares at an annual fee rate of 0.10% of average annual daily net assets of Class A Shares. A Plan fee may be waived voluntarily, in whole or in part, by the Distributor, subject to applicable legal requirements. Class I shares of the Funds are not subject to fees under the Plan.

Plan fees may also be used to compensate dealers and others that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor or Advisor for marketing services, including attracting shareholders to a Fund's Class A. In addition, Plan fees may also be used to pay authorized persons who enter into agreements with the Distributor or Advisor to provide services to Class A shareholders of a Fund. These "services" may include, among other things, any personal services or account maintenance services, which may include but are not limited to: (i) assisting beneficial shareholders with purchase, exchange and redemption requests; (ii) activities in connection with the provision of

personal, continuing services to investors in each Fund; (iii) receiving, aggregating and processing purchase and redemption orders; (iv) providing and maintaining retirement plan records; (v) communicating periodically with shareholders and answering questions and handling correspondence from shareholders about their accounts; (vi) acting as the sole shareholder of record and nominee for shareholders; (vii) maintaining account records and providing beneficial owners with account statements; (viii) processing dividend payments; (ix) issuing shareholder reports and transaction confirmations; (x) providing sub-accounting services for Class A Shares of a Fund held beneficially; (xi) forwarding shareholder communications to beneficial owners; (xii) receiving, tabulating and transmitting proxies executed by beneficial owners; (xiii) disseminating information about a Fund; and (xiv) general account administration activities. Other expenses of an authorized person related to its “services,” including telephone and other communications expenses, may be included in the information regarding amounts expended for such activities. Under the Plan, an authorized person is authorized to pay its affiliates and independent third party service providers for performing service activities consistent with this Plan.

The Plan contains standard provisions conforming to the requirements of Rule 12b-1, requiring quarterly reports to the Board regarding expenses under the Plan, and provisions regarding the commencement, continuation, amendment and termination of the Plan. Any agreement related to the Plan shall be in writing and contain standard provisions conforming to the requirements of Rule 12b-1 regarding commencement, continuation, amendment and termination.

The Plan provides that it may not be amended to increase materially the costs which the Plan Funds or a class of shares of the Plan Funds may bear pursuant to the Plan without shareholder approval and that other material amendments of the Plans must be approved by the Board of Trustees, and by the Trustees who are neither “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust nor have any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any related agreement, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The selection and nomination of the Trustees of the Trust have been committed to the discretion of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust. The Plan with respect to each of the Plan Funds was approved by the Board of Trustees and by the Trustees who are neither “interested persons” nor have any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan (“Plan Trustees”). The continuance of the Plan is subject to annual approval by the Trustees and the Plan Trustees. The Plan is terminable with respect to a class of shares of a Plan Fund at any time by a vote of a majority of the Plan Trustees or by vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of the class. The Board of Trustees has concluded that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Plan Funds and their shareholders.

The Plan is designed to enhance distribution and sales of the Plan Funds and increase assets in the Plan Funds, benefiting Plan Fund shareholders by permitting potential economies of scale in service provider fees.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, 12b-1 fees were paid by the Funds as shown in the following table. All of the amounts shown were paid as compensation to service organizations and broker/dealers for services in connection with distribution of Fund shares or to the Advisor as reimbursement of the Distributor’s fees.

	Class A Shares (formerly Class F Shares)
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$ 1,178
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	\$ 2,380

Additional Payments. The Advisor may make additional payments, out of its own resources and at no additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, to certain broker-dealers, mutual fund supermarkets, or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Advisor (“Intermediaries”) in connection with the provision of administrative services; the distribution of the Funds’ shares; reimbursement of ticket or operational charges (fees that an institution charges its representatives for effecting transactions in the Funds’ shares). No one factor is determinative of the type or amount of such additional payments to be provided and all factors are weighed in the assessment of such determination. Generally, no Intermediary is precluded from considering any of these factors in negotiating such additional payments on its behalf and, unless otherwise disclosed as a special arrangement, no Intermediary is precluded from negotiating the same or similar additional payments arrangement on the same terms as another Intermediary. The Advisor also may make inter-company payments out of its own resources, and at no additional cost to the Funds or shareholders, to RBC Capital Markets, LLC, in recognition of administrative and distribution-

related services provided by RBC Capital Markets, LLC to shareholders. In addition, certain Intermediaries may receive fees from the Funds for providing recordkeeping and other services for individual shareholders and/or retirement plan participants. Financial consultants and other registered representatives of Intermediaries may receive compensation payments from their firms in connection with the distribution or servicing of Fund shares.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING PLAN

The Trust has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan (the “Servicing Plan”) that allows Class I and Class A shares (formerly Class F shares) of the Funds to pay service fees to firms that provide shareholder services (“Intermediaries”). Under the Servicing Plan, if an Intermediary provides shareholder services, including responding to shareholder inquiries and assisting shareholders with their accounts, the Fund may pay shareholder servicing fees to the Intermediary at an annual rate not to exceed 0.15% of the average daily value of net assets. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of charges. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, total payments made pursuant to the Servicing Plan are noted below:

Fund	Class I	Class A
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$ 784	\$ 280
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	\$ 1,457	\$ 76

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Advisor serves as Co-Administrator to the Funds. The Advisor provides certain administrative services necessary for the operation of the Funds, including among other things, (i) providing office space, equipment and facilities for maintaining the Funds’ organization, (ii) preparing the Trust’s registration statement, proxy statements and all annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders, and (iii) supervising and managing all aspects of the operation of the Funds, including supervising the relations with, and monitoring the performance of the Funds’ Advisor, Distributor, custodian, independent accountants, legal counsel and other service providers. In addition, the Advisor furnishes office space and facilities required for conducting the business of the Funds and pays the compensation of the Funds’ officers, employees and Trustees affiliated with the Advisor. The Advisor does not receive a fee for administrative services provided to the Funds.

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY Mellon”) serves as Co-Administrator to the Funds and provides facilities, equipment and personnel to carry out certain administrative services related to the Funds. BNY Mellon also serves as the fund accounting agent for each of the Funds and provides certain accounting services such as computation of the Funds’ net asset value and maintenance of the Funds’ books and financial records. Under the Administration and Accounting Services Agreement, BNY Mellon receives a fee for its services payable by the Funds based on the Funds’ average net assets.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017, BNY Mellon received the following fees for fund administration and accounting services:

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$ 25,864	\$ 25,653	\$ 25,778
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	\$ 25,810	\$ 25,862	\$ 25,763

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per share for each class of shares of each Fund is determined each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading or (at the Fund’s option) on days the primary trading markets for the Fund’s portfolio instruments are open (“Value Date”) as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time or such other time as determined by the NYSE). The Funds will not treat an intraday unscheduled disruption in NYSE trading as a closure of the NYSE and will price their shares as of the regularly scheduled NYSE closing time, if the particular disruption directly affects only the NYSE (Value Time”). The NAV per share of each class of shares

of the Funds is computed by dividing the value of net assets of each class (i.e., the value of the assets less the liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the class. All expenses, including fees paid to the Advisor and Co-Administrators, are accrued daily and taken into account for the purpose of determining the NAV.

Portfolio Security Valuation. The value of an equity security traded on one or more U.S. exchanges (and not subject to restrictions against sale by the Fund on such exchanges) will be valued at the last available quoted sale price on the primary trading exchange for the security as of the Value Time on the Value Date. If there was no sale on the primary exchange on the Value Date, the most recent bid shall be used. Securities for which the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. (“NASDAQ”) provides a NASDAQ Official Closing Price (“NOCP”) will be valued at the NOCP. Over-the-counter common and preferred stocks quoted on NASDAQ or in another medium for which no NOCP is calculated by NASDAQ and securities traded on an exchange for which no sales are reported on the Value Date are valued at the most recent bid quotation on the Value Date on the relevant exchange or market as of the Value Time. An equity security not traded in the United States but listed on a foreign exchange shall be valued at the closing price on the principal foreign exchange where the security is traded, and if a closing price is not available the last bid price shall be used. Investment company securities are valued at the NAV per share calculated for such securities on the Value Date. Exchange-traded options, futures and options on futures are valued at their most recent sale price on the exchange on which they are primarily traded. Equity securities for which market quotations (i) are not readily available or (ii) do not accurately reflect the value of the securities, as determined by the Advisor, are valued at fair value using the Trust’s pricing and valuation procedures. Significant bid-ask spreads, or infrequent trading may indicate a lack of readily available market quotations.

Debt securities will generally be valued at the evaluated price determined by an approved pricing agent using methods such as matrix pricing, its proprietary calculation model or dealer-supplied valuations. When an evaluated price is not readily available from a pricing service or independent broker-dealer, the value obtained is deemed to be unreliable, or there is a significant valuation event affecting the value of a security, the “fair value” of a security shall be determined by the Valuation Committee in accordance with Trust procedures. Fixed income securities with 60 days or less to maturity at the time of purchase may be valued at amortized cost, unless such method is determined by the Pricing Committee to be inappropriate due to credit or other impairments of the issuer.

Generally, foreign equity securities denominated in foreign currencies are valued in the foreign currency and then converted into its U.S. dollar equivalent using the foreign exchange quotation in effect at the Value Time on the day the security’s value is determined.

Other types of securities and assets owned by a Fund (for example, rights and warrants) are valued using procedures contained in the Trust’s pricing and valuation procedures.

In situations where it is determined that market quotations are not readily available from a pricing service or independent broker-dealer, or if the valuations are deemed to be unreliable or do not accurately reflect the value of the securities, Board-approved “fair valuation” methodologies will be used. “Fair value” shall be deemed to be the amount that the Fund might reasonably expect to receive for the security (or asset) upon its current sale. Each such determination will be based on a consideration of all relevant factors, which are likely to vary from one pricing context to another. Under the Trust’s pricing and valuation procedures, fair valuation methodologies may also be used in situations such as (i) a price is determined to be stale (for example, it cannot be valued using the standard pricing method because a recent sale price is not available) on more than five consecutive days on which a Fund calculates its NAV; or (ii) a significant valuation event is determined to have occurred pursuant to the Trust’s pricing and valuation procedures. A significant valuation event may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: (i) a significant event affecting the value of a security or other asset of the Fund that is traded on a foreign exchange or market has occurred between the time when the foreign exchange or market closes and the Value Time; (ii) one or more markets in which a security or other asset of the Fund trades is closed for a holiday on a Fund Value Date or, has closed or is disrupted as a result of unusual or extraordinary events (e.g., natural disasters, civil unrest, imposition of capital controls, etc.); (iii) there is an unusually large movement, between the Value Time on the previous day and today’s Value Time, in the value of one or more securities indexes that the Fund uses as a “benchmark” or that are determined by the Pricing Committee to be relevant to the Fund’s portfolio investments; or (iv) some other market or economic event (e.g., a bankruptcy filing) would cause a security or other asset of the Fund to experience a significant change in value. If it has been determined that a significant valuation event has occurred, the Board may value each security pursuant to the Trust’s fair value pricing procedures.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreements, the Advisor places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for the Funds' accounts with brokers or dealers it selects in its discretion.

Purchases and sales of securities can be principal transactions in the case of debt securities and equity securities traded other than on an exchange. The purchase or sale of equity securities will frequently involve the payment of a commission to a broker-dealer who effects the transaction on behalf of a Fund. Debt securities normally will be purchased or sold from or to issuers directly or to dealers serving as market makers for the securities at a net price. Generally, money market securities are traded on a net basis and do not involve brokerage commissions. Under the 1940 Act, persons affiliated with the Funds, the Advisor or the Distributor are prohibited from dealing with the Funds as a principal in the purchase and sale of securities unless a permissive order allowing such transactions is obtained from the SEC or the transaction complies with requirements of certain SEC rules applicable to affiliated transactions.

Trade Allocation and Aggregation

Investment decisions for the Funds, and for the other investment advisory clients of the Advisor, are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. At times, two or more clients may also simultaneously purchase or sell the same security. In these cases, the Advisor may combine or aggregate purchase or sale orders for more than one client including the Funds. Such aggregation may be able to reduce commission costs or market impact costs on a per-share and per-dollar basis. The decision to aggregate is only made after a determination that: the aggregation is consistent with the Advisor's duty to seek best execution; it will not result in favoring any account over another; it does not systematically advantage or disadvantage any account; it does not receive any additional compensation or remuneration solely as the result of the aggregation; and each participating account will receive the average share price and will share pro rata in the transaction costs. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more clients will have an adverse effect on other clients.

Equity Aggregation & Allocation

There may be occasions when equity clients may pay disparate transaction costs due to minimum charges per account imposed by either the broker effecting the transaction or the Funds' custodian. If there is an open order and a subsequent similar order for the same security for a different account is received by the Advisor's trading desk, such subsequent order will generally be aggregated with any remainder of the original order consistent with the considerations set forth above.

The Advisor may determine that an equity order will not be aggregated with other orders for a number of reasons. When the Advisor determines that multiple orders cannot be aggregated for equity clients, procedures have been adopted that seek to ensure client account orders are treated fairly and equitably over time.

Fixed Income Aggregation & Allocation

The Advisor is committed to ensuring that client account orders are treated fairly and equitably over time. The Advisor recognizes that certain types of securities may be better suited for particular accounts given each account's benchmarks and/or investment restrictions. In allocating orders to fixed income clients, the Advisor first determines that the securities are consistent with guidelines and a particular style of account. The Advisor then addresses specific account needs, which generally include, among other factors, a review of portfolio duration, sector allocation, security characteristics, cash positions and typical size of positions within the account.

In most instances, the portfolio manager prioritizes the allocation of a bond among accounts in order to meet the best "fit and need." Factors considered in such prioritization include: specific needs, amount of cash available, state specific needs, amount of portfolio in similar types of credits, current maturity structure of portfolio, and whether

the account was allocated bonds in recent purchases. As a result of this approach, not all eligible accounts will participate in every available opportunity. It is our policy to allocate various purchases over time in a manner that is fair to all clients and we monitor these allocations to help ensure this occurs.

Trading Costs

Trading involves transaction costs. Transactions with dealers serving as primary market makers reflect the spread between the bid and asked prices. The Funds may purchase securities during an underwriting, which will include an underwriting fee paid to the underwriter. Purchases and sales of common stocks are generally placed by the Advisor with broker-dealers which, in the judgment of the Advisor provide prompt and reliable execution at favorable security prices and reasonable commission rates.

The Advisor is obligated to exercise its fiduciary obligation to seek and obtain best execution of Funds' transactions under the circumstances of the particular transaction. The Advisor seeks to satisfy its best execution obligation by creating the conditions under which best execution is most likely to occur, i.e., by following policies and procedures designed to achieve it.

The Funds have no obligation to deal with any dealer or group of dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities. Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees, the Advisor is primarily responsible for portfolio decisions and the placing of portfolio transactions. While the Advisor generally seeks reasonably competitive spreads or commissions, the Funds will not necessarily be paying the lowest spread or commission available.

Broker-Dealer Selection

The Advisor's objective for each transaction is to seek the broker most capable of providing the brokerage services necessary in obtaining the best execution, while taking into consideration factors such as: ability to minimize trading costs, level of trading expertise, infrastructure, ability to provide information or services, financial condition and counterparty risk, confidentiality provided by broker-dealer, evaluations of execution quality, ability to prospect for and find liquidity, overall responsiveness, and willingness to commit capital. These considerations (and others as relevant) guide the selection of the appropriate venue (e.g., an ECN or alternative trading system ("ATS"), a traditional broker, or a crossing network, etc.) in which to place an order and the proper strategy with which to trade.

The Advisor may not consider sales of RBC Fund shares as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the RBC Funds.

Consistent with achieving best execution, a Fund may participate in "commission recapture" programs, under which brokers or dealers used by the Fund remit a portion of brokerage commissions to the particular Fund from which they were generated. Subject to oversight by the Funds' Board of Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for the selection of brokers or dealers with whom a Fund executes trades and for ensuring that a Fund receives best execution in connection with its portfolio brokerage transactions. Participation in a commission recapture program is not expected to have a material impact on either expenses or returns of those Funds utilizing the program.

The Advisor may use soft dollars to acquire proprietary or third party of research in equity accounts. The Advisor selects broker-dealers based on their ability to provide quality executions and the belief that the research information and other services provided by such broker-dealer may benefit client accounts, including the Funds. The Advisor may cause a Fund to pay commissions higher than another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting the same transaction if the Advisor believes the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker.

The Advisor's Equity Trade Oversight Committee regularly reviews the soft dollar arrangements to ensure that soft dollar arrangements are consistent with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, commissions are priced at competitive levels, that best execution is sought, and the brokerage and research services being paid for with soft dollars continue to be used to directly assist us in our investment decision-making process.

By allocating transactions in this manner, the Advisor can supplement its own research and analysis with the views and information of securities firms and other research providers. These items, which in some cases may also be

purchased for cash, include such matters as general economic and securities market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities and recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities. The advisory fees paid by the Funds are not reduced because the Advisor and their affiliates receive such services.

The following table shows total brokerage commissions paid by the Funds during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Total Brokerage Commissions

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	\$ 453	\$ 371	\$ 1,018
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	\$ 446	\$ 295	\$ 339

The Funds did not engage in any brokerage transactions involving any broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Trust or the Advisor during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017.

As of March 31, 2017, the Funds held the following investments in securities of their regular broker-dealers:

Fund	Issuer	Aggregate Value of Issuer's Securities Owned
RBC Short Duration Fixed Income Fund	Bank of America Corp.	\$ 399,306
	Barclays plc	200,126
	Citigroup, Inc.	272,934
	Goldman Sachs Group	413,399
	JP Morgan Chase Bank	310,392
	Morgan Stanley	203,830
	Wells Fargo & Co.	150,505
RBC Ultra-Short Fixed Income Fund	Citigroup, Inc.	125,429
	Goldman Sachs Group	262,426
	JP Morgan Chase Bank	311,931
	Morgan Stanley	75,674
	Wells Fargo & Co.	202,860

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Changes may be made in the Funds' portfolios consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Funds whenever such changes are believed to be in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of total purchases or sales of portfolio securities by the average monthly value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in higher brokerage expenses. The portfolio turnover rates for each of the Funds are set forth in the Financial Highlights section of each Fund's Prospectus.

TAXATION

The following is a summary of certain additional tax considerations generally affecting a Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

This "Taxation" section is based on the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and applicable regulations in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to the Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

This is for general information only and not tax advice. All investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and foreign tax provisions applicable to them.

TAXATION OF THE FUNDS. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year as a RIC (sometimes referred to as a “regulated investment company” or “fund”) under Subchapter M of the Code. If a Fund so qualifies, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, generally, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders.

In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, each Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- **Distribution Requirement**—A Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).
- **Income Requirement**—A Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and 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 from its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from qualified publicly traded partnerships (“QPTPs”).
- **Asset Diversification Test**—A Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification test at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by a Fund for purposes of the Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to such type of investment may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to satisfy these requirements. See, “Tax Treatment of Portfolio Securities” below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, a Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Asset Diversification Test which may have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance. In lieu of potential disqualification, a Fund may be permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy the Asset Diversification Test or Income Requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Each Fund may use “equalization accounting” (in lieu of making some cash distributions) in determining the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed. If a Fund uses equalization accounting, it will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that a Fund’s allocation 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. If, as a result of such adjustment, the Fund fails to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund will not qualify that year as a regulated investment company the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on a Fund's income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, a Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more. Moreover, the Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a regulated investment company if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. For investors that hold their Fund shares in a taxable account, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher taxes. This is because a fund with a high turnover rate is likely to accelerate the recognition of capital gains and more of such gains are likely to be taxable as short-term rather than long-term capital gains in contrast to a comparable fund with a low turnover rate. Any such higher taxes would reduce the Fund's after-tax performance. See, "Taxation of Fund Distributions—Distributions of Capital Gains" below.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, a Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, rules similar to those that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals are applicable to RICs. Thus, if a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year beginning after December 22, 2010, the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. However, for any net capital losses realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, the Fund is only permitted to carry forward such capital losses for eight years as a short-term capital loss. Under a transition rule, capital losses arising in a taxable year beginning after December 22, 2010 must be used before capital losses realized in a taxable year beginning on or before December 22, 2010. The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% "change in ownership" of a Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of a Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate (or, in the case of those realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, to expire unutilized), thereby reducing a Fund's ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to a Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Funds undertake no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond a Fund's control, there can be no assurance that a Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if a Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by a Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year (see, "Taxation of Fund Distributions - Distributions of capital gains" below). A "qualified late year loss" includes:

- (i) any net capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, or if there is no net capital loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after that date (“post-October losses”), and
- (ii) the sum of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year over specified gains incurred after October 31 of such taxable year, and (b) other ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year over other ordinary gains incurred after December 31 of the such taxable year.

The terms “specified losses” and “specified gains” mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with respect to such property), foreign currency losses and gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms “ordinary losses” and “ordinary gains” mean other ordinary losses and gains that are not described in the preceding sentence.

Undistributed Capital Gains. A Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. The Funds currently intend to distribute net capital gains. If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the highest corporate tax rate. If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Federal Excise Tax. To avoid a 4% non-deductible excise tax, a Fund must distribute by December 31 of each year an amount equal to at least: (1) 98% of its ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of capital gain net income (that is, the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges, adjusted for ordinary losses) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year, and (3) any prior year undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. A Fund may elect to defer to the following year any net ordinary loss incurred for the portion of the calendar year which is after the beginning of the Fund’s taxable year. Also, a Fund will defer any “specified gain” or “specified loss” which would be properly taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31. Any net ordinary loss, specified gain, or specified loss deferred shall be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year.

Generally, each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid any material liability for federal income and excise tax, but can give no assurances that all or a portion of such liability will be avoided. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in the Fund having to pay an excise tax.

Foreign Income Tax. Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income tax withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of the Fund. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which entitle a Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax on such income.

It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of a Fund’s assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Under certain circumstances (described below), a Fund may elect to pass-through foreign tax credits to shareholders, although it reserves the right not to do so.

TAXATION OF FUND DISTRIBUTIONS. Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each taxable year. Distributions by a Fund will be treated in the manner described below regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund (or of another fund). The Funds will send you information annually as to the federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Distributions of Net Investment Income. Each Fund receives ordinary income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. The Fund may also recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but

not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes a Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. If you are a taxable investor, distributions of net investment income generally are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits. In the case of a Fund whose strategy includes investing in stocks of corporations, a portion of the income dividends paid to you may be qualified dividends eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. See the discussion below under the headings, "Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals" and "Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations".

Distributions of Capital Gains. Each Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares in a Fund. Any net short-term or long-term capital gain realized by a Fund (net of any capital loss carryovers) generally will be distributed once each year and may be distributed more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

Returns of Capital. Distributions by a Fund that are not paid from earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in his shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of his shares. Thus, the portion of a distribution that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in his Fund shares (but not below zero), and will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons including, among others, a Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments.

Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals. Ordinary income dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals and other noncorporate shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. "Qualified dividend income" means dividends paid to a Fund (a) by domestic corporations, (b) by foreign corporations that are either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States, or (ii) are eligible for benefits under certain income tax treaties with the United States that include an exchange of information program, or (c) with respect to stock of a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Both a Fund and the investor must meet certain holding period requirements to qualify Fund dividends for this treatment. Specifically, a Fund must hold the stock for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, investors must hold their Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before a Fund distribution goes ex-dividend. Income derived from investments in derivatives, fixed-income securities, U.S. REITs, PFICs, and income received "in lieu of" dividends in a securities lending transaction generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income. If the qualifying dividend income received by a Fund is equal to or greater than 95% of the Fund's gross income (exclusive of net capital gain) in any taxable year, all of the ordinary income dividends paid by the Fund will be qualifying dividend income.

Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by a Fund may qualify for the 70% corporate dividends-received deduction. The portion of dividends paid by a Fund that so qualifies will be reported by the Fund to shareholders each year and cannot exceed the gross amount of dividends received by the Fund from domestic (U.S.) corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions that apply to both a Fund and the investor. Specifically, the amount that a Fund may report as eligible for the dividends-received deduction will be reduced or eliminated if the shares on which the dividends earned by the Fund were debt-financed or held by the Fund for less than a minimum period of time, generally 46 days during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, if your Fund shares are debt-financed or held by you for less than a 46-day period then the dividends-received deduction for Fund dividends on your shares may also be reduced or eliminated. Even if reported as dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction, all dividends (including any deducted portion) must be included in your alternative minimum taxable income calculation. Income derived by a Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Impact of Realized but Undistributed Income and Gains, and Net Unrealized Appreciation of Portfolio Securities. At the time of your purchase of shares, a Fund's net asset value may reflect undistributed income,

undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation of portfolio securities held by the Fund. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable, and would be taxed as ordinary income (some portion of which may be taxed as qualified dividend income), capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. A Fund may be able to reduce the amount of such distributions from capital gains by utilizing its capital loss carryovers, if any.

Pass-Through of Foreign Tax Credits. If more than 50% of a Fund's total assets at the end of a fiscal year is invested in foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through to you your pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, the Fund may report more taxable income to you than it actually distributes. You will then be entitled either to deduct your share of these taxes in computing your taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against your U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders). A Fund will provide you with the information necessary to claim this deduction or credit on your personal income tax return if it makes this election. No deduction for foreign tax may be claimed by a noncorporate shareholder who does not itemize deductions or who is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by a Fund due to certain limitations that may apply. The Fund reserves the right not to pass through to its shareholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. Additionally, any foreign tax withheld on payments made "in lieu of" dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders.

U.S. Government Securities. Income earned on certain U.S. government obligations is exempt from state and local personal income taxes if earned directly by you. States also grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment or reporting requirements that must be met by a Fund. Income on investments by a Fund in certain other obligations, such as repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government obligations, commercial paper and federal agency-backed obligations (e.g., Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities), generally does not qualify for tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporations.

Dividends Declared in December and Paid in January. Ordinarily, shareholders are required to take distributions by the Fund into account in the year in which the distributions are made. However, dividends declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month will be deemed to have been received by the shareholders (and made by the Fund) on December 31 of such calendar year if such dividends are actually paid in January of the following year. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year in accordance with the guidance that has been provided by the IRS.

Medicare Tax. A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. "Net investment income," for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder's net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

SALES, EXCHANGES, AND REDEMPTIONS. Sales, exchanges and redemptions (including redemptions in-kind) of Fund shares are taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. If you redeem your Fund shares, the IRS requires you to report any gain or loss on your redemption. If you held your shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss that you realize will be a capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term, generally depending on how long you have held your shares. Any redemption fees you incur on shares redeemed will decrease the amount of any capital gain (or increase any capital loss) you realize on the sale. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a noncorporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Tax Basis Information. The Funds are required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares where the cost basis of the shares is known by the Funds (referred to as "covered shares"). However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in a Fund through a

tax-advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, or shareholders investing in a money market fund that maintains a stable net asset value. When required to report cost basis, the Funds will calculate it using the Funds' default method of average cost, unless you instruct a Fund in writing to use a different calculation method. In general, average cost is the total cost basis of all your shares in an account divided by the total number of shares in the account. To determine whether short-term or long-term capital gains taxes apply, the IRS presumes you redeem your oldest shares first.

The IRS permits the use of several methods to determine the cost basis of mutual fund shares. The method used will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing share prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds do not recommend any particular method of determining cost basis, and the use of other methods may result in more favorable tax consequences for some shareholders. It is important that you consult with your tax advisor to determine which method is best for you and then notify a Fund in writing if you intend to utilize a method other than average cost for covered shares.

In addition to the Funds' default method of average cost, other cost basis methods offered by the Trust, which you may elect to apply to covered shares, include:

- Single Account Average Cost (SAAC) — the total cost basis of both covered shares and “noncovered shares” (as defined below) in an account are averaged to determine the basis of shares. By electing the single account average cost method, your noncovered shares will be redesignated as covered shares. This election is only available for current shareholders of the Funds.
- First-In First-Out (FIFO) — depletes shares in the order of the acquisition date; the oldest shares are redeemed first.
- Last-In First-Out (LIFO) — depletes shares in the order of the acquisition date; the newest shares are redeemed first.
- High Cost (HIFO) — depletes shares in the order of highest cost per share; the most expensive shares are redeemed first.
- Low Cost (LOFO) — depletes shares in the order of lowest cost per share; the least expensive shares are redeemed first.
- Loss/Gain Utilization (LGUT) — depletes shares with losses prior to shares with gains and short-term shares prior to long-term shares.
- Specific Lot Identification — depletes shares according to the lots chosen by the shareholder. If insufficient shares are identified at the time of disposition, then a secondary default method of first-in first-out will be applied.

You may elect any of the available methods detailed above for your covered shares. If you do not notify a Fund in writing of your elected cost basis method upon the initial purchase into your account, the default method of average cost will be applied to your covered shares. The cost basis for covered shares will be calculated separately from any shares for which cost basis information is not known by the Fund (“noncovered shares”) you may own, unless you elect single account average cost. You may change from average cost to another cost basis method for covered shares at any time by notifying a Fund in writing, but only for shares acquired after the date of the change (the change is prospective). The basis of the shares that were averaged before the change will remain averaged after the date of the change.

With the exception of the specific lot identification method, the Trust first depletes noncovered shares in first in, first out order before applying your elected method to your remaining covered shares. If you want to deplete your shares in a different order then you must elect specific lot identification and choose the lots you wish to deplete first.

A Fund will compute and report the cost basis of your Fund shares sold or exchanged by taking into account all of the applicable adjustments to cost basis and holding periods as required by the Code and Treasury regulations for

purposes of reporting these amounts to you and the IRS. However a Fund is not required to, and in many cases a Fund does not possess the information to, take all possible basis, holding period or other adjustments into account in reporting cost basis information to you. Therefore shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by a Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required by the Code and Treasury regulations when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. Shareholders remain solely responsible for complying with all federal income tax laws when filing their federal income tax returns.

If you hold your Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Wash Sales. All or a portion of any loss that you realize on a redemption of your Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that you buy other shares in the Fund (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after your share redemption. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to your tax basis in the new shares.

Redemptions at a Loss Within Six Months of Purchase. Any loss incurred on a redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributed to you by the Fund on those shares.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

TAX TREATMENT OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES. Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to a Fund and, in turn, affect the amount, character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under "Description of Securities and Investment Practices" for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to a Fund.

In General. In general, gain or loss recognized by a Fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

Certain Fixed-Income Investments. Gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by a Fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount which accrued during the period of time the Fund held the debt obligation unless the Fund made a current inclusion election to accrue market discount into income as it accrues. If a Fund purchases a debt obligation (such as a zero coupon security or pay-in-kind security) that was originally issued at a discount, the Fund generally is required to include in gross income each year the portion of the original issue discount which accrues during such year. Therefore, a Fund's investment in such securities may cause the Fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the securities. To generate cash to satisfy those distribution requirements, a Fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of Fund shares.

Investments in Debt Obligations that are at Risk of or in Default Present Tax Issues for a Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether and to what extent a Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent a Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a Fund should allocate payments

received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by a Fund in order to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements and Hedging Transactions. In general, option premiums received by a Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of a Fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by a Fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by the Fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by section 1256 of the Code ("section 1256 contracts"). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options and futures transactions, a Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (including options, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative financial instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Certain of a Fund's investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If a Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures 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 foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease a Fund's ordinary income distributions to you, and may cause some or all of the Fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, a Fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

PFIC Investments. A Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Code as PFICs. In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. When investing in PFIC securities, a Fund intends to mark-to-market these securities under certain provisions of the Code and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of the Fund's fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that a Fund is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. You should also be aware that the designation of a foreign security as a PFIC security will cause its income dividends to fall outside of the definition of qualified foreign corporation dividends. These dividends generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of taxation on qualified dividends when distributed to you by a Fund. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, a Fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Fund to make a mark-to-market election. If a Fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on a Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

Investments in Convertible Securities. Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a "single property" consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a premium (i.e., for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder's exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (e.g., an exchange-traded note or ETN issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a return based on the performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received generally are qualified dividend income and eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles.

Investments in Securities of Uncertain Tax Character. A Fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by a Fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the Fund, requiring the Fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING. By law, a Fund may be required to withhold a portion of your taxable dividends and sales proceeds unless you:

- provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number,
- certify that this number is correct,
- certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, and
- certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

A Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 28% of any distributions or proceeds paid. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding and information reporting.

EFFECT OF FUTURE TAX LEGISLATION; LOCAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS. The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income, qualified dividend income and capital gain dividends may differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation.

NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS. The foregoing discussion relates only to Federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. persons (i.e., U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates).

Taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual, foreign trust or estate, or foreign corporation ("foreign shareholder") depends on whether the income from the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder. If the income from the Fund is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, ordinary income dividends (including distributions of any net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate) upon the gross amount of the dividend. Such a foreign shareholder would generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund, and distributions of net long-term capital gains that are designated as capital gain dividends. If the income from the Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations.

Under an exemption recently made permanent by Congress, properly designated dividends received by a foreign shareholder are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (a) are paid in respect of a Fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the Fund's U.S. source interest income, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (b) are paid in connection with a Fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gain over the Fund's long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may designate all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and a portion of the Fund's distributions (e.g. interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) may be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding.

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2018. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Shareholders who are not U.S. persons should consult their tax advisors regarding U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Funds including the application of U.S. estate tax.

OTHER INFORMATION

CAPITALIZATION

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust established under a Certificate of Trust dated December 16, 2003 and currently consists of 21 separately managed portfolios, each of which offers one or more classes of shares. The capitalization of the Trust consists solely of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with no par value per share. The Board of Trustees may establish additional portfolios (with different investment objectives and fundamental policies), or additional classes of shares, at any time in the future. Establishment and offering of additional portfolios or classes will not alter the rights of the Trust's shareholders. When issued, shares are fully paid, non-assessable, redeemable and freely transferable. Shares do not have preemptive rights or subscription rights. In any liquidation of a Fund or class, each shareholder is entitled to receive his pro rata share of the net assets of that Fund or class.

VOTING RIGHTS

The Trust is an open-end investment management company and under its Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust, it is not required to hold annual meetings of each Fund's shareholders to elect Trustees or for other purposes. It is not anticipated that the Trust will hold shareholders' meetings unless required by law or the Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust. In this regard, the Trust will be required to hold a meeting to elect Trustees to fill any existing vacancies on the Board if, at any time, fewer than a majority of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders of the Trust. In addition, under applicable law, the Trustees are required to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the removal of a person serving as Trustee if requested in writing to do so by the holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Each Fund may vote separately on matters affecting only that Fund, and each class of shares of each Fund may vote separately on matters affecting only that class or affecting that class differently from other classes.

The Trust's shares do not have cumulative voting rights, so that the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares may elect the entire Board of Trustees, in which case the holders of the remaining shares would not be able to elect any Trustees.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

U.S. Bank, N.A., 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, acts as custodian of the Funds' assets. U.S. Bank, N.A. is responsible for the safekeeping of the Funds' assets and for providing related services.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the transfer agent for the Trust.

The Bank of New York Mellon, 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406, provides certain administrative and fund accounting services to the Funds pursuant to an Administration and Fund Accounting Services Agreement.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Trustees has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018. PwC will audit the Trust's annual financial statements and provide services related to tax compliance and SEC filings. PwC's address is 45 South Seventh Street, Suite 3400, Minneapolis, MN 55402.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Advisor, and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Advisor, and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive,

manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a code). There can be no assurance that the codes will be effective in preventing such activities.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

It is the policy of the Trust to disclose nonpublic Fund portfolio holdings information only when there is a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the nonpublic information. It is also the Trust's policy that no compensation or other consideration may be received by the Trust, the Advisor or any other party in connection with such disclosures. The related procedures are reasonably designed to prevent the use of portfolio holdings information to trade against a Fund, or otherwise use the information in a way that would harm a Fund, and to prevent selected investors from having and using nonpublic information that will allow them to make advantageous decisions with respect to purchasing and selling Fund shares.

The Trust makes portfolio holdings information publicly available in three different ways. With respect to all Funds, complete portfolio holdings information as of the second and fourth fiscal quarter-ends is available in the Funds' semi-annual and annual reports, which are sent to shareholders and are contained in the Funds' Form N-CSR filings. The filings are available at www.sec.gov. All Funds also file Form N-Q which contains complete portfolio holdings as of the first and third fiscal quarter-ends and is similarly available on the SEC's website. In addition, as further described below, all Funds make certain portfolio securities information available on their website which is accessed by using the Funds' link at www.rbcgam.us. Within 15 days of month-end, each Fund's top ten holdings are posted on the Funds' website. Within 10 business days of fiscal quarter-end, each Fund's complete portfolio holdings are posted on the Funds' website.

Once portfolio holdings information has been made public, it may be provided to any third party as of the next business day, including actual and prospective individual and institutional shareholders, intermediaries, and affiliates of the Advisor.

The Trust also provides Fund portfolio holdings information outside of the public disclosure described above. Such information is provided only where there is a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient has a duty of confidentiality, including the duty to not trade on such information. Such duty may be based on the recipient's status (e.g., a fiduciary), or on an agreement between the Trust (or its authorized representative) and the recipient.

Nonpublic holdings information may not be provided without the approval of the Trust's President or her designate (the Funds' CFO or CCO). The President or her designate will approve such disclosure only after (1) concluding that disclosure is in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders, including considering any conflicts of interest presented by such disclosure and (2) ensuring that the recipient has a duty by virtue of a confidentiality agreement, status, contract, or agreement to maintain the confidentiality of the information and not to trade on it.

The Trust has certain ongoing arrangements to provide nonpublic holdings information. No compensation or other consideration is received by the Trust, the Advisor or any other party in connection with such arrangements. The following list identifies the recipients of such information as of the date of this SAI. Unless otherwise stated, there may be no lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed pursuant to these arrangements.

Advisor: Nonpublic holdings information and information derived therefrom is provided on a continuous basis to Advisor employees who have a need to know the information in connection with their job responsibilities, such as investment, compliance, and operations personnel. Such individuals are prohibited from trading on the basis of nonpublic holdings information and are subject to the reporting and monitoring obligations of the Advisor's Code of Ethics and the Trust's Code of Ethics.

Trust Board of Trustees: Nonpublic holdings information and information derived therefrom may be provided on a quarterly or more frequent basis to the Board of Trustees, particularly in connection with quarterly Board meetings. Such individuals are prohibited from trading on the basis of Nonpublic Holdings Information and are subject to the reporting and monitoring obligations of the Trust's Code of Ethics.

Trust Service Providers: U.S. Bank, N.A. (the custodian), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the transfer agent), RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. and BNY Mellon (the co-administrator), Quasar Distributors, LLC (the distributor), the Trust's financial printer, website provider, proxy voting service provider and the like may receive nonpublic holdings information on a continuous or other periodic basis, provided that such organization has a duty to maintain the information in confidence, and not to trade on the basis of such information. For example, the Trust's website provider receives complete Fund holdings on a monthly basis with a four-day delay.

The Trust's outside counsel, independent trustees' counsel and independent registered public accounting firm may receive nonpublic holdings information in connection with their services to the Trust, particularly with respect to quarterly Board meetings and the annual fund audits. Each of these is subject to pre-existing fiduciary duties or duties of confidentiality arising from established rules of professional responsibility and ethical conduct.

Fund Ranking and Ratings Organizations: Nonpublic holdings information may be provided to organizations that provide mutual fund rankings, ratings and/or analysis.

When Required by Applicable Law: Nonpublic holdings information may be disclosed to any person as required by applicable laws, rules and regulations. For example, such information may be disclosed in response to regulatory requests for information or in response to legal process in litigation matters.

On an annual basis, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Board of Trustees on the operation of these policies and procedures, including a list of all parties receiving material nonpublic portfolio holdings information. On a quarterly basis, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Board of Trustees regarding all approvals for disclosure of material nonpublic information during the previous period.

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered hereby, certain portions of which have been omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Registration Statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Reports of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and financial statements and financial highlights of the Funds included in their most recent Annual Reports dated March 31, 2017, are incorporated herein by reference to such Annual Reports. Copies of such Annual Reports for the Funds are available without charge upon request by writing to RBC Funds Trust, 50 South Sixth Street, Suite 2350, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, or telephoning (800) 422-2766 or on the Funds' website at www.rbcgam.us.

The financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 incorporated in this Statement of Additional Information by reference from the Annual Reports for the RBC Fixed Income Funds have been audited by PwC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements and financial highlights have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of said firm, which reports are given upon their authority as experts in auditing and accounting.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THE PROSPECTUS OR THIS SAI OR INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THIS SAI OR THE PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE FUNDS. THIS SAI DOES NOT

CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE FUNDS IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH AN OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

APPENDIX A

RATINGS OF DEBT INSTRUMENTS

CORPORATE AND MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. ("MOODY'S") GLOBAL LONG-TERM RATING SCALE:

Aaa – Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa – Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A – Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba – Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B – Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa – Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca – Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C – Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a '(hyb)' indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

STANDARD & POOR'S FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC ("S&P") LONG-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS:

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on a financial obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the financial obligation and the promise S&P imputes; and;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

AAA – An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA – An obligation rated ‘AA’ differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A – An obligation rated ‘A’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB – An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C – Obligations rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’, ‘CC’, and ‘C’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘C’ the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB – An obligation rated ‘BB’ is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B – An obligation rated ‘B’ is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated ‘BB’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC – An obligation rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC – An obligation rated ‘CC’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The ‘CC’ rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C – An obligation rated ‘C’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D – An obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

NR – This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

The ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

STATE, MUNICIPAL NOTES AND TAX-EXEMPT DEMAND NOTES

MOODY'S SHORT-TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS:

The Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate US municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels—MIG 1 through MIG 3—while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

MIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

MOODY'S DEMAND OBLIGATION RATINGS:

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scale.

VMIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

S&P MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM NOTE RATINGS:

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

– Amortization schedule- the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

– Source of payment- the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1 – Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 – Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 – Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

MOODY’S GLOBAL SHORT-TERM RATINGS:

Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Prime-1 (P-1) – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-2 (P-2) – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-3 (P-3) – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

Not Prime - (NP) – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P SHORT-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS:

A-1 – A short-term obligation rated ‘A-1’ is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 – A short-term obligation rated ‘A-2’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 – A short-term obligation rated ‘A-3’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B – A short-term obligation rated ‘B’ is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C – A short-term obligation rated ‘C’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

D – A short-term obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

INTERNATIONAL LONG-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

FITCH RATINGS LTD. (“FITCH”):

International credit ratings relate to either foreign currency or local currency commitments and, in both cases, assess the capacity to meet these commitments using a globally applicable scale. As such, both foreign currency and local currency international ratings are internationally comparable assessments.

The local currency international rating measures the likelihood of repayment in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is domiciled and hence does not take account of the possibility that it will not be possible to convert local currency into foreign currency, or make transfers between sovereign jurisdictions (transfer and convertibility (T&C) risk).

Foreign currency ratings additionally consider the profile of the issuer or note after taking into account transfer and convertibility risk. This risk is usually communicated for different countries by the Country Ceiling, which “caps” the foreign currency ratings of most, though not all, issuers within a given country.

Where the rating is not explicitly described in the relevant rating action commentary as local or foreign currency, the reader should assume that the rating is a “foreign currency” rating (i.e. the rating is applicable for all convertible currencies of obligation).

AAA – Highest Credit Quality. ‘AAA’ ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA – Very High Credit Quality. ‘AA’ ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A – High Credit Quality. ‘A’ ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB – Good Credit Quality. ‘BBB’ ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB – Speculative. ‘BB’ ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B – Highly Speculative. ‘B’ ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC – Substantial Credit Risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC – Very High Levels Of Credit Risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C – Exceptionally High Levels Of Credit Risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a ‘C’ category rating for an issuer include:

- the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
- Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of ‘RD’ or ‘D’ to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.

RD – Restricted Default. ‘RD’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D – Default. ‘D’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

“Imminent” default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency’s opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer’s financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note:

The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-Term IDR category, or to Long-Term IDR categories below ‘B’.

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

FITCH:

For those countries in which foreign and local currency sovereign ratings are below ‘AAA’, and where there is demand for such ratings, Fitch Ratings will provide National Ratings. It is important to note that each National Rating scale is unique and is defined to serve the needs of the local market in question.

The National Rating scale provides a relative measure of creditworthiness for rated entities only within the country concerned. Under this rating scale, an ‘AAA’ Long-Term National Rating will be assigned to the lowest relative risk within that country, which, in most but not all cases, will be the sovereign state.

The National Rating scale merely ranks the degree of perceived risk relative to the lowest default risk in that same country. Like local currency ratings, National Ratings exclude the effects of sovereign and transfer risk and exclude the possibility that investors may be unable to repatriate any due interest and principal repayments. It is not related to the rating scale of any other national market. Comparisons between different national scales or between an individual national scale and the international rating scale are therefore inappropriate and potentially misleading. Consequently they are identified by the addition of a special identifier for the country concerned, such as ‘AAA(arg)’ for National Ratings in Argentina.

In certain countries, regulators have established credit rating scales, to be used within their domestic markets, using specific nomenclature. In these countries, the agency’s National Rating definitions may be substituted by the regulatory scales. For instance, Fitch’s National Short-Term Ratings of ‘F1+(xxx)’, ‘F1(xxx)’, ‘F2(xxx)’ and ‘F3(xxx)’ may be substituted by the regulatory scales, e.g., ‘A1+’, ‘A1’, ‘A2’ and ‘A3’. The below definitions thus serve as a template, but users should consult the individual scales for each country listed on Fitch’s regional websites to determine if any additional or alternative category definitions apply.

AAA(xxx) – ‘AAA’ National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country.

AA(xxx) – ‘AA’ National Ratings denote expectations of very low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country’s highest rated issuers or obligations.

A(xxx) – ‘A’ National Ratings denote expectations of low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions may affect the capacity for timely repayment to a greater degree than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.

BBB(xxx) – ‘BBB’ National Ratings denote a moderate default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions are more likely to affect the capacity for timely repayment than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.

BB(xxx) – ‘BB’ National Ratings denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Within the context of the country, payment is uncertain to some degree and capacity for timely repayment remains more vulnerable to adverse economic change over time.

B(xxx) – ‘B’ National Ratings denote a significantly elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Financial commitments are currently being met but a limited margin of safety remains and capacity for continued timely payments is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment. For individual obligations, this rating may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for extremely high recoveries.

CCC(xxx) – ‘CCC’ National Ratings denote that default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic conditions.

CC(xxx) – ‘CC’ National Ratings denote that default of some kind appears probable.

C(xxx) – ‘C’ National Ratings denote that default is imminent.

RD(xxx) – Restricted Default. ‘RD’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include:

- the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D(xxx) – ‘D’ National Ratings denote an issuer or instrument that is currently in default.

SHORT-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

FITCH:

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream, and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1 – Highest Short-Term Credit Quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2 – Good Short-Term Credit Quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3 – Fair Short-Term Credit Quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B – Speculative Short-Term Credit Quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C – High Short-Term Default Risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD – Restricted Default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

D – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

NATIONAL SHORT-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

FITCH:

F1(xxx) – Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency’s National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a “+” is added to the assigned rating.

F2(xxx) – Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3(xxx) – Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, such capacity is more susceptible to near-term adverse changes than for financial commitments in higher rated categories.

B(xxx) – Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Such capacity is highly susceptible to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C(xxx) – Indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

RD(xxx): Restricted Default. – Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D(xxx) – Indicates actual or imminent payment default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO International Country Code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” or “-” may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’, or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx)’.

APPENDIX B

RBC FUNDS TRUST

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

As registered investment management companies, the RBC Funds (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”) are required to (i) file proxy voting records with the SEC and make them available to shareholders, (ii) provide disclosure describing how proxies of portfolio securities held by the Funds are voted, and (iii) disclose in shareholder reports how individuals can access the Funds’ description of their policies and procedures.

Since each of the Funds of the RBC Funds Trust (the “Trust”) is the beneficial owner of its portfolio securities, the Funds’ Board of Trustees (“Board”), acting on the Funds’ behalf, is responsible for voting portfolio securities. As a practical matter, the Board has delegated this function to RBC Global Asset Management (U.S) Inc. (“RBC GAM (US) or the “Adviser”), the Funds’ Adviser and co-administrator, subject to the Board’s oversight.

All material amendments to these Procedures must either be approved in advance by the Board or ratified by the Board as determined by the RBC Funds Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) upon consultation with Counsel to the Independent Trustees. Non-material amendments to these Procedures may be made by the CCO and reported to the Board at the next scheduled in-person meeting.

Applicable Regulations

See *Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and Proxy Voting Records by Registered Investment Management Companies*, SEC Release Nos. 33-8188, 34-47304, IC-25922, (January 31, 2003), as further described below.

1. Proxy Voting Record

Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 requires that the Funds file complete proxy voting records on an annual basis on Form N-PX, which contains the complete proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30, by no later than August 31 of each year.

Pursuant to Form N-1A, the Funds are required to disclose in their Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) and shareholder reports that proxy voting records are available to shareholders (i) without charge upon request by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) number or through the Funds’ website at a specified address and (ii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

2. Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Pursuant to Form N-1A, the Funds are required to disclose in their SAI the policies and procedures that they use for voting proxies. The disclosure must include the policies the Funds use when there is a conflict of interest between shareholders and the Funds’ Adviser, Sub-Advisers, principal underwriter, or other affiliated person. The disclosure should also include general policies and procedures for voting on specific types of issues.

3. Disclosure Regarding Access to the Funds’ Description of Policies and Procedures

Pursuant to Form N-1A, the Funds are required to disclose in their shareholder reports how individuals can access the Funds’ description of the policies and procedures that they use to vote proxies (i) without charge upon request by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) number, (ii) on the Funds’ website at a specified address, if applicable and (iii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Policies

- The Trust seeks to assure that proxies received by the Trust or its delegate are voted in the best interests of the Trust's shareholders, and has accordingly adopted these policies and procedures on behalf of each Fund.
- Proxies of the Funds' portfolio securities shall generally be voted in accordance with the Adviser's custom proxy guidelines (the "Guidelines"). The Adviser reviews and updates the Guidelines on an ongoing basis as corporate governance best practices evolve. While proxies will generally be voted in accordance with the Guidelines, there may be circumstances where the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Funds' shareholders to vote differently than as contemplated by the Guidelines, or to withhold a vote or abstain from voting.
- Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), owned by VISS Holdings, Inc., an affiliate of Vestar Capital Partners, has been engaged as the Adviser's and Funds' proxy research and voting service. The Adviser has satisfied itself that ISS has implemented adequate policies and procedures, including information barriers, to reasonably guard against and to resolve any conflicts of interest which may arise in connection with its provision of research analyses, vote recommendations, and proxy voting services. The Adviser has no affiliation or material business, professional or other relationship with ISS.
- The Adviser has engaged RBC Global Asset Management Inc., ("RBC GAM Inc."), an affiliate of the Adviser, to review proxy recommendations and votes entered by ISS on the Funds' behalf to confirm adherence to the Guidelines.

Procedures

1. Direction of Ballots to Proxy Voting Agent

The Funds' custodians have been instructed to direct all ballots, meeting notices and other proxy materials to ISS for voting in accordance with the Guidelines. As new Funds under the Trust are established or additional custodial accounts opened for existing Funds, the Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer shall complete all required documentation to ensure proxy ballots for such Funds and accounts are properly directed to ISS.

2. Proxy Vote Overrides

If a portfolio manager or other personnel of the Adviser would like to recommend that a particular proxy be voted in a manner that is different from the Guidelines, such request must be submitted in writing to the Adviser's Proxy Working Group (the "Working Group") using the Adviser's Proxy Override Request Form. The request shall be submitted to the Working Group, of which the Fund's Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer is a member, and must be approved by the Adviser's CIO before being submitted to the Proxy Voting Committee of RBC GAM Inc. for review and approval. If a portfolio manager or other personnel of an affiliated Sub-Adviser would like to recommend that a particular proxy be voted in a manner that is different from the Guidelines, such request shall be submitted in writing to the Proxy Voting Committee of RBC GAM Inc. for review and approval, of which a representative of the Adviser is a member. All proxy vote override requests involving a security held by a Fund will be reviewed by the Adviser's CIO or his delegate. The Fund's Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer will also be notified of such proxy vote override requests. If approved, RBC GAM Inc. will instruct ISS to vote the proxy in accordance with the override request.

All proxy vote override requests, whether approved or declined, involving a security held by one or more of the Funds will be reported to the Governance Committee of the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

3. Oversight and Coordination of Form N-PX Filing

The Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer shall oversee and coordinate the Form N-PX filing process, including the following:

- Identification of respective Funds and Fund accounts held at each Custodian that report to the proxy voting agent and tabulator;

- Maintenance of account groups and/or account identification used in the proxy voting process;
- Review of interim reports, including a review of un-voted meetings and appropriate resolution to such meetings, as necessary;
- Review of voting history for twelve-month reporting period; and
- Review and approval of EDGARized Form N-PX filing and verification that filing was completed within required time frame.

For each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report, and with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote, Form N-PX requires the following information:

- The name of the issuer of the portfolio security
- The exchange ticker symbol and CUSIP number for the portfolio security
- The shareholder meeting date
- A brief identification of the matter voted on
- Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder
- Whether and how the fund cast its vote on the matter
- Whether the fund cast its vote for or against management

4. Board Oversight

The Board fulfills its oversight responsibilities in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Review and approval of the Funds' Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures
- Annual review and adoption of the Adviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines
- Review of reports provided to the Governance Committee of the Board and/or the Board by the Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

Escalation

Exceptions or violations related to these policies and procedures shall be escalated to the Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, the Funds' President, and the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer.

Reporting

The Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer will present an annual summary to the Governance Committee of the Board related to proxy voting matters.

The Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer will provide a summary to the Governance Committee of the Board of all instances in which the Adviser's Proxy Working Group has received and considered requests to vote a proxy in a manner that is different than the Adviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines.

As requested by the Board or the Governance Committee of the Board, other information related to proxy voting activities will be presented by the Funds' Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer.

Recordkeeping

The Fund shall maintain and preserve for a period of not less than seven years (the first two years in an easily accessible place) a copy of these Procedures, as well as any documentation described in these Procedures.

Disclosures

1. Form N-PX

The Funds file Form N-PX annually, which contains complete proxy voting records for the twelve-month period ended June 30, by no later than August 31 of each year.

2. Statement of Additional Information

The Funds disclose in their SAIs the policies and procedures that they use with respect to voting proxies.

The Funds also disclose that voting records are available to shareholders either upon request or through the SEC website.

3. Shareholder Reports

The Funds disclose in their shareholder reports that a description of the Funds' proxy voting policies and procedures is available (i) without charge, upon request; (ii) on the Funds' website; and (iii) on the SEC's website.

The Funds also disclose that voting records are available to shareholders on the Funds' website and on the SEC's website.

Business Owner

RBC Funds Trust Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

Related Policies and Procedures

- Annual Registration Statement Update Procedures

Annual Review

An annual review of these Policies and Procedures to assess adequacy and effectiveness of implementation is conducted in conjunction with the Funds' Rule 38a-1 annual report.

Approval Date

- September 12, 2008

Material Revision Dates

- February 22, 2010 (approved by the Board on March 23, 2010)
- September 1, 2011 (approved by the Board on September 27, 2011)
- June 9, 2015 (approved by the Board on June 18, 2015)
- March 15, 2016 (approved by the Board on March 30, 2016)

Non-Material Revision Dates

- August 19, 2009 (reported to the Board on September 2, 2009)
- October 31, 2009 (reported to the Board on December 1, 2009)
- June 11, 2012 (reported to the Board on June 26, 2012)
- April 30, 2013 (reported to the Board on June 18, 2013)
- March 12, 2015 (reported to the Board on March 31, 2015)
- June 8, 2016 (reported to the Board on June 28, 2016)
- March 13, 2017 (reported to the Board on March 30, 2017)