

ADVISORSHARES TRUST
ADVISORSHARES VICE ETF
NASDAQ Ticker: ACT

**Supplement dated August 19, 2020 to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information
dated November 1, 2019**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the AdvisorShares Vice ETF (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE IN INVESTMENT POLICY

Effective November 1, 2020, the Fund’s non-fundamental investment policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in certain investments will change as follows:

Current Policy	New Policy
The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from tobacco and alcoholic beverages and companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the marijuana and hemp industry or have at least 50% of their company assets dedicated to lawful research and development of cannabis or cannabinoid-related products.	The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of (i) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from tobacco and alcoholic beverages, (ii) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the food and beverage industry, and (iii) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from gaming activities.

As part of this change, the Fund will no longer invest in cannabis or cannabinoid-related investments as a principal investment strategy.

In addition, effective November 1, 2020, the shares of the Fund will be listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. rather than NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and the Fund’s ticker symbol will change from ACT to VICE.

Specific revisions that will be made to the Fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus are set forth below.

Principal Investment Strategies

The “Principal Investment Strategies” section will be replaced with the following:

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of (i) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from tobacco and alcoholic beverages, (ii) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the food and beverage industry, and (iii) companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from gaming activities. The term “gaming activities” includes casinos and casino hotels, sports betting (including internet gambling and racetracks), and lottery services as well as gaming services, gaming technology and gaming equipment (including video games and esports).

The Fund invests primarily in U.S. exchange listed equity securities, including common and preferred stock and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are securities traded on a local stock exchange that represent interests in securities issued by a foreign publicly listed company. The investment strategy typically identifies a wide variety of large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as well as numerous small- and micro-cap stocks.

The Fund concentrates at least 25% of its investments in the food, beverage & tobacco industry group within the consumer staples sector. As of June 30, 2020, a significant portion of the Fund’s portfolio was comprised of companies in the agricultural products sub-industry within the consumer staples sector, although this may change from time to time. In addition to its investment in securities of companies that derive a significant portion of their assets or revenue from tobacco and alcoholic beverages, the food and beverage industry, and gaming activities, the Fund also will seek to invest in equity securities of companies that, in the opinion of the Advisor, engage in other vice-related business activities.

The Advisor may use a variety of methods for security selection and will seek to focus on firms that are fundamentally sound and have shown consistency in their financial results and earnings quality. As the Fund primarily focuses on certain industries, the Advisor intends to select companies with strong operating histories and dominant positions in their respective markets. The Advisor will utilize numerous outside analyst ratings and stock selection rating tools. In addition, the Advisor may invest the Fund’s assets in lesser-known companies that the Advisor believes have a unique opportunity for growth. At times, the Advisor may aim to buy certain out-of-favor stocks believed to be at prices below their intrinsic value, as measured by the Advisor or outside analysts. The Fund may sell a security when the Advisor believes that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available, or to limit position size within the Fund’s portfolio.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The “Cannabis-Related Company Risk” in the “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” section will be replaced with the following:

Gaming Company Risk. The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gaming industry. Companies in the gaming industry include those engaged in casino operations, racetrack operations, sports and horse race betting operations, online gaming operations and/or the provision of related equipment and technologies. Companies in the gaming industry face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. Companies in the gaming industry are also highly regulated, and state and federal legislative changes and licensing issues (as well as the laws of other countries) can significantly impact their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions, the activities in which such companies are allowed to engage and the profitability of companies in the industry. As a result, the securities of gaming companies owned by the Fund may react similarly to, and move in unison with, one another. Furthermore, certain jurisdictions may impose additional restrictions on securities issued by gaming companies organized or operated in such jurisdictions that may be held by the Fund. The gaming industry may also be negatively affected by changes in economic conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary income levels, intense competition, technological developments that may cause these companies to become obsolete quickly, financial resources, markets or personnel. Certain companies in the gaming industry are highly leveraged and have recently experienced financial difficulty. In addition, the gaming industry is characterized by the use of various forms of intellectual property, which are dependent upon patented technologies, trademarked brands and proprietary information. Companies operating in the gaming industry are subject to the risk of significant litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which may adversely affect and financially harm companies in which the Fund may invest.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

ADVISORSHARES SAGE CORE RESERVES ETF

NYSE Arca Ticker: HOLD

**Supplement dated August 19, 2020 to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information
dated November 1, 2019**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF (the “Fund”). It should be read in conjunction with those documents and retained for future reference.

Mr. Mark C. MacQueen no longer serves as a portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Seth B. Henry has replaced Mr. MacQueen as a portfolio manager of the Fund. All references to Mr. MacQueen in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI are hereby deleted and replaced with references to Mr. Henry. In particular, the following changes are made to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI:

The information about Mr. MacQueen under “Portfolio Managers” on page 6 of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

Name and Title	Length of Service with the Sub-Advisor
Seth B. Henry, CFA, Vice President of Portfolio Management	since 2006

The biographical information about Mr. MacQueen on page 13 of the Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

Seth B. Henry, CFA, Vice President of Portfolio Management

Mr. Henry serves as a Vice President of Portfolio Management at the Sub-Advisor. He joined the Sub-Advisor in 2006. His responsibilities include portfolio management, credit analysis, and trading. Mr. Henry received a B.A. in Finance from Hillsdale College in Michigan and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and member of the CFA Institute.

The information about Mr. MacQueen relating to the Fund under “Portfolio Managers” beginning on page 83 of the SAI is deleted and replaced with the following:

Fund Shares Owned by Mr. Henry as of June 30, 2020.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund
Seth B. Henry	\$1 - \$10,000

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2020, Mr. Henry was responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Seth B. Henry	1	\$18	4	\$315	605	\$12,499

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWUS)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWAW)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Alpha Equal Weight ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWEQ)
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: FWDB)
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: YOLO)
AdvisorShares Vice ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: ACT)
(each, a “Fund” collectively, the “Funds”)

Supplement dated July 15, 2020 to each Fund’s currently effective Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in each Fund’s Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

Mr. Robert Parker no longer serves as portfolio manager for the Funds. Mr. Dan Ahrens has replaced Mr. Parker as portfolio manager for AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Alpha Equal Weight ETF and AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF and continues to serve as portfolio manager for the AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF. All references to Mr. Parker in each Fund’s Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI are hereby deleted and the following additional changes are made to certain Funds’ Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and SAIs, as noted below.

Summary Prospectuses and Prospectuses for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Alpha Equal Weight ETF and AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF

The information for Mr. Parker under “Portfolio Manager” in each Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

Name and Title	Length of Service with the Advisor
Dan S. Ahrens, Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer and Portfolio Manager	since 2008

The biographical information for Mr. Parker under “Portfolio Manager” in the “Management of the Fund[s]” section of each Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

Dan S. Ahrens, Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer & Portfolio Manager

Mr. Ahrens is a Managing Director and the Chief Operating Officer of the Advisor. He joined the Advisor in 2008. Prior to joining the Advisor, Mr. Ahrens founded Ahrens Advisors, L.P., an SEC-registered investment advisor, where he acted as portfolio manager to a mutual fund. Before forming Ahrens Advisors, he was President of a mutual fund company, where he launched and served as portfolio manager to multiple funds. During that time, he also was President and Chief Compliance Officer of the funds’ advisor, and acted as President, Treasurer and Financial & Operations Officer of an affiliated broker-dealer firm. He is a published author and has appeared on numerous financial programs, including CNBC, CNN, Fox Business, ABC News and Bloomberg. He has been featured, along with funds under his management, in major national and trade publications including The Economist, New York Times, Financial Times, and The Wall Street Journal. He earned a Bachelor in Business Administration in Finance from Texas Tech University.

SAI for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF and AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Alpha Equal Weight ETF

The information for Mr. Parker under “Portfolio Manager” in the SAI is deleted and replaced with the following:

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager. As of July 15, 2020, Mr. Ahrens was responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Dan S. Ahrens	2	\$58	0	\$0	0	\$0

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

ADVISORSHARES CORNERSTONE SMALL CAP ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker: SCAP

**Supplement dated March 31, 2020 to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information
dated November 1, 2019**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information for the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

At the recommendation of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC, the investment adviser to the series of AdvisorShares Trust (the “Trust”), the Trust’s Board of Trustees approved the liquidation of the Fund pursuant to the terms of a Plan of Liquidation. Accordingly, the Fund is expected to cease operations, liquidate its assets, and distribute the liquidation proceeds to shareholders of record on or about April 16, 2020 (the “Liquidation Date”). Effective at that time, all references to the Fund are deleted.

The last day of trading of Fund shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. is expected to be April 9, 2020. Between the last day of trading and the Liquidation Date, shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell shares in the secondary market. Prior to the last day of trading, shareholders may continue to purchase and sell shares through a broker in the standard manner. Customary brokerage charges may apply to such transactions. Between the last day of trading and the Liquidation Date, the Fund will deviate from its stated investment objective and strategies as it winds up its business and affairs.

On or promptly after the Liquidation Date, the Fund will distribute to its remaining shareholders a liquidating cash distribution equal to the net asset value of the shareholders’ shares as of the close of business on the Liquidation Date. This amount includes any accrued capital gains and dividends. Shareholders remaining in the Fund on the Liquidation Date will not be charged any transaction fees by the Fund. The net asset value of the Fund on the Liquidation Date will reflect the costs of closing the Fund. The liquidating cash distribution to shareholders will be treated as payment in exchange for their shares. The liquidation of Fund shares may be treated as a taxable event. Shareholders should contact their tax adviser to discuss the income tax consequences of the liquidation.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

**Supplement dated January 15, 2020
to the Statement of Additional Information dated November 1, 2019**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Statement of Additional Information and should be read in conjunction with that document.

Effective as of December 27, 2019, all references to the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF (the “Fund”) and Pacific Asset Management, the Fund’s sub-adviser, are deleted.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker: FLRT

**Supplement dated November 12, 2019
to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information
dated November 1, 2019**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information for the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

The Board of Trustees of AdvisorShares Trust approved the proposed reorganization of the Fund into a newly created series of Pacific Global ETF Trust (the “Acquiring Fund”). The proposed reorganization is subject to certain conditions including approval by shareholders of the Fund.

The Acquiring Fund will have the same investment objective and fundamental policies, and substantially similar principal investment strategies, as the Fund. Pacific Global Advisors LLC (“PGA”) will replace AdvisorShares Investments, LLC as investment adviser. Pacific Asset Management will continue as sub-adviser and provide day-to-day portfolio management. The Acquiring Fund will pay PGA a unitary fee at an annual rate of 0.68% of average daily net assets, out of which PGA will pay substantially all operating expenses of the Acquiring Fund excluding interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage fees, extraordinary expenses, fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, and costs of shareholder meetings, litigation, and indemnification.

The proposed reorganization would occur by transferring all of the assets and liabilities of the Fund to the Acquiring Fund in exchange for shares of the Acquiring Fund. As a result, shareholders of the Fund will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and will receive shares of the Acquiring Fund with a value equal to the aggregate net asset value of their shares of the Fund held immediately prior to the reorganization. The proposed reorganization is expected to be a tax-free transaction for federal income tax purposes.

Shareholders of record of the Fund will receive proxy materials soliciting their vote with respect to the proposed reorganization. If approved by shareholders, the reorganization is expected to occur during the fourth quarter of 2019.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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AdvisorShares Trust (the “Trust”) is an investment company offering professionally managed investment portfolios. This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) relates to shares of the following series (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”):

AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: SCAP)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: AADR)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWMC)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWSH)
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: DBLV)
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: CWS)
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: FWDB)
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: MINC)
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: FLRT)
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: YOLO)
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: HDGE)
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: HOLD)
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: VEGA)
AdvisorShares Vice ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: ACT)

This SAI is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with each Fund’s prospectus dated November 1, 2019 (each, a “Prospectus” and collectively, the “Prospectuses”). Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectuses. Copies of each Fund’s Prospectus are available, without charge, upon request by contacting the Trust at the address or telephone number above. Shares of the Funds trade in the secondary market and are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) or NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“NASDAQ”) as shown above (each an “Exchange”).

The Funds’ financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are included in the Trust’s Annual Report to Shareholders, which has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated herein by reference.

The date of this SAI is November 1, 2019.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST

The Trust, an open-end management investment company, was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on July 30, 2007. The Trust is permitted to offer separate series (*i.e.*, funds) and additional series may be created from time to time. As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of the 14 funds listed on the cover page.

Each share issued by a Fund has a pro rata interest in the assets of that Fund. Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (“Board”) with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of the Fund on liquidation. All payments received by the Trust for shares of any Fund belong to that Fund. Each Fund has its own assets and liabilities.

The shares of a Fund are subject to approval for listing on the applicable Exchange and, as described in the Fund’s Prospectus, will trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at, or above net asset value (“NAV”) per share of the Fund.

The AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF offers and issues shares at NAV in aggregated lots (each a “Creation Unit” or a “Creation Unit Aggregation”) of 50,000 or more, and AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF, and AdvisorShares Vice ETF each offer and issue Creation Units consisting of at least 25,000 shares each, generally in exchange for: (i) a basket of individual securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and (ii) an amount of cash (the “Cash Component”). Shares of these Funds are redeemable only in Creation Unit Aggregations and, generally, in exchange for portfolio securities and a specified cash payment. The Trust reserves the right to offer an “all cash” option for creations and redemptions of Creation Units for each Fund. In addition, for each of these Funds, Creation Units may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain a cash deposit with the Trust at least equal to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. In each instance, transaction fees may be imposed that will be higher than the transaction fees associated with traditional in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with SEC requirements applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. See the “Creation and Redemption of Creation Units” section for detailed information.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF offers and issues Creation Units consisting of 50,000 or more shares, and the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF offer and issue Creation Units consisting of at least 25,000 shares, generally in exchange for the deposit of cash totaling the NAV of the Creation Units. Shares of these Funds are redeemable only in Creation Unit Aggregations and, generally, in exchange for a specified cash payment. The Trust reserves the right to offer an in-kind option for creations and redemptions of Creation Units for each of these Funds.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, TECHNIQUES AND RISK FACTORS

General

AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (the “Advisor”) serves as the investment advisor to each Fund. Each Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies, as well as other important information, are described in the Fund’s Prospectus, which should be read together with this SAI. The investment objective of each Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed without the approval of shareholders. Each Fund, except the AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, is a diversified investment company. The AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF is a non-diversified investment company.

The Advisor, subject to the supervision of the Board, provides an investment management program for the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF, and manages the investment of each of those Fund’s assets. The day-to-day portfolio management of each other Fund is provided by a sub-advisor to the Fund and is subject to the oversight of the Advisor and the Board. The sub-advisors (each, a “Sub-Advisor” and collectively, the “Sub-Advisors”), if applicable, are listed in the table below.

Fund	Advisor/Sub-Advisor
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Cornerstone Investment Partners, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ DoubleLine Equity LP
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Newfleet Asset Management, LLC
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Pacific Asset Management
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Ranger Alternative Management, L.P.
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co.
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC

The Advisor and each Sub-Advisor, as applicable, select securities for the Fund's investment pursuant to an "active" management strategy for security selection and portfolio construction. The AdvisorShares Fidelity Beyond Smart Core Bond ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF are "funds of funds" that seek to achieve their investment objectives by investing primarily in other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other exchange-traded products, including, but not limited to, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), exchange-traded currency trusts, and closed-end funds (collectively, "ETPs"), as described in each Fund's Prospectus (each, a "Fund of Funds" and together, the "Funds of Funds"). Other Funds also may invest to a significant extent in ETPs. To the extent a Fund is a Fund of Funds or invests in ETPs, it will be indirectly subject to the risks associated with the portfolio securities and investment techniques of its underlying ETPs.

The investment techniques and instruments described below and in each Fund's Prospectus may, consistent with a Fund's investment objective and investment policies, be used by the Fund if, in the opinion of the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor, such strategies will be advantageous to the Fund. Not all of the Funds will invest in all of the instruments and techniques described below. In addition, each Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its activity with respect to any of the investment techniques described below without changing the Fund's fundamental investment policies, and the Funds will periodically change the composition of their portfolios to best meet their respective investment objectives. For more information about each Fund's principal strategies and risks, please see the Fund's Prospectus.

Borrowing

While the Funds (other than the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF) do not anticipate doing so, each Fund may borrow money for investment purposes. Borrowing for investment purposes is one form of leverage. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk, but also increases investment opportunity. Because substantially all of a Fund's assets will fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligations on borrowings may be fixed, the NAV per share of the Fund will increase more when the Fund's portfolio assets increase in value and decrease more when the Fund's portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case. Moreover, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the returns on the borrowed funds. Under adverse conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales. A Fund may use leverage during periods when its Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, believes that the Fund's investment objective would be furthered.

Each Fund may also borrow money to facilitate management of the Fund's portfolio by enabling the Fund to meet redemption requests when the liquidation of portfolio instruments would be inconvenient or disadvantageous. Such borrowing is not for investment purposes and will be repaid by the Fund promptly.

As required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), a Fund must maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets, including assets acquired with borrowed funds, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of all amounts borrowed. If, at any time, the value of a Fund's assets should fail to meet this 300% coverage test, the Fund, within three days (not including Sundays and holidays), will reduce the amount of the Fund's borrowings to the extent necessary to meet this 300% coverage requirement. Maintenance of this percentage limitation may result in the sale of portfolio securities at a time when investment considerations otherwise indicate that it would be disadvantageous to do so.

In addition to the foregoing, each Fund is authorized to borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes in amounts not in excess of 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets. Borrowings for extraordinary or emergency purposes are not subject to the foregoing 300% asset coverage requirement. Each Fund is authorized to pledge portfolio securities the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, deems appropriate as may be necessary in connection with any borrowings for extraordinary or emergency purposes, in which event such pledging may not exceed 15% of the Fund's assets, valued at cost.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF has established a secured, committed line of credit, which can be used to purchase securities for investment purposes or for other purposes. The Fund will pay interest and other fees in connection with a loan. Interest expense and the amount of any other fees incurred by the Fund in connection with loans will raise the overall expenses of the Fund and may reduce its returns. If the Fund does borrow, its expenses will be greater than comparable funds that do not borrow. If the Fund borrows for investments purchased with loan proceeds, the interest and other fees paid in connection with a loan might be more (or less) than the yield on the investments purchased with the loan proceeds. If those costs are more than the yield on the investments purchased, the Fund's return will be reduced. Additionally, on the maturity date for any loan, the Fund must have sufficient cash available to pay back the lender(s) the amount borrowed.

Loans are typically secured by the assets of the Fund, meaning that the Fund will grant the lender a security interest in some or all of its assets to secure its performance under the related loan. If the Fund were to default in the payment of interest or other fees in connection with a secured loan, fail to repay the principal amount of that loan on maturity, or fail to satisfy other obligations it may owe to the lender in connection with that loan, the lender would have certain rights to foreclose on, take and liquidated assets of the Fund to which it has been granted a security interest to satisfy outstanding amounts in connection with the secured loan.

Cannabis-Related Securities

The AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the marijuana and hemp business ("Cannabis Companies") and in derivatives or other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The Fund will not invest in any Cannabis Company that grows, produces, distributes, or sells cannabis or products derived from cannabis in a country, state, province, locality or other political subdivision where this activity is illegal under applicable law. Cannabis Companies do not include companies that grow, produce, distribute, or sell cannabis or products derived from cannabis inside the U.S. This is the case regardless of whether such a company is listed on a U.S. exchange or an exchange in a country where cannabis is legal. Cannabis Companies do not include companies that grow, produce, distribute, or sell cannabis or products derived from cannabis both in a country where its activities are entirely legal and in the U.S. where its activities are legal under state and local law but not under U.S. federal law. Cannabis Companies do not include those companies whose securities trade on the Canadian Stock Exchange. Cannabis Companies only supply products and/or perform activities that are legal under applicable national and local laws, including U.S. federal, state, and local laws. Cannabis Companies may, however, supply such products and perform such activities in the U.S. to companies that grow, produce, distribute, or sell cannabis or products derived from cannabis in a manner that is legal under state and local law but not under U.S. federal law. Cannabis Companies with a presence in the U.S. may engage in pharmaceutical activities and/or grow, produce, distribute, or sell hemp or products derive from hemp but only if such activities are properly licensed and legal under applicable U.S. federal, state, and local laws. If, after acquiring a Cannabis Company's securities, the Advisor identifies or becomes aware that the company no longer meets the Fund's definition of Cannabis Companies, the Fund will promptly sell that position.

Currency Transactions

Foreign Currencies. Each Fund may invest directly and indirectly in foreign currencies. The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF, in particular, are expected to have investment exposure to foreign currencies. Each Fund may conduct foreign currency transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) or forward basis (*i.e.*, by entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies). Currency transactions made on a spot basis are for cash at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market for buying or selling currency. Although foreign exchange dealers generally do not charge a fee for such conversions, they do realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the counterparty desire to resell that currency to the dealer. When used for hedging purposes, forward currency contracts tend to limit any potential gain that may be realized if the value of the Fund's foreign holdings increases because of currency fluctuations.

Investments in foreign currencies are subject to numerous risks, not the least of which is the fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to the U.S. dollar. Exchange rates fluctuate for a number of reasons.

- Inflation. Exchange rates change to reflect changes in a currency's buying power. Different countries experience different inflation rates due to different monetary and fiscal policies, different product and labor market conditions, and a host of other factors.
- Trade Deficits. Countries with trade deficits tend to experience a depreciating currency. Inflation may be the cause of a trade deficit, making a country's goods more expensive and less competitive and so reducing demand for its currency.
- Interest Rates. High interest rates may raise currency values in the short term by making such currencies more attractive to investors. However, since high interest rates are often the result of high inflation, long-term results may be the opposite.
- Budget Deficits and Low Savings Rates. Countries that run large budget deficits and save little of their national income tend to suffer a depreciating currency because they are forced to borrow abroad to finance their deficits. Payments of interest on this debt can inundate the currency markets with the currency of the debtor nation. Budget deficits also can indirectly contribute to currency depreciation if a government chooses inflationary measures to cope with its deficits and debts.
- Political Factors. Political instability in a country can cause a currency to depreciate. Demand for a certain currency may fall if a country appears a less desirable place in which to invest and do business.

- **Government Control.** Through their own buying and selling of currencies, the world's central banks sometimes manipulate exchange rate movements. In addition, governments occasionally issue statements to influence people's expectations about the direction of exchange rates, or they may instigate policies with an exchange rate target as the goal. The value of a Fund's investments is calculated in U.S. dollars each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. As a result, to the extent that a Fund's assets are invested in instruments denominated in foreign currencies and the currencies appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar, the Fund's NAV as expressed in U.S. dollars (and, therefore, the value of your investment) should increase. If the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to the other currencies, the opposite should occur. The currency-related gains and losses experienced by the Fund will be based on changes in the value of portfolio securities attributable to currency fluctuations only in relation to the original purchase price of such securities as stated in U.S. dollars. Gains or losses on shares of the Fund will be based on changes attributable to fluctuations in the NAV of such shares, expressed in U.S. dollars, in relation to the original U.S. dollar purchase price of the shares. The amount of appreciation or depreciation in the Fund's assets also will be affected by the net investment income generated by the money market instruments in which the Fund invests and by changes in the value of the securities that are unrelated to changes in currency exchange rates.

A Fund may incur currency exchange costs when it sells instruments denominated in one currency and buys instruments denominated in another.

Currency-Related Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments. Although the Funds do not currently expect to engage in currency hedging, each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may use currency transactions in order to hedge the value of portfolio holdings denominated in particular currencies against fluctuations in relative value. Currency transactions include forward currency contracts, exchange-listed currency futures and options thereon, exchange-listed and over-the-counter ("OTC") options on currencies, and currency swaps. A forward currency contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell (with delivery generally required) a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large, commercial banks) and their customers. A forward foreign currency contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows based on the notional difference among two or more currencies and operates similarly to an interest rate swap, which is described below. A Fund may enter into currency transactions with counterparties which have received (or the guarantors of the obligations of which have received) a short-term credit rating of A-1 or P-1 by S&P or Moody's, respectively, or that have an equivalent rating from a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO") or (except for OTC currency options) are determined to be of equivalent credit quality by the Advisor.

A Fund's or an underlying ETP's dealings in forward currency contracts and other currency transactions such as futures, options on futures, options on currencies and swaps will be limited to hedging involving either specific transactions ("Transaction Hedging") or portfolio positions ("Position Hedging"). Transaction Hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of a Fund or an underlying fund, which will generally arise in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of income therefrom. A Fund of Funds or certain of the underlying ETPs may enter into Transaction Hedging out of a desire to preserve the U.S. dollar price of a security when it enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency. A Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs may be able to protect itself against possible losses resulting from changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received by entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of dollars, of the amount of the foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions.

Position Hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to portfolio security positions denominated or generally quoted in that currency. A Fund of Funds or certain of the underlying ETPs use Position Hedging when the Advisor believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar. A Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs may enter into a forward foreign currency contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of its portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward foreign currency contract amount and the value of the portfolio securities involved may not have a perfect correlation since the future value of the securities hedged will change as a consequence of the market between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movement is difficult, and the successful execution of this short-term hedging strategy is uncertain.

A Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs will not enter into a transaction to hedge currency exposure to an extent greater, after netting all transactions intended wholly or partially to offset other transactions, than the aggregate market value (at the time of entering into the transaction) of the securities held in its portfolio that are denominated or generally quoted in or currently convertible into such currency, other than with respect to Proxy Hedging as described below.

A Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs in which it invests may also cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to decline in value relative to other currencies to which that Fund or underlying ETP has or in which that Fund or underlying ETP expects to have portfolio exposure.

To reduce the effect of currency fluctuations on the value of existing or anticipated holdings of portfolio securities, a Fund of Funds or certain of the underlying ETPs may also engage in Proxy Hedging. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which a fund's portfolio is exposed is difficult to hedge or to hedge against the dollar. Proxy hedging entails entering into a forward contract to sell a currency whose changes in value are generally considered to be linked to a currency or currencies in which some or all of a fund's portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated, and to buy U.S. dollars. The amount of the contract would not exceed the value of the fund's securities denominated in linked currencies. For example, if the Advisor considers that the Swedish krona is linked to the euro, the Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs holds securities denominated in krona and the Advisor believes that the value of the krona will decline against the U.S. dollar, the Advisor may enter into a contract to sell euros and buy dollars.

Currency hedging involves some of the same risks and considerations as other transactions with similar instruments. Currency transactions can result in losses to a Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs if the currency being hedged fluctuates in value to a degree or in a direction that is not anticipated. Furthermore, there is risk that the perceived linkage between various currencies may not be present or may not be present during the particular time that a Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs in which it invests is engaging in Proxy Hedging. If a Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs in which it invests enters into a currency hedging transaction, the Fund or the underlying ETP will "cover" its position so as not to create a "senior security" as defined in Section 18 of the 1940 Act.

Currency transactions are subject to risks different from those of other portfolio transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchase and sales of currency and related instruments can be negatively affected by government exchange controls, blockages, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. These actions can result in losses to a Fund or certain of the underlying ETPs in which it invests if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Buyers and sellers of currency futures are subject to the same risks that apply to the use of futures generally. Furthermore, settlement of a currency futures contract for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. Trading options on currency futures is relatively new, and the ability to establish and close out positions on such options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid market, which may not always be available. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate based on factors extrinsic to that country's economy. Although forward foreign currency contracts and currency futures tend 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.

A Fund of Funds may also buy or sell put and call options on foreign currencies either on exchanges or in the OTC market. A put option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a foreign currency at the exercise price until the option expires. A call option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the option expires. 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 the buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options.

Each Fund of Funds may invest in a combination of forward currency contracts and U.S. dollar-denominated market instruments in an attempt to obtain an investment result that is substantially the same as a direct investment in a foreign currency-denominated instrument. This investment technique creates a “synthetic” position in the particular foreign-currency instrument whose performance the manager is trying to duplicate. For example, the combination of U.S. dollar-denominated instruments with “long” forward currency exchange contracts creates a position economically equivalent to a money market instrument denominated in the foreign currency itself. Such combined positions are sometimes necessary when the market in a particular foreign currency is small or relatively illiquid.

The Funds are not required to enter into forward currency contracts for hedging purposes and it is possible that the Funds may not be able to hedge against a currency devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Funds are unable to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates. It also is possible that, under certain circumstances, the Funds may have to limit their currency transactions to qualify as “regulated investment companies” (“RICs”) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”).

The Funds of Funds currently do not intend to enter into forward currency contracts with a term of more than one year, or to engage in Position Hedging with respect to the currency of a particular country to more than the aggregate market value (at the time the hedging transaction is entered into) of its portfolio securities denominated in (or quoted in or currently convertible into or directly related through the use of forward currency contracts in conjunction with money market instruments to) that particular currency.

At or before the maturity of a forward currency contract, the Funds of Funds may either sell a portfolio security and make delivery of the currency, or retain the security and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by buying an “offsetting” contract obligating it to buy, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency.

If a Fund of Funds engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund may later enter into a new forward currency contract to sell the currency. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund will incur a gain or loss to the extent that there has been movement in forward currency contract prices. If forward prices go down during the period between the date a Fund enters into a forward currency contract for the sale of a currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent that the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to buy. If forward prices go up, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to buy exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell.

The Funds of Funds may convert their holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars from time to time, but will incur the costs of currency conversion. Foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, but they do realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they buy and sell various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, and offer to buy the currency at a lower rate if the Fund tries to resell the currency to the dealer.

Foreign Currency Exchange-Related Securities. Each Fund of Funds may invest in foreign currency warrants. Foreign currency warrants such as Currency Exchange WarrantsSM (“CEWsSM”) are warrants which entitle the holder to receive from their issuer an amount of cash (generally, for warrants issued in the United States, in U.S. dollars) which is calculated pursuant to a predetermined formula and based on the exchange rate between a specified foreign currency and the U.S. dollar as of the exercise date of the warrant. Foreign currency warrants generally are exercisable upon their issuance and expire as of a specified date and time. Foreign currency warrants have been issued in connection with U.S. dollar-denominated debt offerings by major corporate issuers in an attempt to reduce the foreign currency exchange risk which, from the point of view of prospective purchasers of the securities, is inherent in the international fixed-income marketplace. Foreign currency warrants may attempt to reduce the foreign exchange risk assumed by purchasers of a security by, for example, providing for a supplemental payment in the event that the U.S. dollar depreciates against the value of a major foreign currency such as the Japanese yen or the euro. The formula used to determine the amount payable upon exercise of a foreign currency warrant may make the warrant worthless unless the applicable foreign currency exchange rate moves in a particular direction (*i.e.*, unless the U.S. dollar appreciates or depreciates against the particular foreign currency to which the warrant is linked or indexed). Foreign currency warrants are severable from the debt obligations with which they may be offered, and may be listed on exchanges. Foreign currency warrants may be exercisable only in certain minimum amounts, and an investor wishing to exercise warrants who possesses less than the minimum number required for exercise may be required either to sell the warrants or to purchase additional warrants, thereby incurring additional transaction costs. In the case of any exercise of warrants, there may be a time delay between the time a holder of warrants gives instructions to exercise and the time the exchange rate relating to exercise is determined, during which time the exchange rate could change significantly, thereby affecting both the market and cash settlement values of the warrants being exercised. The expiration date of the warrants may be accelerated if the warrants should be delisted from an exchange or if their trading should be suspended permanently, which would result in the loss of any remaining “time value” of the warrants (*i.e.*, the difference between the current market value and the exercise value of the warrants), and, in the case the warrants were “out-of-the-money,” in a total loss of the purchase price of the warrants.

Warrants are generally unsecured obligations of their issuers and are not standardized foreign currency options issued by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). Unlike foreign currency options issued by OCC, the terms of foreign exchange warrants generally will not be amended in the event of governmental or regulatory actions affecting exchange rates or in the event of the imposition of other regulatory controls affecting the international currency markets. The initial public offering price of foreign currency warrants is generally considerably in excess of the price that a commercial user of foreign currencies might pay in the interbank market for a comparable option involving significantly larger amounts of foreign currencies. Foreign currency warrants are subject to significant foreign exchange risk, including risks arising from complex political or economic factors.

The Funds of Funds may also invest in principal exchange rate linked securities (“PERLsSM”). PERLsSM are debt obligations the principal on which is payable at maturity in an amount that may vary based on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and a particular foreign currency at or about the time of maturity. The return on “standard” PERLsSM is enhanced if the foreign currency to which the security is linked appreciates against the U.S. dollar, and is adversely affected by increases in the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar; “reverse” PERLsSM are like the “standard” securities, except that their return is enhanced by increases in the value of the U.S. dollar and adversely impacted by increases in the value of foreign currency. Interest payments on the securities are generally made in U.S. dollars at rates that reflect the degree of foreign currency risk assumed or given up by the purchaser of the notes (*i.e.*, at relatively higher interest rates if the purchaser has assumed some of the foreign exchange risk, or relatively lower interest rates if the issuer has assumed some of the foreign exchange risk, based on the expectations of the current market). PERLsSM may in limited cases be subject to acceleration of maturity (generally, not without the consent of the holders of the securities), which may have an adverse impact on the value of the principal payment to be made at maturity.

The Funds of Funds may invest in performance indexed paper (“PIPsSM”). PIPsSM is U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper the yield of which is linked to certain foreign exchange rate movements. The yield to the investor on PIPsSM is established at maturity as a function of spot exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a designated currency as of or about that time (generally, the index maturity two days prior to maturity). The yield to the investor will be within a range stipulated at the time of purchase of the obligation, generally with a guaranteed minimum rate of return that is below, and a potential maximum rate of return that is above, market yields on U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper, with both the minimum and maximum rates of return on the investment corresponding to the minimum and maximum values of the spot exchange rate two business days prior to maturity.

Equity Securities

Each Fund and the underlying ETPs may invest in equity securities. Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company or partnership and consist of common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants to acquire common stock, securities convertible into common stock, and investments in master limited partnerships. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which the Fund invests will cause the NAV per share of the Fund to fluctuate. The U.S. stock market tends to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Each Fund, or an underlying ETP, may purchase equity securities traded in the U.S. on registered exchanges or the over-the-counter market. Each Fund may invest in the types of equity securities described below:

- **Common Stock.** Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.
- **Preferred Stock.** Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock.
- **Warrants.** Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

- **Convertible Securities.** Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third-party.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at a price above their “conversion value,” which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest-rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk, and are often lower-quality securities.

- **Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers.** Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and frequent lack of depth of management. The securities of smaller companies are often traded in the over-the-counter market and even if listed on a national securities exchange may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies are less likely to be liquid, may have limited market stability, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established growth companies or the market averages in general.
- **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to real estate development and oil and gas industries, but they also may finance motion pictures, research and development and other projects. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership.

The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or the oil and gas industries.

- **Rights.** A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Rights normally have a short life of usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the public offering price. An investment in rights may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.
- **Investments in Foreign Equity Securities.** A Fund may invest in the equity securities of foreign issuers, including the securities of foreign issuers in emerging countries. Emerging or developing markets exist in countries that are considered to be in the initial stages of industrialization. The risks of investing in these markets are similar to the risks of international investing in general, although the risks are greater in emerging and developing markets. Countries with emerging or developing securities markets tend to have economic structures that are less stable than countries with developed securities markets. This is because their economies may be based on only a few industries and their securities markets may trade a small number of securities. Prices on these exchanges tend to be volatile, and securities in these countries historically have offered greater potential for gain (as well as loss) than securities of companies located in developed countries.

Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)

Each Fund may, and the AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF intend to, invest in ETNs. ETNs are senior, unsecured unsubordinated debt securities issued by an underwriting bank that are designed to provide returns that are linked to a particular benchmark less investor fees. ETNs have a maturity date and, generally, are backed only by the creditworthiness of the issuer. As a result, the value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market (*e.g.*, the commodities market), changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. ETNs also may be subject to credit risk.

It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment-grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating or there is a decline in the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer, the value of the ETN will decline, as a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation to ETN investors. A Fund must pay an investor fee when investing in an ETN, which will reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal typically is not protected. As is the case with other ETPs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. A Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Fixed Income Securities

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in fixed income securities. The market value of fixed income investments will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect an investing Fund's NAV. Additional information regarding fixed income securities is described below.

- **Duration.** Duration is a measure of the expected change in value of a fixed income security for a given change in interest rates. For example, if interest rates changed by one percent, the value of a security having an effective duration of two years generally would vary by two percent. Duration takes the length of the time intervals between the present time and time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled, or in the case of a callable bond, expected to be received, and weighs them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time.
- **Creditor Liability and Participation on Creditors Committees.** Generally, when a fund holds bonds or other similar fixed income securities of an issuer, the fund becomes a creditor of the issuer. If a Fund is a creditor of an issuer it, may be subject to challenges related to the securities that it holds, either in connection with the bankruptcy of the issuer or in connection with another action brought by other creditors of the issuer, shareholders of the issuer or the issuer itself. A Fund may from time to time participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate with the management of financially troubled issuers of securities held by the Fund. Such participation may subject a Fund to expenses such as legal fees and may make the Fund an "insider" of the issuer for purposes of the federal securities laws, and therefore may restrict the Fund's ability to trade in or acquire additional positions in a particular security when it might otherwise desire to do so. Participation by a Fund on such committees also may expose the Fund to potential liabilities under the federal bankruptcy laws or other laws governing the rights of creditors and debtors. A Fund will participate on such committees only when its Sub-Advisor believes that such participation is necessary or desirable to enforce the Fund's rights as a creditor or to protect the value of securities held by the Fund. Further, a Sub-Advisor has the authority to represent the Trust, or its Fund, on creditors committees or similar committees and generally with respect to challenges related to the securities held by the Fund relating to the bankruptcy of an issuer or in connection with another action brought by other creditors of the issuer, shareholders of the issuer or the issuer itself.
- **Variable and Floating Rate Securities.** Variable and floating rate instruments involve certain obligations that may carry variable or floating rates of interest, and may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature. Such instruments bear interest at rates which are not fixed, but which vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly, or some other reset period, and may have a set floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. A demand instrument with a demand notice exceeding seven days may be considered illiquid if there is no secondary market for such security.
- **Bank Obligations.** Bank obligations may include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and fixed time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third-party, although there is no market for such deposits. A Fund will not invest in fixed time deposits which (1) are not subject to prepayment or (2) provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits) if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in such deposits, repurchase agreements with remaining maturities of more than seven days and other illiquid assets. Subject to the Trust's limitation on concentration, as described in the "Investment Restrictions" section below, there is no limitation on the amount of a Fund's assets which may be invested in obligations of foreign banks which meet the conditions set forth herein.

Obligations of foreign banks involve somewhat different investment risks than those affecting obligations of U.S. banks, including the possibilities that their liquidity could be impaired because of future political and economic developments, that their obligations may be less marketable than comparable obligations of U.S. banks, that a foreign jurisdiction might impose withholding taxes on interest income payable on those obligations, that foreign deposits may be seized or nationalized, that foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls may be adopted which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on those obligations and that the selection of those obligations may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning foreign banks or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to foreign banks may differ from those applicable to United States banks. Foreign banks are not generally subject to examination by any United States Government agency or instrumentality.

Debt Securities. Fixed income securities are debt securities. A debt security is a security consisting of a certificate or other evidence of a debt (secured or unsecured) on which the issuing company or governmental body promises to pay the holder thereof a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest for a specified length of time, and to repay the debt on the specified maturity date, as discussed above. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not make regular interest payments but are issued at a discount to their principal or maturity value. Debt securities include a variety of fixed income obligations, including, but not limited to, corporate debt securities, government securities, municipal securities, convertible securities, and mortgage-backed securities. Debt securities include investment-grade securities, non-investment-grade securities, and unrated securities. Debt securities are subject to a variety of risks, such as interest rate risk, income risk, call/prepayment risk, inflation risk, credit risk, and currency risk.

* **Corporate Debt Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF intends to, invest in corporate debt securities representative of one or more high yield bond or credit derivative indices, which may change from time to time. Selection will generally be dependent on independent credit analysis or fundamental analysis performed by the Fund's Sub-Advisor. A Fund may invest in all grades of corporate debt securities, including below investment-grade securities, as discussed below. See Appendix A for a description of corporate bond ratings. A Fund also may invest in unrated securities.

Corporate debt securities are typically fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities. The primary differences between the different types of corporate debt securities are their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

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

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

* **Below Investment-Grade Debt Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF intends to, invest in below investment-grade securities. Below investment-grade securities, also referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds," are debt securities that are rated lower than the four highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (for example, lower than Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or ("Moody's") lower than BBB- by Standard & Poor's ("S&P")) or are determined to be of comparable quality by the Fund's Sub-Advisor. These securities are generally considered to be, on balance, predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation, and will generally involve more credit risk than securities in the investment-grade categories. Investment in these securities generally provides greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk.

Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high yield securities may be more complex than for issuers of investment-grade securities. Thus, reliance on credit ratings in making investment decisions entails greater risks for high yield securities than for investment-grade debt securities. The success of a fund's advisor in managing high yield securities is more dependent upon its own credit analysis than is the case with investment-grade securities.

Some high yield securities are issued by smaller, less-seasoned companies, while others are issued as part of a corporate restructuring, such as an acquisition, merger, or leveraged buyout. Companies that issue high yield securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with investment-grade securities. Some high yield securities were once rated as investment-grade but have been downgraded to junk bond status because of financial difficulties experienced by their issuers.

The market values of high yield securities tend to reflect individual issuer developments to a greater extent than do investment-grade securities, which in general react to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. High yield securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are investment-grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in junk bond prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, a fund investing in such securities may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

The secondary market on which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the ability of a fund to sell a high yield security or the price at which a fund could sell a high yield security, and could adversely affect the daily NAV of fund shares. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security if a credit-rating agency downgrades the rating of the security below its rating at the time of purchase. However, its Sub-Advisor will monitor the investment to determine whether continued investment in the security is in the best interest of shareholders.

- * **Unrated Debt Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF intends to, invest in unrated debt securities. Unrated debt, while not necessarily lower in quality than rated securities, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand for the issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of getting a rating for their bonds. The creditworthiness of the issuer, as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the security, will be analyzed to determine whether to purchase unrated bonds.
- * **Commercial Paper.** Each Fund and certain of the ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF intends to, invest in commercial paper. Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity ranging from one to 270 days issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers. Such investments are unsecured and usually discounted. Each Fund may invest in commercial paper rated A-1 or A-2 by S&P or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's.
- * **Inflation-Indexed Bonds.** Each Fund and certain of the ETPs may invest in inflation-indexed bonds, which are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if a Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole years' inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. A Fund also may invest in other inflation related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Mortgage-Related Securities. Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF intends to, invest in mortgage-related and asset backed securities. Mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations. See "Mortgage Pass-Through Securities." A Fund also may invest in debt securities which are secured with collateral consisting of mortgage-related securities (see "Collateralized Mortgage Obligations").

The 2008 financial downturn, particularly the increase in delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgages, falling home prices, and unemployment, adversely affected the market for mortgage-related securities. In addition, various market and governmental actions may impair the ability to foreclose on or exercise other remedies against underlying mortgage holders, or may reduce the amount received upon foreclosure. These factors have caused certain mortgage-related securities to experience lower valuations and reduced liquidity. There is also no assurance that the U.S. Government will take action to support the mortgage-related securities industry, as it has in the past, should the economy experience another downturn. Further, future government actions may significantly alter the manner in which the mortgage-related securities market functions. Each of these factors could ultimately increase the risk that a Fund could realize losses on mortgage-related securities.

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

The rate of pre-payments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. To the extent that unanticipated rates of pre-payment on underlying mortgages increase the effective duration of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such security can be expected to increase. The residential mortgage market in the United States recently has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of a Fund’s mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased recently and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of housing values (as has recently been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. Also, a number of residential mortgage loan originators have experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Owing largely to the foregoing, reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for certain mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

- * **Agency Mortgage-Related Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in agency mortgage-related securities. The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is Ginnie Mae. Ginnie Mae is a wholly owned United States government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the United States government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by Ginnie Mae (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (the “VA”).

Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government) include the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation. Fannie Mae purchases conventional (*i.e.*, not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Freddie Mac was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation that issues Participation Certificates (“PCs”), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

On September 6, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with respect to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. FHFA selected a new chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors for each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

In connection with the conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury will purchase a limited amount of each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to maintain a positive net worth in each enterprise. The SPAs contain various covenants that severely limit each enterprise’s operations. In exchange for entering into these agreements, the U.S. Treasury received \$1 billion of each enterprise’s senior preferred stock and warrants to purchase 79.9% of each enterprise’s common stock. Please see “U.S. Government Securities” for additional information on these agreements.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA’s plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the “Reform Act”), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to FHFA’s appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver.

FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s assets available therefor.

In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage-backed securities have the right to replace Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or affect any contractual rights of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

On September 5, 2019, the U.S. Treasury, in response to a directive from President Trump to develop a plan to address the remaining unfinished business from the financial crisis, released a plan to reform America's housing finance system. The plan would end the conservatorship of, and privatize, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, ultimately releasing the entities from government control, subject to certain preconditions. Later that month, the U.S. Treasury and FHFA took a critical step towards implementing the plan by agreeing to allow Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to retain \$25 billion and \$20 billion of their respective profits rather than conveying them to the U.S. Treasury (each entity was previously permitted to retain capital reserves of \$3 billion). There is no set timeline for further administrative action and certain other changes in the plan would require Congressional approval. Notably, the plan does not propose similar significant changes to Ginnie Mae, which guarantees payments on mortgage-related securities backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans such as those issued by the Federal Housing Association or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, but does recommend that Congress authorize the extension of Ginnie Mae's explicit guarantee to qualifying mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by eligible conventional mortgage loans.

- * **Privately Issued Mortgage-Related Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in privately issued mortgage-related securities. Commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers also create pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans. Such issuers may be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage-related securities. Pools created by such non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the former pools. However, timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities or private insurers. Such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof will be considered in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets the Trust's investment quality standards. There can be no assurance that insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. A Fund may buy mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the originators/servicers and poolers, its Sub-Advisor determines that the securities meet the Trust's quality standards. Securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable. A Fund will not purchase mortgage-related securities or any other assets which, in its Sub-Advisor's opinion, are illiquid if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in illiquid securities.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Mortgage pools underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value ratio mortgages and manufactured housing loans, in addition to commercial mortgages and other types of mortgages where a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee is not available. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a privately-issued mortgage-related securities pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans. Subprime loans are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities have had in many cases higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements.

The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by loans that were originated under weak underwriting standards, including loans made to borrowers with limited means to make repayment. A level of risk exists for all loans, although, historically, the poorest performing loans have been those classified as subprime. Other types of privately issued mortgage-related securities, such as those classified as pay-option adjustable rate or Alt-A, have also performed poorly. Even loans classified as prime have experienced higher levels of delinquencies and defaults. The substantial decline in real property values across the U.S. has exacerbated the level of losses that investors in privately issued mortgage-related securities have experienced. It is not certain when these trends may reverse. Market factors that may adversely affect mortgage loan repayment include adverse economic conditions, unemployment, a decline in the value of real property, or an increase in interest rates.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in a Fund's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

A Fund may purchase privately issued mortgage-related securities that are originated, packaged and serviced by third-party entities. It is possible these third-parties could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of mortgage-related securities, and such holders (such as a Fund) could have rights against the third parties or their affiliates. For example, if a loan originator, servicer or its affiliates engaged in negligence or willful misconduct in carrying out its duties, then a holder of the mortgage-related security could seek recourse against the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable. Also, as a loan originator/servicer, the originator/servicer or its affiliates may make certain representations and warranties regarding the quality of the mortgages and properties underlying a mortgage-related security. If one or more of those representations or warranties is false, then the holders of the mortgage-related securities could trigger an obligation of the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable, to repurchase the mortgages from the issuing trust. Notwithstanding the foregoing, many of the third-parties that are legally bound by trust and other documents have failed to perform their respective duties, as stipulated in such trust and other documents, and investors have had limited success in enforcing terms.

Mortgage-related securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities are not subject to a Fund's industry concentration restrictions, set forth below under "Investment Restrictions," by virtue of the exclusion from that test available to all U.S. government securities. In the case of privately issued mortgage-related securities, a Fund takes the position that mortgage-related securities do not represent interests in any particular "industry" or group of industries. Therefore, a Fund may invest more or less than 25% of its total assets in privately issued mortgage-related securities. The assets underlying such securities may be represented by a portfolio of residential or commercial mortgages (including both whole mortgage loans and mortgage participation interests that may be senior or junior in terms of priority of repayment) or portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Mortgage loans underlying a mortgage-related security may in turn be insured or guaranteed by the FHA or the VA. In the case of privately issued mortgage-related securities whose underlying assets are neither U.S. government securities nor U.S. government-insured mortgages, to the extent that real properties securing such assets may be located in the same geographical region, the security may be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable securities in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments that may affect such region and, ultimately, the ability of residential homeowners to make payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages.

Each Sub-Advisor seeks to manage the portion of its Fund's assets committed to privately issued mortgage-related securities in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective, policies and overall portfolio risk profile. In determining whether and how much to invest in privately issued mortgage-related securities, and how to allocate those assets, a Sub-Advisor will consider a number of factors. These include, but are not limited to (1) the nature of the borrowers (*e.g.*, residential vs. commercial), (2) the collateral loan type (*e.g.*, for residential: First Lien – Jumbo/Prime, First Lien – Alt-A, First Lien – Subprime, First Lien – Pay-Option or Second Lien; for commercial: Conduit, Large Loan or Single Asset / Single Borrower), and (3) in the case of residential loans, whether they are fixed rate or adjustable mortgages. Each of these criteria can cause privately issued mortgage-related securities to have differing primary economic characteristics and distinguishable risk factors and performance characteristics.

- * **Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”).** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in CMOs, which are debt obligations of a legal entity that are collateralized by mortgages and divided into classes. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, on a monthly basis. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans or private mortgage bonds, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Fannie Mae, and their income streams.

CMOs are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as “tranches,” with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including pre-payments. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the pre-payment experience of the collateral. In the case of certain CMOs (known as “sequential pay” CMOs), payments of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including pre-payments, are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made to any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

In a typical CMO transaction, a corporation (“issuer”) issues multiple series (*e.g.*, A, B, C, Z) of CMO bonds (“Bonds”). Proceeds of the Bond offering are used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates (“Collateral”). The Collateral is pledged to a third-party trustee as security for the Bonds. Principal and interest payments from the Collateral are used to pay principal on the Bonds in the order A, B, C, Z. The Series A, B, and C Bonds all bear current interest. Interest on the Series Z Bond is accrued and added to principal and a like amount is paid as principal on the Series A, B, or C Bond currently being paid off. When the Series A, B, and C Bonds are paid in full, interest and principal on the Series Z Bond begins to be paid currently. CMOs may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, a Fund may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class (“PAC”) CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass-through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches—known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with a Fund’s investment objectives and policies, its Sub-Advisor may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

- * **Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities, which include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

- * **Other Mortgage-Related Securities.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in other mortgage-related securities, which include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities (“SMBS”). Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing.
- * **CMO Residuals.** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in CMO residuals, which are mortgage securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

The cash flow generated by the mortgage assets underlying a series of CMOs is applied first to make required payments of principal and interest on the CMOs and second to pay the related administrative expenses and any management fee of the issuer. The residual in a CMO structure generally represents the interest in any excess cash flow remaining after making the foregoing payments. Each payment of such excess cash flow to a holder of the related CMO residual represents income and/or a return of capital. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a CMO will depend on, among other things, the characteristics of the mortgage assets, the coupon rate of each class of CMO, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses and the pre-payment experience on the mortgage assets. In particular, the yield to maturity on CMO residuals is extremely sensitive to pre-payments on the related underlying mortgage assets, in the same manner as an interest-only (“IO”) class of stripped mortgage-backed securities. See “Other Mortgage-Related Securities – Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities.” In addition, if a series of a CMO includes a class that bears interest at an adjustable rate, the yield to maturity on the related CMO residual will also be extremely sensitive to changes in the level of the index upon which interest rate adjustments are based. As described below with respect to stripped mortgage-backed securities, in certain circumstances a Fund may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in a CMO residual.

CMO residuals are generally purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers. Transactions in CMO residuals are generally completed only after careful review of the characteristics of the securities in question. In addition, CMO residuals may, or pursuant to an exemption therefrom, may not have been registered under the Securities Act. CMO residuals, whether or not registered under the Securities Act, may be subject to certain restrictions on transferability, and may be deemed “illiquid” and subject to a Fund’s limitations on investment in illiquid securities.

- * **Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities (“ARMBSs”).** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in ARMBSs, which have interest rates that reset at periodic intervals. Acquiring ARMBSs permits a Fund to participate in increases in prevailing current interest rates through periodic adjustments in the coupons of mortgages underlying the pool on which ARMBSs are based. Such ARMBSs generally have higher current yield and lower price fluctuations than is the case with more traditional fixed income debt securities of comparable rating and maturity. In addition, when prepayments of principal are made on the underlying mortgages during periods of rising interest rates, a Fund can reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at rates higher than those at which they were previously invested. Mortgages underlying most ARMBSs, however, have limits on the allowable annual or lifetime increases that can be made in the interest rate that the mortgagor pays. Therefore, if current interest rates rise above such limits over the period of the limitation, a Fund, when holding an ARMBS, does not benefit from further increases in interest rates. Moreover, when interest rates are in excess of coupon rates (*i.e.*, the rates being paid by mortgagors) of the mortgages, ARMBSs behave more like fixed income securities and less like adjustable rate securities and are subject to the risks associated with fixed income securities. In addition, during periods of rising interest rates, increases in the coupon rate of adjustable rate mortgages generally lag current market interest rates slightly, thereby creating the potential for capital depreciation on such securities.
- * **Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities (“SMBSs”).** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in SMBS, which are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBSs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

SMBSs are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or “PO” class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including pre-payments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated pre-payments of principal, a Fund may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

- * **Asset-Backed Securities (“ABSs”).** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in ABSs, which are bonds backed by pools of loans or other receivables. ABSs are created from many types of assets, including auto loans, credit card receivables, home equity loans, and student loans. ABSs are issued through special purpose vehicles that are bankruptcy remote from the issuer of the collateral. The credit quality of an ABS transaction depends on the performance of the underlying assets. To protect ABS investors from the possibility that some borrowers could miss payments or even default on their loans, ABSs include various forms of credit enhancement. Some ABSs, particularly home equity loan transactions, are subject to interest-rate risk and prepayment risk. A change in interest rates can affect the pace of payments on the underlying loans, which in turn, affects total return on the securities. ABSs also carry credit or default risk. If many borrowers on the underlying loans default, losses could exceed the credit enhancement level and result in losses to investors in an ABS transaction. Finally, ABSs have structure risk due to a unique characteristic known as early amortization, or early payout, risk. Built into the structure of most ABSs are triggers for early payout, designed to protect investors from losses. These triggers are unique to each transaction and can include a big rise in defaults on the underlying loans, a sharp drop in the credit enhancement level, or even the bankruptcy of the originator. Once early amortization begins, all incoming loan payments (after expenses are paid) are used to pay investors as quickly as possible based upon a predetermined priority of payment. Consistent with a Fund’s investment objectives and policies, its Sub-Advisor also may invest in other types of ABSs.

- * **Collateralized Bond Obligation (“CBO”), Collateralized Loan Obligation (“CLO”) and Other Collateralized Debt Obligation (“CDO”).** Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in each of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, other collateralized debt obligations and other similarly structured securities. CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is often backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment-grade fixed income securities. The collateral can be from many different types of fixed income securities such as high yield debt, residential privately issued mortgage-related securities, commercial privately issued mortgage-related securities, trust preferred securities and emerging market debt. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment-grade or equivalent unrated loans. Other CDOs are trusts backed by other types of assets representing obligations of various parties. CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses.

For CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since they are partially protected from defaults, senior tranches from a CBO trust, CLO trust or trust of another CDO typically have higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities, and can be rated investment-grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO, CLO or other CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CBO, CLO or other CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CBO, CLO or other CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which a Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs may be characterized by a Fund as illiquid securities, however, an active dealer market may exist for CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs allowing them to qualify for Rule 144A transactions. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this SAI and certain Funds’ Prospectuses (*e.g.*, fixed income risk and credit risk), CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs carry additional risks including, but are not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the risk that a Fund may invest in CBOs, CLOs or other CDOs that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the possibility that the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Foreign Issuers

Each Fund may, and the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF intend to, invest in issuers located outside the United States directly, or in financial instruments, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and/or ETPs, that are indirectly linked to the performance of foreign issuers. Other examples of such financial instruments include ADRs, Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), International Depositary Receipts (“IDRs”), “ordinary shares,” and “New York shares” issued and traded in the U.S. ADRs are U.S. dollar denominated receipts typically issued by U.S. banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. The underlying securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. The underlying securities are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer’s home country. The depositary bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in domestic securities markets and are traded on exchanges or over-the-counter in the U.S. GDRs, EDRs, and IDRs are similar to ADRs in that they are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer, however, GDRs, EDRs, and IDRs may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies, and are generally designed for use in specific or multiple securities markets outside the U.S. EDRs, for example, are designed for use in European securities markets while GDRs are designed for use throughout the world. Ordinary shares are shares of foreign issuers that are traded abroad and on a U.S. exchange. New York shares are shares that a foreign issuer has allocated for trading in the U.S. ADRs, ordinary shares, and New York shares all may be purchased with and sold for U.S. dollars, which protects the Fund from the foreign settlement risks described below.

Depositary receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. Although the two types of depositary receipt facilities (unsponsored or sponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder’s rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depositary requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts may indirectly bear the costs of the facility, and such indirect costs may be no different than the costs of sponsored depositary receipts. The depositary usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions and the performance of other services. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depositary receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Sponsored depositary receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depositary, and the depositary receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depositary receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depositary), although most sponsored depositary receipts holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositories of most sponsored depositary receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the depositary receipt holders at the underlying issuer’s request.

Investing in foreign issuers may involve risks not typically associated with investing in issuers domiciled in the U.S. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices in some foreign markets can be very volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding a foreign issuer’s financial condition and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and custodial fees, generally are higher than for U.S. investments.

Investing in companies located abroad also carries political and economic risks distinct from those associated with investing in the U.S. Foreign investment may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of seizure, expropriation or nationalization of assets, including foreign deposits, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment, or on the ability to repatriate assets or to convert currency into U.S. dollars. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign-government sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments.

Geographic Risk. Certain of the underlying ETPs may have significant investment exposure to particular countries or regions. Funds that are less diversified across countries or geographic regions are generally riskier than more geographically diversified funds. For example, a Fund that focuses on a single country (e.g., China or Russia) or a specific region (e.g., Europe or African countries) is more exposed to that country's or region's economic cycles, currency exchange rates, stock market valuations and political risks compared with a more geographically diversified fund. The economies and financial markets of certain regions, such as Latin America, Middle East or Africa, can be interdependent and may all decline at the same time.

Asia. To the extent a Fund's investments have significant investment exposure to Asia, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse market, political, regulatory, and geographic events affecting that region. While certain Asian economies are exemplars of growth and development, others have been and continue to be subject to some extent, over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions.

Eastern Europe. A Fund's investments may have significant exposure to companies located in Eastern Europe. Because of this, companies in the Fund's portfolio may be adversely affected by political, social, and economic developments in any of the Eastern European countries.

Europe. Developed and emerging market countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the European Monetary Union. Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the euro and recessions among European countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries.

Latin America. Latin American economies are generally considered emerging markets and are typically characterized by high interest, inflation, and unemployment rates. Currency devaluations in any one Latin American country can have a significant effect on the entire Latin American region. Because commodities such as oil and gas, minerals, and metals represent a significant percentage of the region's exports, the economies of Latin American countries are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. A relatively small number of Latin American companies represents a large portion of Latin America's total market and thus may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements.

Middle East and Africa. Certain Middle Eastern and African markets are in only the earliest stages of development. As a result, there may be a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. Brokers in Middle Eastern and African countries typically are fewer in number and less well capitalized than brokers in the United States. In addition, the political and legal systems in Middle Eastern and African countries may have an adverse impact on an investment in such countries.

North America. The U.S. is Canada's largest trading and investment partner, and the Canadian economy is, therefore, significantly affected by developments in the U.S. economy. The U.S. is also a significant trading partner of many other markets in which the Funds may invest. Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or a recession in the U.S. may have an adverse impact on these markets.

Pacific Region. Many of the Pacific region economies can be exposed to high inflation rates, undeveloped financial services sectors, and heavy reliance on international trade. The region's economies are also dependent on the economies of Asia, Europe and the U.S. and, in particular, on the price and demand for agricultural products and natural resources.

Futures and Options Transactions

Futures and Options on Futures. The Funds and certain of the underlying ETPs may buy and sell futures contracts, which provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security at a specified future time and at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. A Fund will reduce the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures contract by only entering into futures contracts that are traded on a national futures exchange regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may use futures contracts and related options for *bona fide* hedging, attempting to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of, attempting to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument, or other risk management purposes. To the extent a Fund invests in futures, options on futures or for other instruments subject to regulation by the CFTC, it will do so in reliance on and in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5. The Trust, on behalf of certain of its series, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5. Therefore, none of the Funds is deemed to be a "commodity pool", and the Advisor is not deemed to be a "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Funds, under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and they are not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA. Each Fund reserves the right to engage in transactions involving futures, options thereon and swaps to the extent allowed by CFTC regulations in effect from time to time and in accordance with the Fund's policies.

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may buy and sell index futures contracts with respect to any index that is traded on a recognized exchange or board of trade. An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made. Instead, settlement in cash must occur upon the termination of the contract, with the settlement being the difference between the contract price, and the actual level of the stock index at the expiration of the contract. Generally, contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contract.

When a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Fund is required to "cover" its position in order to limit leveraging and related risks. To cover its position, a Fund may maintain with its custodian bank (and marked-to-market on a daily basis), a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract or otherwise "cover" its position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act or the rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. If the Fund continues to engage in the described securities trading practices and properly segregates assets, the segregated account will function as a practical limit on the amount of leverage which the Fund may undertake and on the potential increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding portfolio securities. Additionally, such segregated accounts will generally assure the availability of adequate funds to meet the obligations of the Fund arising from such investment activities.

A Fund may also cover its long position in a futures contract by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price (*i.e.*, an exercise price) as high as or higher than the price of the futures contract. In the alternative, if the strike price of the put is less than the price of the futures contract, the Fund will maintain, in a segregated account, cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. The Fund may also cover its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments with prices which are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. The Fund may cover its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contracts, or by taking positions in instruments with prices which are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract.

A Fund may cover its sale of a call option on a futures contract by taking a long position in the underlying futures contract at a price less than or equal to the strike price of the call option. In the alternative, if the long position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price greater than the strike price of the written (sold) call, the Fund will maintain, in a segregated account, cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the futures contract. The Fund may also cover its sale of a call option by taking positions in instruments with prices which are expected to move relatively consistently with the call option. The Fund may cover its sale of a put option on a futures contract by taking a short position in the underlying futures contract at a price greater than or equal to the strike price of the put option, or, if the short position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price less than the strike price of the written put, the Fund will maintain, in a segregated account, cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. The Fund may also cover its sale of a put option by taking positions in instruments with prices which are expected to move relatively consistently with the put option.

There are significant risks associated with a Fund's use of futures contracts and related options, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on its Sub-Advisor's ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates, (2) there may be imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures and options on futures, (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option, (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange, and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures. In addition, some strategies reduce a Fund's exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

Other Options. Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may purchase and write (sell) put and call options on indices and enter into related closing transactions. A put option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security at any time during the option period. A call option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract.

Put and call options on indices are similar to options on securities except that options on an index give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the underlying index is greater than (or less than, in the case of puts) the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option, expressed in dollars multiplied by a specified number. Thus, unlike options on individual securities, all settlements are in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the particular market represented by the index generally, rather than the price movements in individual securities.

All options written on indices or securities must be covered. The SEC staff has indicated that a written call option on a security may be covered if a fund (1) owns the security underlying the call until the option is exercised or expires, (2) holds an American-style call on the same security as the call written with an exercise price (i) no greater than the exercise price of the call written or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is maintained by the fund in cash or other liquid assets designated on the fund's records or placed in a segregated account with the fund's custodian, (3) has an absolute and immediate right to acquire the security without additional cost (or if additional consideration is required, cash or other liquid assets in such amount have been segregated), or (4) segregates cash or other liquid assets on the fund's records or with the custodian in an amount equal to (when added to any margin on deposit) the current market value of the call option, but not less than the exercise price, marked to market daily. If the call option is exercised by the purchaser during the option period, the seller is required to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price or pay the difference. The seller's obligation terminates upon expiration of the option period or when the seller executes a closing purchase transaction with respect to such option.

All put options written by a Fund will be covered by (1) segregating cash, cash equivalents, such as U.S. Treasury securities or overnight repurchase agreements, or other liquid assets on the Fund's records or with the custodian having a value at least equal to exercise price of the option (less cash received, if any) or (2) holding a put option on the same security as the option written where the exercise price of the written put option is (i) equal to or higher than the exercise price of the option written or (ii) less than the exercise price of the option written provided the Fund segregates cash or other liquid assets in the amount of the difference.

A Fund may trade put and call options on securities, securities indices and currencies, as the Fund's Sub-Advisor determines is appropriate in seeking the Fund's investment objective, and except as restricted by the Fund's investment limitations.

The initial purchase (sale) of an option contract is an "opening transaction." In order to close out an option position, a Fund may enter into a "closing transaction," which is simply the purchase of an option contract on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option contract originally opened. If the Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to an option it has written, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or the Fund delivers the security upon exercise.

A Fund may purchase put and call options on securities to protect against a decline in the market value of the securities in its portfolio or to anticipate an increase in the market value of securities that the Fund may seek to purchase in the future. The Fund purchasing put and call options pays a premium; therefore, if price movements in the underlying securities are such that exercise of the options would not be profitable for the Fund, loss of the premium paid may be offset by an increase in the value of the Fund's securities or by a decrease in the cost of acquisition of securities by the Fund.

A Fund may write covered call options on securities as a means of increasing the yield on its assets and as a means of providing limited protection against decreases in its market value. When a Fund writes an option, if the underlying securities do not increase or decrease to a price level that would make the exercise of the option profitable to the holder thereof, the option generally will expire without being exercised and the Fund will realize as profit the premium received for such option. When a call option of which a Fund is the writer is exercised, the Fund will be required to sell the underlying securities to the option holder at the strike price, and will 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 a price in excess of the market value of such securities.

A Fund may purchase and write options on an exchange or 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 therefore entail the 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 are available for exchange-traded options. Because OTC options are not traded on an exchange, pricing is done normally by reference to information from a market maker. It is the SEC's position that OTC options are generally illiquid.

The market value of an option generally reflects the market price of an underlying security. Other principal factors affecting market value include supply and demand, interest rates, the pricing volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date.

Risks associated with options transactions include (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates, (2) there may be an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of options and the securities underlying them, (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for options, and (4) while a Fund will receive a premium when it writes covered call options, it may not participate fully in a rise in the market value of the underlying security.

Hybrid Instruments

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in hybrid instruments. A hybrid instrument is a type of potentially high-risk derivative that combines a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some security, commodity, currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a hybrid instrument could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation with the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a hybrid instrument would be a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

Hybrid instruments can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, and increased total return. Hybrid instruments may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a hybrid instrument or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid instrument. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid instrument could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid instrument may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of a hybrid instrument also exposes the Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrid instrument. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the NAV of a Fund.

Certain hybrid instruments may provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are derivative securities with one or more commodity-linked components that have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options, or similar instruments. Commodity-linked hybrid instruments may be either equity or debt securities, and are considered hybrid instruments because they have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable. A Fund will only invest in commodity-linked hybrid instruments that qualify, under applicable rules of the CFTC, for an exemption from the provisions of the CEA.

Certain issuers of structured products, such as hybrid instruments, may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, a Fund's investments in these products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Structured Notes. Each Fund and the underlying ETPs may invest in structured notes, which are debt obligations that also contain an embedded derivative component with characteristics that adjust the obligation's risk/return profile. Generally, the performance of a structured note will track that of the underlying debt obligation and the derivative embedded within it. The Funds have the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the structured notes at an agreed-upon interest rate and a return of the principal at the maturity date.

Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. A Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default or become bankrupt which may result in the loss of principal investment and periodic interest payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment in the structured notes.

In the case of structured notes on credit default swaps, a Fund is also subject to the credit risk of the corporate credits underlying the credit default swaps. If one of the underlying corporate credits defaults, the Fund may receive the security that has defaulted, or alternatively a cash settlement may occur, and the Fund's principal investment in the structured note would be reduced by the corresponding face value of the defaulted security.

The market for structured notes may be, or suddenly can become, illiquid. The other parties to the transaction may be the only investors with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for structured notes. In certain cases, a market price for a credit-linked security may not be available. The collateral for a structured note may be one or more credit default swaps, which are subject to additional risks. See "Swap Agreements" for a description of additional risks associated with credit default swaps.

Illiquid Securities

Each of the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities (calculated at the time of investment), including securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, but which can be offered and sold to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("restricted securities"). The AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF may hold illiquid securities, including restricted securities, as long as none of the Funds holds more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Each Fund will monitor its portfolio liquidity on an ongoing basis to determine whether, in light of current circumstances, an adequate level of liquidity is being maintained, and will take appropriate steps in order to maintain adequate liquidity if, through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets are invested in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets as determined in accordance with SEC guidance.

A portfolio security is illiquid if it cannot be disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value ascribed to it by a Fund. Under the current guidelines of the staff of the SEC, illiquid securities also are considered to include, among other securities, purchased OTC options, certain cover for OTC options, repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, and certain securities whose disposition is restricted under the federal securities laws. A Fund may not be able to sell illiquid securities when its Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such securities at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid securities also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities that are not illiquid. Illiquid securities also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities, and investment in illiquid securities may have an adverse impact on NAV.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, or any rule, regulation or order of the SEC or interpretation thereof. Generally, a fund may invest in the securities of another investment company (the “acquired company”) provided that the fund, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, does not own in the aggregate (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company, (ii) securities issued by the acquired company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) securities issued by the acquired company and all other investment companies (other than U.S. Treasury stock of the fund) having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the fund. A fund also may invest in the securities of other investment companies if the fund is part of a “master-feeder” structure or operates as a fund of funds in compliance with Section 12(d)(1)(E), (F) and (G) and the rules thereunder. Section 12(d)(1)(B) prohibits another investment company from selling its shares to the fund if, after the sale (i) the fund owns more than 3% of the other investment company’s voting stock or (ii) the fund and other investment companies, and companies controlled by them, own more than 10% of the voting stock of such other investment company. The Trust has entered into agreements with several unaffiliated ETFs that permit, pursuant to an SEC order, the Fund to purchase shares of those ETFs beyond the Section 12(d)(1) limits described above. The Fund will only make such investments in conformity with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

If a Fund invests in, and thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, the Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the Fund to the Fund’s own investment advisor and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with the Fund’s own operations.

Consistent with the restrictions discussed above, each Fund may invest in several different types of investment companies from time to time, including mutual funds, ETFs, closed-end funds, and business development companies (“BDCs”), when the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, believes such an investment is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. For example, a Fund may elect to invest in another investment company when such an investment presents a more efficient investment option than buying securities individually. A Fund also may invest in investment companies that are included as components of an index, such as BDCs, to seek to track the performance of that index. A BDC is a less common type of closed-end investment company that more closely resembles an operating company than a typical investment company. BDCs generally focus on investing in, and providing managerial assistance to, small, developing, financially troubled, private companies or other companies that may have value that can be realized over time and with management assistance. Similar to an operating company, a BDC’s total annual operating expense ratio typically reflects all of the operating expenses incurred by the BDC, and is generally greater than the total annual operating expense ratio of a mutual fund that does not bear the same types of operating expenses. However, as a shareholder of a BDC, a Fund does not directly pay for a portion of all of the operating expenses of the BDC, just as a shareholder of computer manufacturer does not directly pay for the cost of labor associated with producing such computers. As a result, when a Fund invests in a BDC, the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses will be effectively overstated by an amount equal to the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not included as an operating expense of a Fund in the Fund’s financial statements, which more accurately reflect the Fund’s actual operating expenses.

Investment companies may include index-based investments, such as ETFs that hold substantially all of their assets in securities representing a specific index. The main risk of investing in index-based investments is the same as investing in a portfolio of equity securities comprising the index. The market prices of index-based investments will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their NAVs). Index-based investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index.

Each Fund may invest in index-based ETFs as well as ETFs that are actively managed.

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are pooled investment vehicles that are registered under the 1940 Act and whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. national securities exchanges. Like any stock, a closed-end fund’s share price will fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors. Secondary market trading prices of closed-end funds should be expected to fluctuate and such prices may be higher (*i.e.*, at a premium) or lower (*i.e.*, at a discount) than the net asset value of a closed-end fund’s portfolio holdings. Closed-end fund shares frequently trade at persistent and ongoing discounts to the net asset value of the closed-end fund’s portfolio investments. There can be no guarantee that shares of a closed-end fund held by a Fund will not trade at a persistent and ongoing discount. Nor can there be any guarantee that an active market in shares of the closed-end funds held by a Fund will exist. A Fund may not be able to sell closed-end fund shares at a price equal to the net asset value of the closed-end fund. While a Fund seeks to take advantage of differences between the net asset value of closed-end fund shares and any secondary market premiums or discounts, the Fund may not be able to do so. In addition, there can be no assurance that any closed-end fund will achieve its stated investment objective. While a Fund investing in closed-end funds attempts to diversify its exposure to such investments, lackluster performance of a single closed-end fund can have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund as a whole. A Fund may lose money on its investment in any closed-end fund which, in turn, may cause investors to lose money on an investment in the Fund.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Fund's Board. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). Each Fund will not lend portfolio securities to the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, or their affiliates, unless it has applied for and received specific authority to do so from the SEC. Loans of portfolio securities will be fully collateralized by cash, letters of credit or U.S. government securities, and the collateral will be maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities by marking to market daily. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that might occur during the term of the loan would be for the account of the respective Fund. A Fund may pay a part of the interest earned from the investment of collateral, or other fee, to an unaffiliated third-party for acting as the Fund's securities lending agent. By lending its securities, a Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower that reflect the amount of any interest or any dividends payable on the loaned securities as well as by either investing cash collateral received from the borrower in short-term instruments or obtaining a fee from the borrower when U.S. government securities or letters of credit are used as collateral.

Each Fund will adhere to the following conditions whenever its portfolio securities are loaned (i) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral or equivalent securities of the type discussed in the preceding paragraph from the borrower, (ii) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral, (iii) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan on demand, (iv) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities and any increase in market value, (v) the Fund may pay only reasonable fees in connection with the loan (which fees may include fees payable to the lending agent, the borrower, the Fund's administrator and the custodian), and (vi) voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, provided, however, that if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, the Fund must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities. The Funds' securities lending arrangements are subject to Board approval. In addition, to the extent a Fund engages in securities lending, the Board has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the foregoing criteria will be met. Loan agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the borrower, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund's ability to recover the loaned securities or dispose of the collateral for the loan, which could give rise to loss because of adverse market action, expenses and/or delays in connection with the disposition of the underlying securities.

Loan Participations and Assignments

Senior Loans. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may invest in floating rate senior loans of domestic or foreign borrowers ("Senior Loans") primarily by purchasing participations or assignments of a portion of a Senior Loan. Floating rate loans are those with interest rates that float, adjust or vary periodically based upon benchmark indicators, specified adjustment schedules or prevailing interest rates. Senior Loans often are secured by specific assets of the borrower, although the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may invest in Senior Loans that are not secured by any collateral. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF generally invests in loans that may be in the form of participations and assignments. When investing in loan participations, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF does not have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower and has no rights against the borrower, *i.e.*, the Fund cannot enforce its rights directly; it must rely on intermediaries to enforce its rights. When investing in assignments, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF steps into the shoes of the intermediary who sold it the assignment and can enforce the assigned rights directly. These rights may include the right to vote along with other lenders on such matters as enforcing the terms of a loan agreement (*e.g.*, declaring defaults, initiating collection action, etc.). Taking such actions typically requires at least a vote of the lenders holding a majority of the investment in a loan, and may require a vote by lenders holding two-thirds or more of the investment in a loan. Because the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF typically does not hold a majority of the investment in any loan, it may not be able by itself to control decisions that require a vote by the lenders.

Senior Loans are loans that are typically made to business borrowers to finance leveraged buy-outs, recapitalizations, mergers, stock repurchases, and internal growth. Senior Loans generally hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower and are usually secured by liens on the assets of the borrowers, including tangible assets such as cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, common and/or preferred stock of subsidiaries, and intangible assets including trademarks, copyrights, patent rights and franchise value.

By virtue of their senior position and collateral, Senior Loans typically provide lenders with the first right to cash flows or proceeds from the sale of a borrower's collateral if the borrower becomes insolvent (subject to the limitations of bankruptcy law, which may provide higher priority to certain claims such as, for example, employee salaries, employee pensions, and taxes). This means Senior Loans are generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors, and preferred or common stockholders.

Senior Loans typically pay interest at least quarterly at rates which equal a fixed percentage spread over a base rate such as the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). For example, if LIBOR is 1.00% and the borrower is paying a fixed spread of 3.50%, the total interest rate paid by the borrower would be 4.50%. Base rates and, therefore, the total rates paid on Senior Loans float, *i.e.*, they change as market rates of interest change. Although a base rate such as LIBOR can change every day, loan agreements for Senior Loans typically allow the borrower the ability to choose how often the base rate for its loan will change. Such periods can range from one day to one year, with most borrowers choosing monthly or quarterly reset periods. During periods of rising interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose longer reset periods, and during periods of declining interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose shorter reset periods. The fixed spread over the base rate on a Senior Loan typically does not change. The trading market for floating rate loans could be impacted by regulatory action or reforms around the manner in which floating interest rates are determined. If a published rate is unavailable, the rate of interest on a floating rate loan could effectively become fixed, which would in turn adversely affect the value of the floating rate loan.

Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a borrower and several financial institutions or lending syndicates represented by an agent who is usually one of the originating lenders. In larger transactions, it is common to have several agents; however, generally only one such agent has primary responsibility for ongoing administration of a Senior Loan. Agents are typically paid fees by the borrower for their services. The agent is primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreement which establishes the terms and conditions of the Senior Loan and the rights of the borrower and the lenders. The agent also is responsible for monitoring collateral and for exercising remedies available to the lenders such as foreclosure upon collateral. The agent is normally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all institutions which are parties to the loan agreement. Unless, under the terms of the loan, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF has direct recourse against the borrower, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may have to rely on the agent or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a borrower. The Sub-Advisor will also monitor these aspects of the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's investments and, where the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF owns an assignment, will be directly involved with the agent and the other lenders regarding the exercise of credit remedies.

A financial institution's employment as agent might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent, and assets held by the agent under the loan agreement should remain available to holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent for the benefit of the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent's general creditors, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a Senior Loan and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving other interposed financial institutions (*e.g.*, an insurance company or governmental agency) similar risks may arise.

The risks associated with Senior Loans are similar to the risks of "junk" securities. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's investments in Senior Loans is typically below investment grade and is considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a loan may decline in value or lose all its value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. Economic and other events, whether real or perceived, can reduce the demand for certain Senior Loans or Senior Loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's NAV per share to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

Senior Loans and other debt securities are also subject to the risk of price declines and to increases in prevailing interest rates, although floating rate debt instruments are less exposed to this risk than fixed rate debt instruments. Conversely, the floating rate feature of Senior Loans means the Senior Loans will not generally experience capital appreciation in a declining interest rate environment. Declines in interest rates may also increase prepayments of debt obligations and require a AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF to invest assets at lower yields.

Although Senior Loans in which the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF will invest will often be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of a default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a Senior Loan.

Senior Loans and other types of direct indebtedness may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete. Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what the Sub-Advisor believes to be a fair price. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's NAV than if that value were based on available market quotations, and could result in significant variations in the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's daily share price. At the same time, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. As the market for different types of indebtedness develops, the liquidity of these instruments is expected to improve. In addition, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF currently intends to treat indebtedness for which there is no readily available market as illiquid for purposes of the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's limitation on illiquid investments. In addition, floating rate loans may require the consent of the borrower and/or the agent prior to sale or assignment. These consent requirements can delay or impede the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's ability to sell loans and can adversely affect a loan's liquidity and the price that can be obtained.

Interests in Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active market may exist for many of the Senior Loans in which the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may invest. If a secondary market exists for certain of the Senior Loans in which the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF invests, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of financial institutions to make loans in connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of Senior Loan interests for investment by the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may be adversely affected.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may have certain obligations in connection with a loan, such as, under a revolving credit facility that is not fully drawn down, to loan additional funds under the terms of the credit facility. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF will maintain a segregated account with its custodian of liquid securities with a value equal to the amount, if any, of the loan that the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF has obligated itself to make to the borrower, but that the borrower has not yet requested.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may receive and/or pay certain fees in connection with its activities in buying, selling and holding loans. These fees are in addition to interest payments received, and may include facility fees, commitment fees, commissions and prepayment penalty fees. When the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF buys a loan, it may receive a facility fee, and when it sells a loan, it may pay a facility fee. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may receive a commitment fee based on the undrawn portion of the underlying line of credit portion of a loan, or, in certain circumstances, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may receive a prepayment penalty fee on the prepayment of a loan by a borrower.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans it holds, and Senior Loans usually will have rates of interest that are predetermined either daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Investment in Senior Loans with longer interest rate redetermination periods may increase fluctuations in a fund's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF from its investments in Senior Loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF from its investments in Senior Loans should decrease. The amount of time required to pass before the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF will realize the effects of changing short-term market interest rates on its portfolio will vary with the dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate redetermination on the Senior Loans in the investment portfolio.

The participation interest and assignments in which the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF intends to invest may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may invest in loan participations and assignments with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments.

In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF which purchases an assignment could be held liable as co-lender. It is unclear whether loans and other forms of direct indebtedness offer securities law protections against fraud and misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF will rely on the Sub-Advisor's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, pursuant to its fundamental investment restrictions, may also be a lender (originator), or part of a group of lenders originating a Senior Loan. When the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF is a primary lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower, may enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement and may under contractual arrangements among the lenders have rights with respect to any funds acquired by other lenders through setoff. A lender also has full voting and consent rights under the applicable loan agreement. Action subject to lender vote or consent generally requires the vote or consent of the holders of a majority or some greater specified percentage of the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. Certain decisions, such as reducing the amount or increasing the time for payment of interest on or repayment of principal of a Senior Loan, or releasing collateral therefor, frequently require the unanimous vote or consent of all lenders affected. When the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF is a primary lender originating a Senior Loan, it may share in a fee paid by the borrower to the primary lenders.

If the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF purchases a floating rate loan as part of the original group of lenders or issues loans directly to the borrower (a loan originator/primary lender), it may also be deemed an underwriter and may be subject to underwriting liability and litigation risk. There is a risk that lenders and investors in loans can be sued by other creditors and shareholders of the borrowers, and may need to serve on a creditor's committee or seek to enforce the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's rights in a bankruptcy proceeding. It is possible that losses could be greater than the original loan amount and that losses could occur years after the principal and interest on the loan has been repaid.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may also make its investments in floating rate loans through structured notes or swap agreements. Investments through these instruments involve counterparty risk, *i.e.*, the risk that the party from which such instrument is purchased will not perform as agreed.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may incur legal expense in seeking to enforce its rights under a loan, and there can be no assurance of success or a recovery in excess of the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's expenditures.

Some funds limit the amount of assets that will be invested in any one issuer or in issuers within the same industry. For purposes of these limits, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF generally will treat the borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF and the borrower, if the participation does not shift to the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower, current SEC interpretations require the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as "issuers" for the purposes of determining whether the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF has invested more than 5% of its total assets in a single issuer or more than 25% of its assets in a particular industry. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Junior Loans. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may invest in secured and unsecured subordinated loans, second lien loans and subordinated bridge loans (“Junior Loans”). Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets, such as property, plants, or equipment. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. Junior Loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the Borrower’s capital structure and possible unsecured status, Junior Loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same borrower. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may purchase Junior Loan interests either in the form of an assignment or a loan participation.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Each Fund may invest in the securities of pooled vehicles that are not investment companies and, thus, not required to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act. As a result, as a shareholder of such pooled vehicles, a Fund will not have all of the investor protections afforded by the 1940 Act. Such pooled vehicles may, however, be required to comply with the provisions of other federal securities laws, such as the Securities Act. These pooled vehicles typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency, or other property that is itself not a security. If a Fund invests in and thus, is a shareholder of, a pooled vehicle, the Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by the pooled vehicle, including any applicable management fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the Fund to the Advisor and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

The Funds may invest in certain ETPs that are not taxable as RICs. These non-RIC ETPs may produce non-qualifying income for purposes of the “90% Test” (as defined below), which must be met in order for the Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code. If one or more of these non-RIC ETPs generates more non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test than the Fund’s portfolio management expects, this non-qualifying income may be attributed to the Fund and could cause the Fund to inadvertently fail the 90% Test, thereby causing the Fund to inadvertently fail to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. Generally, the higher a Fund’s rate of portfolio turnover, the higher the transaction costs borne by the Fund and its long-term shareholders. In addition, a Fund’s portfolio turnover level may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. Because a Fund’s portfolio turnover rate, to a great extent, will depend on the creation and redemption activity of investors, it is difficult to estimate what the Fund’s actual portfolio turnover rate will be in the future.

“Portfolio Turnover Rate” is defined under the rules of the SEC as the lesser of the value of the securities purchased or of the securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with a remaining maturity of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of the portfolio turnover rate. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover generally would include the futures contracts and options contracts in which a Fund invests, since such contracts generally have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

The AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core ETF experienced portfolio turnover rates of 150% and 39% in fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. During fiscal year 2019, the Fund completed a portfolio manager and investment strategy change, which resulted in relatively higher turnover during that period. The AdvisorShares Vice ETF experienced portfolio turnover rates of 76% and 25% in fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. The portfolio turnover for fiscal year 2018 was lower than typically expected for the Fund due to a partial year of trading activity after its inception on December 12, 2017.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF intend to, invest in shares of REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in real estate or real estate related loans. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Like RICs such as the Funds, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by such REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified (except to the extent the Internal Revenue Code requires), and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibilities of failing to qualify for the exemption from tax for distributed income under the Internal Revenue Code and failing to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks.

Investing in foreign real estate companies makes a Fund more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. In addition, foreign real estate companies depend upon specialized management skills, may not be diversified, may have less trading volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets. Foreign real estate companies have their own expenses, and a Fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions, which may be deemed to be loans. A Fund follows certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions whose condition will be continually monitored by the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. It is the current policy of the Funds not to invest in repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days if any such investment, together with any other illiquid assets held by a Fund, amounts to more than 15% of the Fund's net assets. The investments of a Fund in repurchase agreements, at times, may be substantial when, in the view of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, liquidity or other considerations so warrant.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may enter into reverse repurchase agreements without limit as part of the Fund's investment strategy. However, none of the Funds expects to engage, under normal circumstances, in reverse repurchase agreements with respect to more than 33⅓% of its assets. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales of portfolio assets by a Fund concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to the Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and each Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when it will be advantageous to that Fund. The Fund will establish a segregated account with the Trust's custodian bank in which the Fund will maintain cash, cash equivalents or other portfolio securities equal in value to the Fund's obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements. Such reverse repurchase agreements could be deemed to be a borrowing, but are not senior securities.

Short Sales

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF intend to, engage regularly in short sales transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete such a transaction, a Fund must borrow or otherwise obtain the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends or interest, which accrue during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The Funds may also use repurchase agreements to satisfy delivery obligations in short sales transactions. The proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet the margin requirements, until the short position is closed out.

Until a Fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will (a) maintain a segregated account containing cash or liquid securities at such a level that (i) the amount deposited in the account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time the security was sold short or (b) otherwise cover the Fund's short position. A Fund may use up to 100% of its portfolio to engage in short sales transactions and collateralize its open short positions.

Swap Agreements

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may enter into swap agreements, including, but not limited to, total return swaps, index swaps, and interest rate swaps. A Fund may utilize swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to the securities in a market without actually purchasing those securities, or to hedge a position. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one-year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities representing a particular index.

Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or “cap” interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified level, or “floor;” and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

A Fund’s obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by segregating assets determined to be liquid. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be “senior securities” for purposes of a Fund’s investment restriction concerning senior securities. Because they are two-party contracts which may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for purposes of a Fund’s illiquid investment limitations. The Funds will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Advisor believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. A Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty.

A Fund may enter into swap agreements to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of the underlying securities in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. The counterparty to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker-dealer. The counterparty will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Fund will agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount.

Swap agreements typically are settled on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term. Other swap agreements, 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. The Fund will earmark and reserve assets necessary to meet any accrued payment obligations when it is the buyer of a credit default swap.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swap agreements is limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make. If a swap counterparty defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each equity swap will be accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or liquid assets, having an aggregate NAV at least equal to such accrued excess will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund’s custodian. Inasmuch as these transactions are entered into for hedging purposes or are offset by segregated cash or liquid assets, as permitted by applicable law, the Funds and the Advisor believe that these transactions do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to each Fund’s borrowing restrictions.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments, which are traded in the OTC market. The Advisor, under the supervision of the Board, is responsible for determining and monitoring the liquidity of Fund transactions in swap agreements.

The use of swap agreements is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap would likely decline. Moreover, there is no guarantee that a Fund could eliminate its exposure under an outstanding swap agreement by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same or another party.

Time Deposits and Eurodollar Time Deposits

Each Fund and certain underlying ETPs may invest in Time Deposits, and specifically Eurodollar Time Deposits. Time Deposits are non-negotiable deposits, such as savings accounts or certificates of deposit, held by a financial institution for a fixed term with the understanding that the depositor can withdraw its money only by giving notice to the institution. However, there may be early withdrawal penalties depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. Eurodollars are deposits denominated in dollars at banks outside of the United States and Canada and thus, are not under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve. Because Eurodollar Time Deposits are held by financial institutions outside of the United States and Canada, they may be subject to less regulation and therefore, may pose more risk to the Fund than investments in their U.S. or Canadian counterparts.

U.S. Government Securities

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in U.S. government securities. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less, U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years, and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while the U.S. Government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will always do so, since the U.S. Government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the terms of the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality. Under these Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (“SPAs”), the U.S. Treasury has pledged to provide a limited amount of capital per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. In May 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its maximum commitment to each instrumentality under the SPAs from \$100 billion to \$200 billion per instrumentality. In December 2009, the U.S. Treasury amended the SPAs to provide Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with some additional flexibility to meet the requirement to reduce their mortgage portfolios. Also in December 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the SPAs to allow the cap on the 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 Agreement 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 are now required to transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a certain capital reserve amount. On September 30, 2019, the U.S. Treasury and the FHFA announced that they had agreed to modifications to the SPAs that will permit Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to retain additional earnings in excess of the \$3 billion capital reserves previously permitted by their SPAs, increasing the amounts to \$25 billion and \$20 billion, respectively. However, shareholders of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have since sued the U.S. Government over the profit sweep, contending that it was a breach of contract and an improper taking of private property without just compensation. Both of these legal arguments continue to move forward through various courts and could influence the U.S. Government’s policy towards the mortgage financial system. In addition, new initiatives from the Trump administration, such as reductions to corporate tax rates, could affect the value of certain assets held by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

Until further action is taken, the actions of the U.S. Treasury are intended to ensure that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives will be successful. Other U.S. government securities the Funds may invest in include (but are not limited to) securities issued or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Loan Administration, Export-Import Bank of the U.S., Small Business Administration, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority and District of Columbia Armory Board. Because the U.S. Government is not obligated by law to provide support to an instrumentality it sponsors, a Fund will invest in obligations issued by such an instrumentality only if its Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, determines that the credit risk with respect to the instrumentality does not make its securities unsuitable for investment by the Fund.

A Fund may also invest in separately traded principal and interest components of securities guaranteed or issued by the U.S. Government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if such components trade independently under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities program (“STRIPS”) or any similar program sponsored by the U.S. Government. STRIPS may be sold as zero coupon securities. See “Zero Coupon Bonds” for additional information.

The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008-2009 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. Government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt limit to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. Government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. On August 2, 2019, following passage by Congress, the President of the United States signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, which suspends the statutory debt limit through July 31, 2021. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government may be adversely affected.

When-Issued, Delayed-Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs, from time to time, in the ordinary course of business, may purchase securities on a when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment basis (*i.e.*, delivery and payment can take place between a month and 120 days after the date of the transaction). These securities are subject to market fluctuation and no interest accrues to the purchaser during this period. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment basis, the Fund will record the transaction and thereafter reflect the value of the securities, each day, in determining the Fund's NAV. A Fund will not purchase securities on a when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment basis if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would be so invested. At the time of delivery of the securities, the value of the securities may be more or less than the purchase price. A Fund will also establish a segregated account with the Fund's custodian bank in which the Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities equal to or greater in value than the Fund's purchase commitments for such when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment securities. The Trust does not believe that a Fund's NAV or income will be adversely affected by the Fund's purchase of securities on a when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment basis.

Zero Coupon Bonds

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may invest in U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds. These securities are U.S. Treasury bonds which have been stripped of their un-matured interest coupons, the coupons themselves, and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped debt obligations and coupons. Interest is not paid in cash during the term of these securities, but is accrued and paid at maturity. Such obligations have greater price volatility than coupon obligations and other normal interest-paying securities, and the value of zero coupon securities reacts more quickly to changes in interest rates than do coupon bonds. Because dividend income is accrued throughout the term of the zero coupon obligation, but is not actually received until maturity, a Fund may have to sell other securities to pay said accrued dividends prior to maturity of the zero coupon obligation. Unlike regular U.S. Treasury bonds, which pay semi-annual interest, U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds do not generate semi-annual coupon payments. Instead, zero coupon bonds are purchased at a substantial discount from the maturity value of such securities, the discount reflecting the current value of the deferred interest; this discount is amortized as interest income over the life of the security, and is taxable even though there is no cash return until maturity. Zero coupon U.S. Treasury issues originally were created by government bond dealers who bought U.S. Treasury bonds and issued receipts representing an ownership interest in the interest coupons or in the principal portion of the bonds. Subsequently, the U.S. Treasury began directly issuing zero coupon bonds with the introduction of STRIPS. While zero coupon bonds eliminate the reinvestment risk of regular coupon issues, that is, the risk of subsequently investing the periodic interest payments at a lower rate than that of the security held, zero coupon bonds fluctuate much more sharply than regular coupon-bearing bonds. Thus, when interest rates rise, the value of zero coupon bonds will decrease to a greater extent than will the value of regular bonds having the same interest rate.

Cybersecurity

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, investment companies (such as the Funds) and their service providers (including the Advisor and Sub-Advisors) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund, the Advisor, a Sub-Advisor, or a custodian, transfer agent, or other affiliated or third-party service provider may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, affect a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Advisor has established business continuity plans and systems designed to minimize the risk of cyber-attacks through the use of technology, processes and controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified given the evolving nature of this threat. The Funds rely on third-party service providers for many of their day-to-day operations, and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Funds from cyber-attack. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Except with respect to a Fund's fundamental policy relating to borrowing and non-fundamental policy relating to illiquid securities, if a percentage limitation in a policy below is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in value will not result in a violation of such restriction.

Fundamental Policies of the Funds

The investment limitations listed below are fundamental policies of the Funds, and cannot be changed with respect to a Fund without the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Under the 1940 Act, a "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" of a fund means the affirmative vote of the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the fund or (2) 67% or more of the shares present at a shareholders meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

Each Fund may not:

1. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. The 1940 Act presently allows a fund to (1) borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33^{1/3}% of its total assets, (2) borrow money for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the time of the loan, and (3) enter into reverse repurchase agreements.

Each of the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

2. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments issued by persons that purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts; but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts or other derivative instruments that are not related to physical commodities.

The AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF may not:

3. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments issued by persons that purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts.

Each Fund except the AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF may not:

4. With respect to 75% of its total assets, (i) purchase securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or shares of investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.*

Each of the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF may not:

5. Invest 25% or more of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries. (The limitation against industry concentration does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or to shares of investment companies; however, a Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in any investment company that so concentrates.)*

The AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF may not:

6. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries except that the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of issuers in the Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences Industry Group. (The limitation against industry concentration does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or to shares of investment companies; however, the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its net assets in any investment company that so concentrates.)*

* For purposes of this policy, the issuer of the underlying security will be deemed to be the issuer of any respective depositary receipt.

The AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

7. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries except that the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of issuers in the Food, Beverage & Tobacco Industry Group. (The limitation against industry concentration does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or to shares of investment companies; however, the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any investment company that so concentrates.)*

Each Fund may not:

8. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.**
9. Purchase or sell real estate, except that, to the extent permitted by applicable law, a Fund may (a) invest in securities or other instruments directly or indirectly secured by real estate, and (b) invest in securities or other instruments issued by issuers that invest in real estate.
10. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
11. Underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that a Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies.

Non-Fundamental Policies of the Funds

In addition to the investment objective of each Fund, the investment limitations listed below are non-fundamental policies of the Funds and may be changed with respect to any Fund by the Board.

Each of the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

1. Purchase or hold illiquid securities if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities.

The AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF may not:

* For purposes of this policy, the issuer of the underlying security will be deemed to be the issuer of any respective depositary receipt.

** Without limiting the foregoing, the AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may: (a) acquire publicly distributed or privately placed debt securities or other debt instruments (including participations and assignments of loans) in which it is authorized to invest in accordance with its investment objectives and policies; (b) engage in direct loan activity as originator or part of a loan syndicate; (c) enter into repurchase agreements; and (d) lend its portfolio securities to the extent permitted under applicable law.

2. Purchase illiquid securities.

The AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF may not:

3. Purchase or borrow illiquid securities or securities registered pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

The AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF may not:

4. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in small cap securities.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF may not:

5. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its total assets in ADRs and securities that have economic characteristics similar to ADRs.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF may not:

6. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in micro-cap securities.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF may not:

7. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments that create or result in short exposure to U.S. equity securities.

The AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF may not:

8. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities.

The AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF may not:

9. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities.

The AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF may not:

10. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, in exchange-traded products such that at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in bonds.

The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF may not:

11. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and other floating rate debt securities and in derivatives or other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF may not:

12. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the marijuana and hemp business and in derivatives or other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF may not:

13. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in short positions in equity securities.

The AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF may not:

14. Invest in other investment company securities in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

The AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

15. Without providing 60 days notice to shareholders, change its investment strategy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from tobacco and alcoholic beverages and companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the marijuana and hemp industry or have at least 50% of their company assets dedicated to lawful research and development of cannabis or cannabinoid-related products.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are created and sold may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of shares are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus-delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing a creation order, breaks them down into constituent shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters,” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus-delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on an exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the exchange upon request. The prospectus-delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

The Advisor may purchase Creation Unit Aggregations through a broker-dealer to “seed” a Fund as it is launched (which is anticipated to be an aggregate of at least 25,000 shares), or may purchase shares from other broker-dealers that have previously provided “seed” for a Fund when it was launched or otherwise in secondary market transactions, and because the Advisor may be deemed an affiliate of the Fund, the shares are being registered to permit the resale of these shares from time to time after purchase. A Fund will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale by the Advisor of these shares.

The Advisor intends to sell all or a portion of the shares owned by it and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more broker-dealers. The shares may be sold on any national securities exchange on which the shares may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market or in transactions other than on these exchanges or systems at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions. The Advisor may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

- ordinary brokerage transactions through brokers or dealers (who may act as agents or principals) or directly to one or more purchasers;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Advisor may also loan or pledge shares to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares, to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Advisor may also enter into options or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell.

The Advisor and any broker-dealer or agents participating in the distribution of shares may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions paid to any such broker-dealer or agent and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. The Advisor who may be deemed an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act will be subject to the applicable prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

The Advisor has informed the Funds that it is not a registered broker-dealer and does not have any written or oral agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute the shares. Upon a Fund being notified in writing by the Advisor that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares through a block trade, special offering, exchange distribution or secondary distribution or a purchase by a broker or dealer, a supplement to this SAI will be filed, if required, pursuant to Rule 497 under the Securities Act, disclosing (i) the name of the Advisor and the name(s) of the participating broker-dealer(s), (ii) the number of shares involved, (iii) the price at which such shares were sold, (iv) the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to such broker-dealer(s), where applicable, (v) that such broker-dealer(s) did not conduct any investigation to verify the information set out or incorporated by reference in the Fund’s Prospectus and SAI, and (vi) other facts material to the transaction.

The Advisor and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, to the extent applicable, Regulation M. To the extent applicable, Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares. There is a risk that the Advisor may redeem its investments in a Fund or otherwise sell its shares to a third party that may redeem. As with redemptions by other large shareholders, such redemptions could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its shares.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in each Fund’s Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, each Fund’s Prospectus.

Shares of the Funds are listed and traded on the applicable Exchange at prices that may differ to some degree from the Fund’s NAV. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the applicable Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares will continue to be met.

As in the case of other stocks traded on an Exchange, broker’s commissions on purchases or sales of shares in market transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the price levels of shares in the future to help maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of a Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Brokerage Transactions. Generally, equity securities are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer’s mark-up or reflect a dealer’s mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, a Fund will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer’s mark up or reflect a dealer’s mark down. When a Fund executes transactions in the over-the-counter market, it will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

In addition, the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor may place a combined order, often referred to as “bunching,” for two or more accounts it manages, including a Fund, engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security or other instrument if, in its judgment, joint execution is in the best interest of each participant and will result in best price and execution. Transactions involving commingled orders are allocated in a manner deemed equitable to each account or Fund. Although it is recognized that, in some cases, the joint execution of orders could adversely affect the price or volume of the security that a particular account or the Fund may obtain, it is the opinion of the Sub-Advisors, Advisor, and Board that the advantages of combined orders outweigh the possible disadvantages of separate transactions. In addition, in some instances a Fund effecting the larger portion of a combined order may not benefit to the same extent as participants effecting smaller portions of the combined order. Nonetheless, the Advisor believes that the ability of a Fund to participate in higher volume transactions generally will be beneficial to the Fund.

Brokerage Commissions. The Funds paid the following amounts in brokerage commissions for the periods indicated below:

Fund	Fund Inception Date	Aggregate Brokerage Commissions Paid During Fiscal Years Ended June 30		
		2019	2018	2017
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	7/6/2016	\$14,316	\$10,258	\$3,893
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/2010	\$148,948	\$103,455	\$44,847
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	7/10/2018	\$3,981	*	*
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/2018	\$41,990	*	*
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	10/4/2011	\$49,484	\$77,344	\$105,040
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/2016	\$868	\$2,324	\$1,319
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	6/20/2011	\$12,756	\$3,795	\$1,516
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	3/19/2013	\$0	\$12	\$0
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	2/18/2015	\$0	\$19	\$0
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/2019	\$30,526	*	*
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/2011	\$770,153	\$816,486	\$865,668
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	1/14/2014	\$0	\$50	\$25
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/2012	\$8,576	\$10,610	\$13,062
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/11/2017	\$7,699	\$2,820	*

* Not in operation during the period.

Differences from year to year in the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds (as disclosed in the table above) were primarily the result of shareholder purchase and redemption activity, as well as each Fund’s overall volatility. Changes in the amount of commissions paid by a Fund do not reflect material changes in that Fund’s investment objective or strategies over these periods.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust does not expect to use one particular broker-dealer to effect the Trust’s portfolio transactions. When one or more broker-dealers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor is not required to select a broker-dealer based on the lowest commission rate available for a particular transaction. In such cases, the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for brokerage research services provided to the Advisor or Sub-Advisor consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). Section 28(e) provides that a sub-advisor may cause a fund to pay a broker-dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged as long as the sub-advisor makes a good faith determination that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer. To the extent the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor obtains brokerage and research services that it otherwise would acquire at its own expense, the Advisor or Sub-Advisor may have an incentive to place a greater volume of transactions or pay higher commissions than would otherwise be the case.

The Advisor or Sub-Advisors will only obtain brokerage and research services from broker-dealers in arrangements that are consistent with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. The types of products and services that the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor may obtain from broker-dealers through such arrangements will include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. The Advisor or a Sub-Advisor may use products and services provided by brokers in servicing all of its client accounts and not all such products and services may necessarily be used in connection with the account that paid commissions to the broker-dealer providing such products and services. Any advisory or other fees paid to the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor are not reduced as a result of the receipt of brokerage and research services.

In some cases, the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor may receive a product or service from a broker that has both a “research” and a “non-research” use. When this occurs, the Advisor or Sub-Advisor will make a good faith allocation between the research and non-research uses of the product or service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with brokerage commissions, while the Advisor or Sub-Advisor will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the Advisor or Sub-Advisor faces a potential conflict of interest, but the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes that its allocation procedures are reasonably designed to appropriately allocate the anticipated use of such products and services to research and non-research uses.

Directed Brokerage. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Fund listed below paid commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research services to the Sub-Advisor.

Fund	Total Dollar Amount of Brokerage Commissions In Connection With Research Services	Total Dollar Amount of Transactions Involving Brokerage Commissions In Connection With Research Services
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	\$770,153	\$1,243,923,599

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. A Fund may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealer affiliates of the Fund, the Advisor, or the Fund’s Sub-Advisor for a commission in conformity with the 1940 Act, the Exchange Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. Under the 1940 Act and the Exchange Act, affiliated broker-dealers are permitted to receive and retain compensation for effecting portfolio transactions for the Funds on an exchange if a written contract is in effect between the affiliate and the Funds expressly permitting the affiliate to receive and retain such compensation. These rules further require that commissions paid to the affiliate by the Funds for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts which are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” The Board, including those trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, has adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to affiliates and reviews these procedures periodically.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Funds did not pay brokerage commissions to affiliated brokers.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers.” Each Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which a Fund may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. “Regular brokers and dealers” of the Trust are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Trust’s portfolio transactions, (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Trust, or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Trust’s shares.

As of June 30, 2019, the AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF held securities of Bank of America Corp. and JP Morgan Chase & Co. valued at \$1,455,974 and \$1,766,328, respectively. The AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF held securities of Bank of America Corp., Citigroup Inc., Credit Suisse Group AG, Goldman Sachs & Co., JP Morgan Chase & Co, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and Wells Fargo & Co valued at \$797,254, \$494,076, \$935,407, \$1,479,007, \$5,172,129, \$887,126 and \$1,170,395, respectively. The AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF held securities of JP Morgan Chase & Co. valued at \$2,383,662. The AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF held securities of Bank of America Corp., Barclays Bank PLC, Citigroup Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. and JP Morgan Chase & Co valued at \$1,394,971, \$826,412, \$1,093,542, \$2,615,396 and \$2,084,435, respectively.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board of Trustees

Board Responsibilities. The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of the Funds and each of the Trust’s other funds, which are not described in this SAI. The Board has considered and approved contracts, as described herein, under which certain companies provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by third-party service providers, such as the Advisor, each Fund’s Sub-Advisor, the Distributor, and the Administrator. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust’s service providers and, thus, has oversight responsibility with respect to the risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust or funds. Under the overall supervision of the Board and the Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to a Fund employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and the Fund to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust’s business (*e.g.*, the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor is responsible for the day-to-day management of a Fund’s portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity. The Board has emphasized to the Funds’ service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Board's role in risk management oversight begins before the inception of a fund, at which time the fund's primary service providers present the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the fund. Additionally, the Advisor provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board oversees the risk management of the fund's operations, in part, by requesting periodic reports from and otherwise communicating with various personnel of the fund and its service providers, including in particular the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and the fund's independent accountants. The Board and, with respect to identified risks that relate to its scope of expertise, the Audit Committee, oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Advisor and the Sub-Advisors and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the Advisory Agreement and each Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Advisor and each Sub-Advisor, respectively, the Board meets with the Advisor and Sub-Advisors to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Advisor's and each Sub-Advisor's adherence to a Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about each Fund's investments, including, for example, portfolio holdings schedules and reports on the Advisor's or a Sub-Advisor's use of higher-risk financial instruments in managing a Fund, if any, as well as reports on the Fund's investments in other investment companies, if any.

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

The Board receives reports from the Funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Administrator makes regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by each Fund and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Fund's internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC, are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with the Advisor, Sub-Advisors, Chief Compliance Officer, independent registered public accounting firm, and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee review in detail any material risks of each Fund, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve a Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board receives, it may not be made aware of all of the relevant information of a particular risk. Most of the Funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Advisor, Sub-Advisors, and other service providers. Each of these parties has an independent interest in risk management, but its policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from that of a Fund and the other parties in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Members of the Board and Officers of the Trust. Set forth below are the names, ages, position with the Trust, term of office, and the principal occupations for a minimum of the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as members of the Board and as officers of the Trust. Also included below is the term of office for each of the of the Trust. The members of the Board serve as Trustees for the life of the Trust or until retirement, removal, or their office is terminated pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust.

The Chairman of the Board, Noah Hamman, is an interested person of the Trust as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. No Independent Trustee (defined below) serves as a lead independent trustee. The Trust has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics the Trust and its operations. The Trust made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Funds (*i.e.*, "Independent Trustees") constitute sixty-six percent (66%) of the Board, the fact that the Audit Committee is composed of the Independent Trustees, the amount of assets under management in the Trust, and the number of funds (and classes of shares) overseen by the Board. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from Fund management.

Name, Address and Date of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Interested Trustee				
Noah Hamman* 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 (1968)	Trustee (no set term); served since 2009	Chief Executive Officer, President, and Founder of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (2006-present).	14	None

Name, Address and Date of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees				
Elizabeth (“Betsy”) Piper/Bach 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 (1952)	Trustee (no set term); served since 2009	Vice-President/Chief Operating Officer of NADA Retirement Administrators, Inc. (2009-present).	14	None
William G. McVay 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 (1954)	Trustee (no set term); served since 2011	Principal of Red Tortoise LLC (May 2017-present); Founder of RDK Strategies LLC (2007-present).	14	None
Officers				
Noah Hamman 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 (1968)	President (no set term); served since 2009	Chief Executive Officer, President, and Founder of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (2006-present).	N/A	N/A
Dan Ahrens 4144 N. Central Expressway, Suite 600 Dallas, TX 75204 (1966)	Secretary & Treasurer (no set terms); served since 2009	Managing Director of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (2013-present); Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust (2009-2013); Executive Vice President of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (2008-2013).	N/A	N/A
Stefanie Little 11 Gina Marie Lane Elkton, MD 21921 (1967)	Chief Compliance Officer (no set term); served since 2013	Founder of Chenery Compliance Group, LLC (2015-present); Chief Compliance Officer of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC and the Trust (2013-present); President of LCG Compliance Alliance, LLC (2011-present).	N/A	N/A

* Mr. Hamman is an “interested” person of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, by virtue of his ownership and controlling interest in the Advisor.

Board Committee. The Board has established the following standing committee:

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee include (i) recommending which firm to engage as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and whether to terminate this relationship, (ii) reviewing the independent registered public accounting firm's compensation, the proposed scope and terms of its engagement, and the firm's independence, (iii) serving as a channel of communication between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Board, (iv) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent registered public accounting firm's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the audit, if any, reports submitted to the Committee by the Trust's service providers that are material to the Trust as a whole, and management's responses to any such reports, (v) reviewing the Trust's audited financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Trust's management and the independent registered public accounting firm that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements, (vi) considering, in consultation with the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's senior internal accounting executive, the independent registered public accounting firm's report on the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial controls, (vii) reviewing, in consultation with the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing the Trust's financial statements, and (viii) other audit related matters. The Audit Committee also serves as the Trust's Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which provides a mechanism for reporting legal violations. The Audit Committee met 4 times during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his or her ability to review and understand information about the Trust and the Funds provided by management, to identify and request other information he or she may deem relevant to the performance of his or her duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise his or her business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his or her experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Hamman should serve as Trustee because of his extensive experience with mutual fund company business development, and the development of exchange-traded funds in particular, as well as his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry in general.

The Board has concluded that Ms. Piper/Bach should serve as Trustee because of her extensive experience in and knowledge of public company accounting and auditing, the financial services industry, and fiduciary and banking law.

The Board has concluded that Mr. McVay should serve as Trustee because of his extensive experience in providing investment advice and business consulting services to financial institutions, endowments, foundations, corporations and pension funds.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of each Fund and all series of the Trust as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Exchange Act. As of September 30, 2019, the Trustees and officers of the Trust owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Trustee Name	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Interested Trustee			
Noah Hamman	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	\$1-\$10,000	
	AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	\$1-\$10,000	
	AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000	
	AdvisorShares Vice ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	
Independent Trustees			
Elizabeth Piper/Bach	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	\$1-\$10,000	\$1-\$10,000
	AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	\$1-\$10,000	
William G. McVay	None	None	None

Board Compensation. The following table sets forth the compensation that was paid to each Trustee by the Trust for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust’s Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund Complex*
Interested Trustee				
Noah Hamman	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$0
Independent Trustees				
Elizabeth Piper/Bach	\$40,000	N/A	N/A	\$40,000
William G. McVay	\$40,000	N/A	N/A	\$40,000

*The Trust is the only registered investment company in the Fund Complex.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

Although the Trust does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of Depository Trust Company participants (“DTC Participants”), as of September 30, 2019, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC Participant that owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each Fund is set forth in the table below. Shareholders having more than 25% beneficial ownership of a Fund’s outstanding shares may be in control of the Fund and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

ADVISORSHARES CORNERSTONE SMALL CAP ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	37.45%
BOFA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr E Jacksonville FL 32246	16.07%
BNY Mellon/Wealth Management Two BNY Mellon Center 525 William Penn Place Suite 1215 Pittsburgh, PA 15259	12.09%
Interactive Brokers Retail Equity CL 8 Greenwich Office Park Greenwich, CT 06831	7.72%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	7.22%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT ADR ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	15.35%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	14.77%
LPL Financial Corporation 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	12.14%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	10.33%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	9.14%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	7.80%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	6.89%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT MICRO-CAP ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	78.53%
BOFA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr E Jacksonville FL 32246	8.48%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT SHORT ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	23.19%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	13.32%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	12.89%
BNP PARIBAS, New York Branch/BNP PAR 525 Washington Blvd 9 th Floor Jersey City NJ 07310	12.20%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	10.56%
RBC Capital Markets, LLC 60 S, 6 th St. Minneapolis, MN 55402-4400	8.42%
Interactive Brokers Retail Equity CL 8 Greenwich Office Park Greenwich, CT 06831	7.50%

ADVISORSHARES DOUBLELINE VALUE EQUITY ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	22.19%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	14.67%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	11.19%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.80%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	5.55%
BOFA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr E Jacksonville FL 32246	5.41%

ADVISORSHARES FOCUSED EQUITY ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	33.85%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	20.52%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	16.65%
E*Trade Securities LLC 34 Exchange Place Plaza 11 Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.61%

ADVISORSHARES FOLIOBEYOND SMART CORE BOND ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	33.09%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	17.40%
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC/JPMC 4 Chase Metrotech Center Brooklyn, NY 11245	13.16%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	7.84%
BOFA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr. E Jacksonville FL 32246	6.20%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	5.51%
Citadel Securities LLC 131 South Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60603	5.00%

ADVISORSHARES NEWFLEET MULTI-SECTOR INCOME ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	36.26%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	18.36%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	12.60%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	9.20%

ADVISORSHARES PACIFIC ASSET ENHANCED FLOATING RATE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
The Bank of New York Mellon 525 William Penn Place Suite 153-0400 Pittsburgh, PA 15259	83.33%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	5.57%

ADVISORSHARES PURE CANNABIS ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	29.42%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	17.71%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	16.61%
E*TRADE Securities LLC 34 Exchange Place Plaza 11 Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.76%
Vanguard Marketing Corporation 14321N. Northsight Boulevard Scottsdale, AZ 85260	5.75%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.28%

ADVISORSHARES RANGER EQUITY BEAR ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	23.38%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	21.18%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	10.48%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	6.23%

ADVISORSHARES SAGE CORE RESERVES ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
BNYMellon /Re MidCap SPDRS 525 William Penn Place Pittsburgh, PA 15259	86.05%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	6.50%

ADVISORSHARES STAR GLOBAL BUY-WRITE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	41.90%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	32.73%
BofA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr E Jacksonville FL 32246	14.08%

ADVISORSHARES VICE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	15.28%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 200 S. 108 th Ave. Omaha, NE 68154-2631	15.02%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	14.22%
E*TRADE Securities LLC 34 Exchange Place Plaza 11 Jersey City, NJ 07311	8.76%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	7.79%
BofA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr E Jacksonville FL 32246	6.48%
LPL Financial Corporation 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	6.24%

Codes of Ethics

The Board, on behalf of the Trust, has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Advisor and each Sub-Advisor has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1. These codes of ethics (each, a “Code of Ethics” and collectively, the “Codes of Ethics”) apply to the personal investing activities of trustees, directors, officers and certain employees (“access persons”). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by access persons. Under each Code of Ethics, access persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain access persons are required to obtain approval before investing in private placements and are prohibited from investing in IPOs. Copies of the Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

Proxy Voting

The Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by each Fund to the Advisor or to its Sub-Advisor, if any. The Advisor and Sub-Advisors will vote such proxies in accordance with their respective proxy policies and procedures, each of which is included in [Appendix B](#) to this SAI. The Board will periodically review each Fund’s proxy voting record.

The Trust will annually disclose its complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX. The Trust's most recent Form N-PX will be available without charge, upon request by calling 877.843.3831 or by writing to the Trust at 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. The Trust's Form N-PX will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The Advisor and the Advisory Agreement

The Advisor, a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), is located at 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company organized on October 12, 2006. The membership units are owned and controlled by Wilson Lane Group, LLC, which is controlled by Noah Hamman, Chief Executive Officer of the Advisor.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Advisor serves as the investment advisor for the Trust and provides investment advice to the Funds and manages and/or oversees the day-to-day operations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board and the officers of the Trust. With respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, and AdvisorShares Vice ETF, the Advisor is responsible for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and limitations of the Fund, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board and the officers of the Trust. With respect to the other Funds, the Advisor, in addition to maintaining its overall responsibility to manage the Funds, oversees the investment and reinvestment of the assets of each Fund by its Sub-Advisor, in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and limitations of each Fund, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board and the officers of the Trust.

The Advisor bears all costs associated with providing these advisory services and the expenses of the members of the Board who are affiliated with or interested persons of the Advisor. The Advisor, from its own resources, including profits from advisory fees received from the Funds, provided such fees are legitimate and not excessive, may make payments to broker-dealers and other financial institutions for their expenses in connection with the distribution of Fund shares, and otherwise currently pay all distribution costs for Fund shares. The Advisor may from time to time reimburse certain expenses of a Fund in order to limit the Fund's operating expenses as described in each Fund's Prospectus.

For its investment management services, the Advisor is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly at the annual rates listed below based on the average daily net assets of the Funds.

With respect to each Fund (except the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, as described below), the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses in order to keep net expenses (excluding amounts payable pursuant to any plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding the Maximum Annual Operating Expense Limit (listed below) of each Fund's average daily net assets for at least a year from the date of the applicable Prospectus. The expense limitation agreement may be terminated without payment of any penalty (i) by the Trust for any reason and at any time and (ii) by the Advisor, for any reason, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, such termination by the Advisor to be effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. If at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Advisor to waive fees or make expense reimbursements, the Board may permit the Advisor to retain the difference between a Fund's total annual operating expenses and the Fund's Maximum Annual Operating Expense Limit currently in effect, or, if lower, the expense limitation that was in effect at the time of the waiver and/or reimbursement, to recapture all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements within three years of the date they were waived or reimbursed.

Fund	Advisory Fee as a % of Average Daily Net Assets	Maximum Annual Operating Expense Limit
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	0.65%	0.90%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	0.75%	1.10%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	0.75%	1.25%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	0.75%	1.25%
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	0.70%	0.90%
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	0.50%	0.95%
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	0.50%	0.75%
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	0.95%	1.10%
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	0.60%	0.74%
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1.50%	1.85%
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	0.30%	0.35%
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	1.35%	1.85%
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	0.60%	0.99%

With respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, the Advisor’s advisory fee has two components -- the base fee and the performance fee adjustment. The base fee is the pre-determined rate at which the Advisor is paid when the Fund’s net performance is in line with Fund’s pre-determined performance benchmark. The base fee is subject to an upward or downward adjustment by the performance fee. If the Fund outperforms the performance benchmark, the Advisor may receive an upward fee adjustment. If the Fund underperforms the performance benchmark, the Advisor may receive a downward fee adjustment. The Advisor’s annual base fee is 0.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The performance fee adjustment is derived by comparing the Fund’s performance over a rolling twelve-month period to its performance benchmark, the S&P 500 Index. The base fee is adjusted at a rate of 0.02% for every 0.25% to 0.50% of out-performance or under-performance compared to the performance benchmark, but only up to 2.00% of the performance benchmark. As a result, the maximum possible performance fee adjustment, up or down, to the base fee is 0.10%. Accordingly, the Advisor’s annual advisory fee may range from 0.65% to 0.85% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The following table illustrates how the effective annual rate of the advisory fee would vary under this arrangement, which is commonly referred to as a “fulcrum” fee arrangement:

Base Fee	0.75%
Incremental Changes	0.02%
Performance to Benchmark	Advisory Fee
2.00%	0.85%
1.50%	0.83%
1.25%	0.81%
1.00%	0.79%
0.50%	0.77%
+/- 0	0.75%
-0.50%	0.73%
-1.00%	0.71%
-1.25%	0.69%
-1.50%	0.67%
-2.00%	0.65%

Further with respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses in order to keep net expenses (excluding amounts payable pursuant to any plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets equal to the annual rate of the advisory fee, which can range from 0.65% to 0.85%, for at least a year from the date of the Prospectus. The expense limitation agreement may be terminated without payment of any penalty (i) by the Trust for any reason and at any time and (ii) by the Advisor, for any reason, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, such termination by the Advisor to be effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. If at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Advisor to waive fees or make expense reimbursements, the Board may permit the Advisor to retain the difference between the Fund's total annual operating expenses and the expense limitation currently in effect, or, if lower, the expense limitation that was in effect at the time of the waiver and/or reimbursement, to recapture all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the immediately preceding three-year period.

The Funds paid the following advisory fees to the Advisor for the periods indicated below:

Fund	Fund Inception Date	Aggregate Advisory Fees			Advisory Fees (Waived) and/or Recaptured			Net Advisory Fees Paid		
		2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	7/6/16	\$32,560	\$30,320	\$21,889	\$(124,576)	\$(100,635)	\$(101,317)	\$(92,016)	\$(70,315)	\$(79,428)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/10	\$1,073,783	\$1,294,976	\$208,458	\$(272,312)	\$117,221	\$(50,172)	\$801,471	\$1,412,197	\$158,286
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	7/10/18	\$17,006	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(86,234)	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(69,228)	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/18	\$92,884	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(70,194)	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$22,690	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	10/4/11	\$577,325	\$1,065,425	\$1,333,112	\$(200,619)	\$(240,281)	\$(244,904)	\$376,706	\$825,144	\$1,088,208

Fund	Fund Inception Date	Aggregate Advisory Fees			Advisory Fees (Waived) and/or Recaptured			Net Advisory Fees Paid		
		2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/16	\$109,894	\$89,823	\$48,546	\$(136,738)	\$(94,062)	\$(83,822)	\$(26,843)	\$(4,238)	\$(35,276)
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	6/20/11	\$77,069	\$91,560	\$95,095	\$(82,792)	\$(50,120)	\$(46,960)	\$(5,724)	\$41,440	\$48,135
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	3/19/13	\$713,961	\$1,408,780	\$1,703,032	\$(249,159)	\$(204,737)	\$(133,302)	\$464,803	\$1,204,043	\$1,569,730
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	2/18/15	\$277,982	\$266,525	\$259,203	\$(154,886)	\$(146,217)	\$(79,534)	\$123,097	\$120,308	\$179,669
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/19	\$54,843	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(33,071)	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$21,771	-- ⁽¹⁾	-- ⁽¹⁾
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/11	\$2,016,364	\$2,339,561	\$2,764,419	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,016,364	\$2,339,561	\$2,764,419
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	1/14/14	\$194,834	\$201,164	\$274,257	\$(192,747)	\$(202,791)	\$(141,505)	\$2,087	\$(1,627)	\$132,752
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/12	\$212,563	\$231,178	\$236,558	\$(77,386)	\$(56,242)	\$(50,044)	\$135,178	\$174,936	\$186,514
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/12/17	\$79,129	\$43,395	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(89,372)	\$(103,464)	-- ⁽¹⁾	\$(10,243)	\$(60,069)	-- ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Not in operation for the period.

Pursuant to a fund services agreement between the Trust and the Advisor, the Advisor seeks to enter into arrangements with broker-dealers and other intermediaries to (1) obtain information about the nature of shareholders who own shares of the Trust through the intermediary and (2) permit certain share transactions through the intermediary without the imposition of a sales, transaction, or trade charge. The Advisor is entitled to reimbursement of a portion of expenditures that it makes relating to shareholder services of up to the lesser of 50% of the expenditures made by the Advisor on behalf of a Fund or an annual fee of 0.03% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal years ended 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Funds reimbursed the Advisor \$0, \$0, and \$0, respectively.

The Advisor may hire one or more sub-advisors to oversee the day-to-day investment activities of a Fund. The sub-advisors are subject to oversight by the Advisor. With respect to each Fund, the Advisor, pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC and subject to certain conditions, including Board approval, may, without shareholder approval, hire one or more new unaffiliated sub-advisors for the Fund, materially amend the terms of an agreement with an unaffiliated sub-advisor, or continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-advisor after events that would otherwise cause an automatic termination of a sub-advisory agreement. Consequently, under the exemptive order, the Advisor has the right to hire or replace a sub-advisor when the Board and the Advisor feel that a change would benefit a Fund. Within 90 days of retaining a new sub-advisor, shareholders of the Fund will receive notification of the change. This "manager of managers" arrangement enables the Funds to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements. The arrangement does not permit the Advisor's investment advisory fee paid by a Fund to be increased or change the Advisor's obligations under the Advisory Agreement, including the Advisor's responsibility to monitor and oversee sub-advisory services furnished to the Fund, without shareholder approval. Furthermore, any sub-advisory agreements with affiliates of a Fund or the Advisor will require shareholder approval.

The Sub-Advisors and the Sub-Advisory Agreements

Under separate sub-advisory agreements (collectively, the “Sub-Advisory Agreements”), each Sub-Advisor listed below serves as the investment sub-advisor to its respective Fund, makes the investment decisions for the Fund, and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision and oversight of, and policies established by, the Advisor and the Board.

Sub-Advisory Fees Paid to the Sub-Advisors. For its services under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, each Sub-Advisor is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly by the Advisor, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of its respective Fund(s) as follows:

Fund	Fund Inception Date	Sub-Advisor	Sub-Advisory Fee Rate	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30		
				2019	2018	2017
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	7/6/16	Cornerstone Investment Partners, LLC	0.35%	\$0	\$0	\$0
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/10	Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC	0.25%	\$ 357,928.33	\$437,426.50	\$72,655.44
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	7/10/18	Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC	0.25%	\$ 3519.03	(1)	(1)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/18	Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC	0.25%	\$ 10,410.17	(1)	(1)
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	10/4/11	DoubleLine Equity LP	0.35%	\$ 214,878.30 ⁽²⁾	\$429,745.00 ⁽²⁾	\$569,776.01 ⁽²⁾
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	3/19/13	Newfleet Asset Management, LLC	0.25%	\$ 271,783.21	\$541,839.43	\$655,013.02
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	2/18/15	Pacific Asset Management	0.60%	\$ 36,907.05	\$22,114.57	\$84,172.91
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/11	Ranger Alternative Management, L.P.	1.00%	\$ 1,344,242.28	\$1,559,706.60	\$1,876,166.92
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	1/14/14	Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co.	0.15%	\$ 11,789.54	\$0	\$66,375.63
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/12	Partnervest Advisory Services LLC	0.85%	\$ 68,058.38	\$89,314.31	\$98,899.94

(1) Not in operation for the period.

(2) The fees reflected represent the sub-advisory fees paid to Wilshire Associates Incorporated, the Fund’s former investment sub-advisor, through June 30, 2017 and 2018.

Control Persons of Sub-Advisors. The following information describes the control persons of each Sub-Advisor.

AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF –

Cornerstone Investment Partners, LLC, 3438 Peachtree Road NE, Suite 900, Atlanta, Georgia 30326:

Cornerstone Investment Partners, LLC is employee owned by the following members:

John Campbell, Rick van Nostrand, Chris Reynolds, Todd Harlicka, Taylor Fairman, Dean Morris, Russell Brown, Michele Fields, Sean Kim, Mark Spatt, Nicholas Nottebohm, Justin Scott, Matthew Ritz, Tom Builder and Teri Ambrus.

**AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF and AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF –
Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC, 3300 W. Leigh Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230:**

Dorsey Wright is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nasdaq, Inc., a stock exchange and financial services firm.

AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF –

DoubleLine Equity LP, 333 South Grand Avenue, 18th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071:

The Sub-Advisor was organized in 2013 as a Delaware limited partnership. The Sub-Advisor was founded by Jeffrey Gundlach and R. Brendt Stallings, among others. The Sub-Advisor's general partner is DoubleLine Capital GP LLC, an entity that is wholly owned by Jeffrey E. Gundlach. As a result, Mr. Gundlach may be deemed to control the Sub-Advisor.

AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF –

Newfleet Asset Management, LLC, 100 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06103:

Newfleet is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners, a publicly traded company on NASDAQ. Virtus is a holding company for several investment managers with distinct styles and investment processes.

AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF -

Pacific Asset Management, 700 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California:

Pacific Asset Management is a direct subsidiary of Pacific Life Insurance Company (“Pacific Life”) and a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Pacific Mutual Holding Company, the ultimate parent company. Offering insurance since 1868, Pacific Life provides a wide range of life insurance products, annuities, mutual funds and other investment products and services to individuals, businesses and pension plans.

AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF –

Ranger Alternative Management, L.P., 2828 N. Harwood Street, Suite 1900, Dallas, Texas 75201:

Ranger Alternative Management (GP), LLC (the “General Partner”) serves as the general partner of Ranger Alternative Management, LP (“Ranger Alternatives”). Ranger Alternatives has two limited partners: Sand Dollar Beach, LLC and Ranger Capital Group Holdings, LP. Sand Dollar Beach, LLC has two members: John Del Vecchio and Brad Lamensdorf. Ranger Capital Group has four limited partners: Jason C. Elliot, K. Scott Canon, Jay Thompson, and Nim Hacker.

The Sub-Advisor is controlled by its General Partner. The General Partner is controlled by Ranger Capital Group Holdings, LP, which serves as its managing member.

AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF –

Sage Advisory Services, Ltd, Co., 5900 Southwest Parkway, Building I, Austin, Texas 78735:

Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co. is a registered investment advisor that provides investment management services for a variety of institutions and high net worth individuals. Sage is 100% employee owned.

AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF –

Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC, 360 Hope Avenue, Suite C-210, Santa Barbara, California 93105:

Partnervest Advisory Services is a wholly owned subsidiary of Partnervest Financial Group LLC and is a registered investment advisor. Partnervest Financial Group was established in 2001 as a holding company for financial service companies.

Kenneth R. Hyman is deemed to have control of Partnervest Advisory Services as its President and CEO. David Young may be deemed to have control of Partnervest Advisory Services LLC based upon his title of Chief Investment Officer.

Elysian Capital Holdings, LLC, a financial services holding company, may be deemed to have indirect control due to their ownership in Partnervest Financial Group, LLC and their right to receive upon dissolution 25% or more of that entities capital.

John M Harline, a Member of Elysian Capital Holdings LLC, may be deemed to have indirect control due to his right to receive upon dissolution 25% or more of that entities capital.

Angelo N. Georggin, a Member of Elysian Capital Holdings LLC, may be deemed to have indirect control due to his right to receive upon dissolution 25% or more of that entities capital.

Paula M Rezza, a Member of Elysian Capital Holdings LLC, may be deemed to have indirect control due to her right to receive upon dissolution 25% or more of that entities capital.

Portfolio Managers

This section includes information about each Fund’s portfolio managers, including information about other accounts they manage, the dollar range of Fund shares they own, and how they are compensated. The tables reflecting the dollar range of each portfolio manager’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of the Fund they sub-advise use dollar amount ranges established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Exchange Act.

Fund	Portfolio Manager(s)
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	John Campbell Dean Morris Rick Van Nostrand Mark Spatt
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	John G. Lewis
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	John G. Lewis
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	John G. Lewis
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	Emidio Checcone Brian Ear
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	Edward J. Elfenbein
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	Robert M. Parker

Fund	Portfolio Manager(s)
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	David L. Albrycht Benjamin Caron
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	Bob Boyd Michael Marzouk
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	Dan S. Ahrens Robert M. Parker
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	John Del Vecchio Brad H. Lamensdorf
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	Mark C. MacQueen Thomas H. Urano
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	Kenneth R. Hyman David Young Peter Van De Zilver Rebecca M. Valdez
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	Dan S. Ahrens Robert M. Parker

- **AdvisorShares Investments, LLC – AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund. The Advisor pays the portfolio managers a fee based on assets under management.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF*	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF*	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF*	AdvisorShares Vice ETF*
Dan S. Ahrens	None	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Edward J. Elfenbein	None	None	None	None
Robert M. Parker	None	None	None	None

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of any other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Dan S. Ahrens	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Edward J. Elfenbein	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Robert M. Parker	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

- **Cornerstone Investment Partners, LLC – AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap Equity ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. The Sub-Advisor pays its portfolio managers a salary plus a discretionary bonus, which is based on the overall profitability of the Sub-Advisor. In addition, to the extent that a portfolio manager is a partner in the Sub-Advisor, he is potentially entitled to an additional share of the Sub-Advisor's profits in any given calendar year.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares*
John Campbell	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Dean Morris	None
Rick van Nostrand	None
Mark Spatt	\$10,001 - \$50,000

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
John Campbell	508	\$2,450	0	\$0	0	\$0
Dean Morris	508	\$2,450	0	\$0	0	\$0
Rick Van Nostrand	508	\$2,450	0	\$0	0	\$0
Mark Spatt	508	\$2,450	0	\$0	0	\$0

- **Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC – AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF and AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio manager is compensated by the Sub-Advisor and does not receive any compensation directly from the Funds or the Advisor. The Sub-Advisor pays the portfolio manager a salary plus a discretionary bonus, which is based on the performance of the portfolio manager, Sub-Advisor and its parent company.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Manager.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned In AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF*	Dollar Range of Shares Owned In AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF*	Dollar Range of Shares Owned In AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF*
John G. Lewis	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None

*Information provided as of June 30, 2019

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
John G. Lewis	33	\$4991.1	0	\$0	3537	\$719.82

- DoubleLine Equity LP – AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF

Portfolio Manager Compensation. Each portfolio manager is compensated by the Sub-Advisor and does not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. The Sub-Advisor pays each portfolio manager a salary plus a discretionary bonus to be determined by the Sub-Advisor and based on fund performance, complexity of investment strategies, participation in the investment team’s dialogue, contribution to business results and overall business strategy, success of marketing/business development efforts and client servicing, seniority/length of service with the firm, management and supervisory responsibilities, and fulfillment of the Sub-Advisor’s leadership criteria.

The following is a more detailed description of the Sub-Advisor’s compensation structure.

The overall objective of the compensation program for portfolio managers is for the Sub-Advisor to attract competent and expert investment professionals and to retain them over the long-term. Compensation is comprised of several components which, in the aggregate are designed to achieve these objectives and to reward the portfolio managers for their contribution to the success of their clients and the Sub-Advisor. Portfolio managers are compensated through a combination of base salary, discretionary bonus, and, in some cases, equity participation in the Sub-Advisor. Bonuses and equity generally represent most of the portfolio managers’ compensation. However, in some cases, portfolio managers may have a profit sharing interest in the net income related to the business unit for which such portfolio managers are responsible. Such profit sharing arrangements potentially could comprise a significant portion of a portfolio manager’s overall compensation.

Salary. Salary is agreed to with managers at time of employment and is reviewed from time to time. It does not change significantly and often does not constitute a significant part of a portfolio manager's compensation.

Discretionary Bonus/Guaranteed Minimums. Portfolio managers receive discretionary bonuses. However, in some cases, pursuant to contractual arrangements, some portfolio managers may be entitled to a mandatory minimum bonus if the sum of their salary and profit sharing does not reach certain levels.

Equity Incentives. Certain portfolio managers participate in equity incentives based on overall firm performance of the Sub-Advisor, through direct ownership interests in the Sub-Advisor or participation in stock option or stock appreciation plans of the Sub-Advisor. These ownership interests or participation interests provide eligible portfolio managers the opportunity to participate in the financial performance of the Sub-Advisor as a whole. Participation is generally determined in the discretion of the Sub-Advisor, taking into account factors relevant to the portfolio manager's contribution to the Sub-Advisor's success.

Other Plans and Compensation Vehicles. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the Sub-Advisor's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis. The Sub-Advisor may also choose, from time to time to offer certain other compensation plans and vehicles, such as a deferred compensation plan, to portfolio managers.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Emidio Checcone	2	\$32,812,836	0	\$0	0	\$0
Brian Ear	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

- **Newfleet Asset Management, LLC – AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. Virtus Investment Partners, Inc. and certain of its affiliated investment management firms, including Newfleet Asset Management, LLC (collectively, "Virtus"), believe that the firm's compensation program is adequate and competitive to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. Investment professionals at Virtus receive a competitive base salary, an incentive bonus opportunity and a benefits package. Certain professionals who supervise and manage others also participate in a management incentive program reflecting their personal contribution and team performance. Certain key individuals also have the opportunity to take advantage of a long-term incentive compensation program, including potential awards of Virtus restricted stock units ("Virtus RSUs") with multi-year vesting, subject to Virtus board of directors' approval.

The following is a more detailed description of Virtus' compensation structure.

Base Salary. Each portfolio manager is paid a fixed base salary, which is designed to be competitive in light of the individual's experience and responsibilities. Base salary is determined using compensation survey results of investment industry compensation conducted by an independent third-party in evaluating competitive market compensation for its investment management professionals.

Incentive Bonus. Annual incentive payments are based on targeted compensation levels, adjusted based on profitability, investment performance factors and a subjective assessment of contribution to the team effort. The short-term incentive payment is generally paid in cash, but a portion may be made in Virtus RSUs. Individual payments are assessed using comparisons of actual investment performance with specific peer group or index measures. Performance of the Fund managed is generally measured over one, three- and five year periods and an individual manager's participation is based on the performance of each Fund/account managed.

While portfolio manager compensation contains a performance component, this component is adjusted to reward investment personnel for managing within the stated framework and for not taking unnecessary risk. This approach ensures that investment management personnel remain focused on managing and acquiring securities that correspond to the Fund's mandate and risk profile and are discouraged from taking on more risk and unnecessary exposure to chase performance for personal gain. Virtus believes it has appropriate controls in place to handle any potential conflicts that may result from a substantial portion of portfolio manager compensation being tied to performance.

Other Benefits. Portfolio managers are also eligible to participate in broad-based plans offered generally to employees of Virtus and its affiliates, including 401(k), health and other employee benefit plans.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund*
David L. Albrycht	None
Benjamin Caron	\$10,001 - \$50,000

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Total number of other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category below.						
Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
David L. Albrycht	15	\$8,807	2	\$87	0	\$0
Benjamin Caron	2	\$629	0	\$0	0	\$0

For other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below, number of accounts and the total assets in the accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account.						
Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
David L. Albrycht	2	\$240	0	\$0	0	\$0
Benjamin Caron	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

- **Pacific Asset Management – AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. The Sub-Advisor pays its portfolio managers a salary plus a discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus is based on accomplishment of personal, team, and enterprise objectives.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund*
Bob Boyd	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Michael Marzouk	None

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Total number of other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category below.					
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Bob Boyd	2	\$1,306,877,673	1	\$25,272,032	3	\$1,204,476,352
Michael Marzouk	8	\$5,308,778,201	1	\$1,021,062,555	5	\$1,669,338,190

	For other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below, number of accounts and the total assets in the accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account.					
Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Bob Boyd	0	\$0	3	\$25,272,032	3	\$1,204,476,352
Michael Marzouk	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$1,000,308,883

- **Partnervest Advisory Services LLC – AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation from the Fund or the Advisor. Mr. Hyman and Ms. Valdez receive a base salary and a discretionary bonus tied to the overall profitability of the firm. Mr. Young and Mr. Van De Zilver receive fixed compensation based upon assets under management in their STAR Spectrum Separately Managed Accounts Asset Management Program. Compensation is not based on Fund performance or the value of the assets held in the Fund's portfolio.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund*
Kenneth R. Hyman	\$100,001 - \$500,000
David Young	None
Peter Van De Zilver	None
Rebecca M. Valdez	\$1 - \$10,000

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Total number of other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category below.						
Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Kenneth R. Hyman	0	\$0	0	\$0	321	\$71,099,573.86
David Young	3	\$397,000,000	0	\$0	321	\$71,099,573.86
Peter Van De Zilver	3	\$397,000,000	0	\$0	1,503	\$373,099,576.86
Rebecca M. Valdez	0	\$0	0	\$0	321	\$71,099,573.86

For other accounts managed by Portfolio Manager(s) within each category below, number of accounts and the total assets in the accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account.

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Kenneth R. Hyman	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$542,219.37
David Young	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Peter Van De Zilver	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Rebecca M. Valdez	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$542,219.37

- **Ranger Alternative Management, LP – AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. The portfolio managers are equity participants of the Sub-Advisor and therefore receive distributions based on the Sub-Advisor's profitability. Other than with respect to the distributions of profitability they receive pursuant to their equity participation in the Sub-Advisor, the portfolio managers do not receive a salary, bonus or other types of remuneration from the Sub-Advisor.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund*
John Del Vecchio	\$1 - \$10,000
Brad H. Lamensdorf	None

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
John Del Vecchio	1	\$135.83	0	\$0	0	\$0
Brad H. Lamensdorf	1	\$135.83	0	\$0	0	\$0

- **Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co. – AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Sub-Advisor and do not receive any compensation directly from the Fund or the Advisor. The Sub-Advisor pays its portfolio managers a salary plus a discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus is based on accomplishment of personal, team, and enterprise objectives. Since the portfolio managers are also principals of the Sub- Advisor, each receives partnership distributions in addition to his salary and discretionary bonus.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares*
Mark C. MacQueen	Over \$1,000,000
Thomas H. Urano	\$100,001 - \$500,000

* Information provided as of June 30, 2019.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2019, the portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts as follows:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Mark C. MacQueen	2	\$81	7	\$315	535	\$11,235
Thomas H. Urano	2	\$81	7	\$315	535	\$11,235

Conflicts of Interest

The portfolio managers' management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund they manage. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the portfolio managers could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund they manage. The portfolio managers, the Advisor, the Sub-Advisors, and related parties may engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the portfolio managers, the Advisor, the Sub-Advisors, and those related parties may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of the Advisor or Sub-Advisors and their related parties or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the shareholders of a Fund. However, the Advisor and each Sub-Advisor has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts the Advisor and Sub-advisor manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Further, a Sub-Advisor's authority to select and substitute Underlying ETFs from a variety of affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs may create a conflict of interest because the Sub-Advisor typically receive fees from the affiliated funds.

Administration, Custody and Transfer Agency Agreements

The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Administrator") serves as administrator, custodian and transfer agent for the Funds. The principal address of the Administrator is 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. Under the Funds' Administration and Accounting Agreement with the Trust, the Administrator provides necessary administrative and accounting services for the maintenance and operations of the Trust and the Funds. In addition, the Administrator makes available the office space, equipment, personnel and facilities required to provide such services. Under the Funds' Custodian Agreement with the Trust, the Administrator maintains in separate accounts cash, securities and other assets of the Trust and the Funds, keeps all necessary accounts and records, and provides other services. The Administrator is required, upon the order of the Trust, to deliver securities held by it and to make payments for securities purchased by the Funds. Pursuant to the Funds' Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with the Trust, the Administrator acts as a transfer agent for the Funds' authorized and issued shares of beneficial interest, and as dividend disbursing agent of the Funds.

In consideration for its administrative services, the Administrator is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.025% on the first \$1 billion on the gross adjusted assets of each Fund and 0.02% on the gross adjusted assets of each Fund exceeding \$1 billion.

The following table shows the fees paid to the Administrator by each Fund for each of the indicated periods:

Fund	Fund Inception Date	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	7/6/2016	\$67,701	\$30,913	\$842
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/2010	\$86,538	\$52,982	\$6,948
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	7/10/2018	\$8,025	*	*
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/2018	\$9,170	*	*
AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF	1/4/2011	\$75,500	\$46,875	\$37,029
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/2016	\$63,003	\$25,240	\$1,618
AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	6/20/2011	\$75,500	\$46,875	\$4,755
AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF	3/19/2013	\$75,500	\$61,639	\$65,498
AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF	2/18/2015	\$75,500	\$58,877	\$6,821
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/2019	\$0	*	*
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/2011	\$75,500	\$46,875	\$46,072
AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	1/14/2012	\$75,500	\$62,990	\$22,854
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/2012	\$75,500	\$46,875	\$4,381
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/12/2017	\$23,733	\$1,808	*

* Not in operation for the period indicated.

Distribution

Distributor. Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of shares of the Funds. The principal address of the Distributor is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor has entered into an agreement with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes shares of the Funds (the “Distribution Agreement”). The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Funds on a best effort basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Funds through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described in each Fund’s Prospectus and this SAI. Shares amounting to less than a Creation Unit are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor, its affiliates and officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, any Sub-Advisor, or any stock exchange.

The Distribution Agreement for the Funds provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, on at least 60 days' prior written notice to the other party (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its "assignment", as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Distribution Plan. The Funds have adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan"). Under the Distribution Plan, the Distributor, or designated service providers, may receive up to 0.25% of each Fund's assets attributable to shares as compensation for distribution services. Distribution services may include, but are not limited to, (i) services in connection with distribution assistance, or (ii) payments to financial institutions and other financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers, mutual fund "supermarkets" and the Distributor's affiliates and subsidiaries, as compensation for services or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance.

No distribution fees are currently charged to the Funds; there are no plans to impose distribution fees, and no distribution fees will be charged for at least a year from the date of this SAI. However, in the event that distribution fees are charged in the future, because the Funds will pay these fees out of assets on an ongoing basis, over time distribution fees may cost you more than other types of sales charges and will increase the cost of your investment in a Fund.

Costs and Expenses. Each Fund bears all expenses of its operation other than those assumed by the Advisor, which are discussed in detail above under "The Advisor and the Advisory Agreement."

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. The Advisor and Sub-Advisors (the "Advisor Entities") may pay certain broker-dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries ("Intermediaries") for certain activities related to the Funds and other series of the Trust. The Advisor Entities make these payments from their own assets and not from the assets of the Funds. Although a portion of the Advisor Entities' revenue comes directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Funds and other series of the Trust, these payments do not increase the price paid by investors for the purchase of shares of, or the cost of owning, the Funds or other series of the Trust. The Advisor Entities make payments for Intermediaries' participation in activities that are designed to make registered representatives, other professionals and individual investors more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems ("Education Costs"). The Advisor Entities also make payments to Intermediaries for certain printing, publishing and mailing costs associated with the Funds or materials relating to ETPs in general ("Publishing Costs"). In addition, the Advisor Entities make payments to Intermediaries that make shares of the Funds and certain other series of the Trust available to their clients, develop new products that feature the Advisor or otherwise promote the Funds and other series of the Trust. The Advisor Entities may also reimburse expenses or make payments from their own assets to Intermediaries or other persons in consideration of services or other activities that the Advisor Entities believe may benefit the Advisor's business or facilitate investment in the Funds or other series of the Trust. Payments of the type described above are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments.

Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to your salesperson or other investment professional may also be significant for your salesperson or other investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it will recommend or make available to its clients or what services to provide for various products based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments may create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients and these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend the Funds and other series of the Trust over other investments. The same conflict of interest and financial incentive exist with respect to your salesperson or other investment professional if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

The Advisor has contractual arrangements to make payments (in addition to payments for Education Costs or Publishing Costs) to one Intermediary, Raymond James Financial Services (“RJFS”). Pursuant to this special, long-term and significant arrangement (the “Marketing Program”), RJFS and certain of its affiliates have agreed, among other things, to actively promote the Funds and other series of the Trust to customers and investment professionals and in advertising campaigns as the preferred ETF, to offer certain of the Funds and certain other series of the Trust in certain RJFS platforms and investment programs, in some cases at a reduced commission rate or commission free, and to provide marketing data to the Advisor. The Advisor has agreed to facilitate the Marketing Program by, among other things, making certain payments to RJFS for marketing and implementing certain brokerage and investment programs. Upon termination of the arrangement, the Advisor will make additional payments to RJFS based upon a number of criteria, including the overall success of the Marketing Program and the level of services provided by RJFS during the wind-down period.

In addition, as of November 1, 2014, the Advisor is participating in a program offered by RJFS that will provide the Advisor with information about shareholder ownership of the Funds and assist with developing opportunities to provide shareholders with lower transaction costs. The Funds have agreed to reimburse the Advisor for a portion of its payments to participate in the program.

Any additions, modifications, or deletions to Intermediaries listed above that have occurred since the date of this SAI are not included in the list. Further, the Advisor Entities make Education Costs and Publishing Costs payments to other Intermediaries that are not listed above. The Advisor Entities may determine to make such payments based on any number of metrics. For example, the Advisor Entities may make payments at year-end or other intervals in a fixed amount, an amount based upon an Intermediary’s services at defined levels or an amount based on the Intermediary’s net sales of one or more series of the Trust in a year or other period, any of which arrangements may include an agreed-upon minimum or maximum payment, or any combination of the foregoing. As of the date of this SAI, the Advisor anticipates that the payments paid by the Advisor Entities in connection with the Funds and other series of the Trust will be immaterial to the Advisor Entities in the aggregate for the next year. Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments his or her Intermediary firm may receive. Any payments made by the Advisor Entities to an Intermediary may create the incentive for an Intermediary to encourage customers to buy shares of the Funds and/or other series of the Trust.

Securities Lending

The dollar amounts of income and fees and compensation paid related to the securities lending activities of each Fund (except AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF) during the most recent fiscal year were as follows:

	AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF	AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$5,715	\$254,707	\$3000	\$5,594
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(2,219)	\$(88,789)	\$(2,064)	\$(1,876)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	-	-	-	-
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	-	-	-	-
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$(2,678)	\$(111,184)	\$(925)	\$(1,803)
Rebate (due from borrower)	\$2,415	\$48,618	\$3,142	\$512
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-		-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$(2,482)	\$(151,354)	\$153	\$(3,167)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$3,233	\$103,353	\$3,153	\$2,427

	AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF	AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi- Sector Income ETF	AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$2,613	\$65,802	\$19,755	\$5,020
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(892)	\$(63,891)	\$(2,537)	\$(1,455)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	-	-	-	-
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	-	-	-	-
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$(556)	\$(18,953)	\$(14,276)	\$(2,282)
Rebate (due from borrower)	-	\$96,760	\$115	\$720
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$(1,448)	\$13,916	\$(16,698)	\$(3,018)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$1,165	\$79,718	\$3,057	\$2,002

	AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	AdvisorShares Vice ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$31,843	\$52,292	\$22,486
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services			
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(71,875)	\$(4,467)	\$(37,239)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	-	-	-
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	-	-	-

	AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF	AdvisorShares Vice ETF
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	-	-	-
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$(1,851)	\$(41,409)	\$(4,535)
Rebate (due from borrower)	\$209,593	\$4.24	\$75,037
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$135,867	\$(45,872)	\$33,263
Net income from securities lending activities	\$167,710	\$6,420	\$55,749

The Funds participate in a securities lending program offered by The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNYM”) (the “Program”), providing for the lending of securities to qualified brokers. Securities lending income includes earnings of such temporary cash investments, plus or minus any rebate to a borrower. These earnings (after any rebate) are then divided between BNYM, as a fee for its services under the Program, and the Funds, according to agreed-upon rates. Collateral on all securities loaned is accepted in cash and is maintained at a minimum level of 102% (105% in the case of certain foreign securities) of the market value, plus interest, if applicable, of investments on loan. It is the Fund’s policy to obtain additional collateral from or return excess collateral to the borrower by the end of the next business day, following the valuation date of the securities loaned. Therefore, the value of the collateral held may be temporarily less than the value of the securities on loan. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Funds if and to the extent that the market value of the securities loaned were to increase and the borrower did not increase the collateral accordingly, and the borrower fails to return the securities. Under the terms of the Program, the Funds are indemnified for such losses by BNYM. Cash collateral is held in a separate account managed by BNYM, who is authorized to exclusively enter into overnight repurchase agreements, which are collateralized at 102% with securities issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury; U.S. Government or any agency, instrumentality or authority of the U.S. Government. The securities purchased with cash collateral received are reflected in the Schedule of Investments. BNYM bears the risk of any deficiency in the amount of the cash collateral available for return to the borrower due to any loss on the collateral invested.

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Shareholder Information.”

Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) acts as securities depository for a Fund’s shares. Shares of each Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities’ certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the NYSE and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the shares of a Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participants a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares of a Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost. The DTC Participants’ rules and policies are made publicly available through its website at www.dtcc.com.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Creation

The Trust issues and sells shares of a Fund only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, at their NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order received in proper form.

A “Business Day” with respect to a Fund is any day on which the applicable Exchange is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, each Exchange observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President’s Day (Washington’s Birthday), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fund Deposit. The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit of each Fund (except for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF) generally consists of an in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities – the “Deposit Securities” – per each Creation Unit constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Fund’s portfolio and an amount of cash – the Cash Component – computed as described below. Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of the Fund. The Cash Component is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares (per Creation Unit) and the market value of the Deposit Securities. If the Cash Component is a positive number (*i.e.*, the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the Deposit Securities), the Cash Component shall be such positive amount. If the Cash Component is a negative number (*i.e.*, the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the Deposit Securities), the Cash Component shall be such negative amount and the creator will be entitled to receive cash from the Fund in an amount equal to the Cash Component. The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities.

The Administrator, through the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) (discussed below), makes available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the applicable Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for each Fund (except the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF). Such Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect creations of Creation Units of a Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a Fund Deposit for each Fund (except for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF) changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, with a view to the investment objective of the Fund. In addition, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash – *i.e.*, a “cash in lieu” amount – to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for transfer through the Clearing Process (discussed below), or which may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or the investor for which it is acting. The Trust also reserves the right to offer an “all cash” option for creations of Creation Units for the Funds.

In addition to the list of names and numbers of securities constituting the current Deposit Securities of a Fund Deposit, the Administrator, through the NSCC, also makes available on each Business Day, the estimated Cash Component, effective through and including the previous Business Day, per outstanding Creation Unit of the Fund.

Cash Purchase. Unlike each of the other Funds, Creation Units of the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF are sold only for cash (“Cash Purchase Amount”). Creation Units are sold at the NAV per share next computed, plus a transaction fee, as described below. The Trust reserves the right to offer an in-kind option for creations of Creation Unit for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units. To be eligible to place orders to create a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party,” *i.e.*, a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC, or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “Book-Entry Only System”) and, in each case, must have executed an agreement with the Trust, the Distributor and the Administrator with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (“Participant Agreement”) (discussed below). A Participating Party and DTC Participant are collectively referred to as an “Authorized Participant.” Investors should contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants that have signed a Participant Agreement with the Funds. All shares of the Funds, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to create Creation Units must be placed for one or more Creation Unit size aggregations of shares (50,000 or more shares for the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF and AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF and at least 25,000 for the AdvisorShares Cornerstone Small Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Micro-Cap ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares DoubleLine Value Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares FolioBeyond Smart Core Bond ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF). All orders to create Creation Units, whether through the Clearing Process (through a Participating Party) or outside the Clearing Process (through a DTC Participant), must be received by the Funds’ transfer agent no later than the close of the regular trading session on the applicable Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) (“Closing Time”) or for the AdvisorShares Newfleet Multi-Sector Income ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF, and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, an hour earlier than Closing Time, in each case on the date such order is placed in order for the creation of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of shares of the Fund as next determined on such date after receipt of the order in proper form. The date on which an order to create Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units as discussed below) is placed is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Funds’ transfer agent pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, as described below (see “Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process” and “Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process”). Severe economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Funds’ transfer agent or an Authorized Participant.

Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund shall be placed with an Authorized Participant, as applicable, in the form required by such Authorized Participant. In addition, the Authorized Participant may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, *i.e.*, to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of a Fund have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Those placing orders for Creation Units through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Distributor prior to the Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on the Transmittal Date.

Orders for creation that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process, including those placing order for Creation Units of the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF, all purchases of which will be effected through a transfer of cash directly through DTC, should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effecting such transfer of Deposit Securities and Cash Component or the Cash Purchase Amount, in the case of the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF.

Placement of Creation Orders Using the Clearing Process (For All Funds Except AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF). The Clearing Process is the process of creating or redeeming Creation Units through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC. Fund Deposits made through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Funds' transfer agent to transmit to NSCC, on behalf of the Participating Party, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party's creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to deliver the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component to the Trust, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside the Clearing Process (For All Funds Except AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF). Fund Deposits made outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement with the Trust, the Distributor and the Administrator. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through DTC. A Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant on the Transmittal Date in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of the Trust by no later than 11:00 a.m., Eastern Time, of the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Administrator through the Federal Reserve wire system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Administrator no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the next Business Day immediately following such Transmittal Date. An order to create Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received not later than the Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Administrator does not receive both the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component by 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., respectively, on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Funds' transfer agent, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then current NAV of the particular Fund. The delivery of Creation Units of the Fund so created will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received.

Creation Units may be created in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of the Cash Component plus 115% of the market value of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the “Additional Cash Deposit”). The order shall be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on such date and federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited with the Administrator by 11:00 a.m., Eastern Time, the following Business Day. If the order is not placed in proper form by Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, or federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 11:00 a.m. the next Business Day, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the investor shall be liable to the Trust for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to 115% of the daily marked to market value of the missing Deposit Securities. To the extent that missing Deposit Securities are not received by 1:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received or in the event a mark to market payment is not made within one Business Day following notification that such a payment is required, the Trust may use the cash on deposit to purchase the missing Deposit Securities. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Administrator or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee will be charged in all cases. The delivery of Creation Units of a Fund so created will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units. The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it in respect of a Fund if (a) the order is not in proper form, (b) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund, (c) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as disseminated through the facilities of the applicable Exchange for that date by the Administrator, as described above, (d) acceptance of the Deposit Securities or Cash Purchase Amount would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund, (e) the acceptance of the Deposit Securities or Cash Purchase Amount would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful, (f) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit or Cash Purchase Amount would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Advisor, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners, or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor and the Advisor make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Advisor, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. The Fund, or its designee, shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Administrator and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits or Cash Purchase Amounts nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee. To compensate the Trust for transfer and other transaction costs involved in creation transactions through the Clearing Process, investors will be required to pay a minimum creation transaction fee, assessed per transaction, as follows:

Fund	Creation Transaction Fee*
ALL FUNDS	\$500

* To the extent a Creation Unit consists of more than 100 securities, an additional Creation Transaction Fee may be charged to Authorized Participants to the next highest \$500 increment at the following rates: (i) \$5 per book-entry security settled via the NSCC's CNS and (ii) \$15 per security for "in-kind" settlements settled outside the NSCC, and all physical settlements, including options, futures and other derivatives.

Each Fund, subject to approval by the Board, may adjust the fee from time to time based upon actual experience. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an Authorized Participant to effect a creation of a Creation Unit may be charged a fee for such services.

Redemption

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Fund through the Administrator and only on a Business Day. The Trust will not redeem shares in amounts less than Creation Units. Beneficial Owners must accumulate enough shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to the Funds, the Administrator, through the NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the applicable Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time) on each Business Day, the Fund Securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day. Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities which are applicable to creations of Creation Units.

Cash Redemption Amount. For all Funds except the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF, unless cash redemptions are available or specified for the Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities – as announced by the Administrator on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form – plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed, as next determined after receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less a redemption transaction fee described below in the section entitled "Redemption Transaction Fee." In the event that the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder.

The redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit of the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF will consist solely of cash in an amount equal to the NAV of the shares being redeemed, as next determined after receipt of a request in proper form less a redemption transaction fee described below in the section entitled "Redemption Transaction Fee." The Trust reserves the right to offer an in-kind option for redemptions of Creation Units for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF, and AdvisorShares Sage Core Reserves ETF.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed the Participant Agreement. An order to redeem Creation Units using the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Administrator not later than Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed; such order will be effected based on the NAV of the Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by a Fund after Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date and will be effected at the NAV next determined on such Business Day. The requisite Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount will be transferred by the third NSCC Business Day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Units will instead be effected through transfer of shares directly through DTC. An order to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Administrator on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Administrator not later than Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on such Transmittal Date, (ii) such order is accompanied or preceded by the requisite number of shares of a Fund and/or the Cash Redemption Amount specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Administrator no later than 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., respectively, Eastern Time, on the next Business Day following such Transmittal Date (the "DTC Cut-Off-Time"), and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

After the Administrator has deemed an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process received, the Administrator will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Fund Securities, which are expected to be delivered within three Business Days, and/or the Cash Redemption Amount to the Authorized Participant, on behalf of the redeeming Beneficial Owner, by the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date on which such redemption order is deemed received by the Administrator.

The calculation of the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered upon redemption will be made by the Administrator according to the procedures set forth under "Determination of Net Asset Value" computed on the Business Day on which a redemption order is deemed received by the Administrator. Therefore, if a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the Administrator by a DTC Participant not later than the Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on the Transmittal Date, and the requisite number of shares of a Fund are delivered to the custodian prior to the DTC Cut-Off-Time, then the value of the Fund Securities and/or the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered will be determined by the Administrator on such Transmittal Date. If, however, a redemption order is submitted to the Administrator by a DTC Participant not later than the Closing Time or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, as applicable, on the Transmittal Date, but either (1) the requisite number of shares of a Fund are not delivered by the DTC Cut-Off-Time as described above on the next Business Day following the Transmittal Date or (2) the redemption order is not submitted in proper form, then the redemption order will not be deemed received as of the Transmittal Date. In such case, the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered will be computed on the Business Day that such order is deemed received by the Administrator, *i.e.*, the Business Day on which the shares of the Fund are delivered through DTC to the Administrator by the DTC Cut-Off-Time on such Business Day pursuant to a properly submitted redemption order.

If it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Fund Securities, the Trust may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem such shares in cash, and the redeeming Beneficial Owner will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash which the Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its shares based on the NAV of shares of the Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). A Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities which differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in NAV.

Redemptions of shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and the Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that a Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular stock included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming Beneficial Owner of the shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment, beneficial ownership of shares or delivery instructions.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to the Fund (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted, (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Fund or determination of the shares' NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

Redemption Transaction Fee. To compensate the Trust for transfer and other transaction costs involved in redemption transactions through the Clearing Process, investors will be required to pay a minimum redemption transaction fee, assessed per transaction as follows:

Fund	Redemption Transaction Fee*
ALL FUNDS	\$500

* To the extent a Creation Unit consists of more than 100 securities, an additional Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to Authorized Participants to the next highest \$500 increment at the following rates: (i) \$5 per book-entry security settled via the NSCC's CNS and (ii) \$15 per security for "in-kind" settlements settled outside the NSCC, and all physical settlements, including options, futures and other derivatives.

Each Fund, subject to approval by the Board, may adjust the fee from time to time based upon actual experience. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an Authorized Participant to effect a redemption of a Creation Unit may be charged a fee for such services.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund's Prospectus entitled "Calculating Net Asset Value."

The NAV per share of a Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of shares of the Fund outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including without limitation, the management, administration and distribution fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV per share. The NAV per share for the Fund is calculated by the Administrator and determined as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open.

In computing each Fund's NAV, the Fund's securities holdings are valued based on their last readily available market price. Price information on listed securities, including ETFs in which the Fund invests, is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Other portfolio securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available or determined to not represent the current fair value are valued based on fair value as determined in good faith by the Fund's Sub-Advisor in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

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

General Policies. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Funds. Distributions of net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), if any, generally are also declared and paid once a year. A Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis in order to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

Dividends and other distributions on shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund.

The Funds may make additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute all ordinary taxable income of a Fund, plus any net capital gains, and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Internal Revenue Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends for a Fund if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. No reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of the Funds for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial Owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require Beneficial Owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the applicable Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Federal Income Taxes

The following is a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that supplements the summaries in the Prospectuses. No attempt is made to present a comprehensive explanation of the federal, state, local or foreign tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and would only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to RICs, such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

The following general discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the matters addressed herein. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the provisions of tax law described in this SAI in light of the particular tax situations of the shareholders and regarding specific questions as to federal, state, or local taxes.

Regulated Investment Company (RIC) Status

Each Fund will seek to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code. Provided that for each tax year a Fund: (i) meets the requirements to be treated as a RIC (as discussed below), and (ii) distributes at least an amount equal to the sum of 90% of the Fund’s net investment income for such year (including, for this purpose, the excess of net realized short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income (the “Distribution Requirement”), the Fund itself will not be subject to federal income taxes to the extent the Fund’s net investment income and the Fund’s net realized capital gains, if any, are timely distributed to the Fund’s shareholders.

One of several requirements for RIC qualification is that the Fund must receive at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, foreign currencies and net income from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the “90% Test”). A second requirement for qualification as a RIC is that the Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year: (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, with these other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets are invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Asset Test”).

If a Fund fails to satisfy the 90% Test or the Asset Test, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the Asset Test. In order to qualify for relief provisions for a failure to meet the Asset Test, the Fund may be required to dispose of certain assets. If a Fund fails to qualify for treatment as a RIC for any year, and the relief provisions are not available, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (which the Tax Act reduced to 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although the dividends could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders and the dividends may be eligible for the lower tax rates available to non-corporate shareholders on qualified dividend income. To re-qualify for treatment as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, a Fund would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that year and to distribute any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. If a Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, it would generally be required to pay a Fund-level tax on certain net built-in gains recognized with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within five years of qualifying as a RIC in a subsequent year. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund for treatment as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders. If a Fund determines that it will not qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund will establish procedures to reflect the anticipated tax liability in the Fund's NAV.

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. A "qualified late year loss" may include a net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for the Funds is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. 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 (a "Post-2010 Loss"), the excess 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. Unused capital losses that are carried forward into tax years subsequent to the year of their realization are called "capital loss carryforwards". A Fund's unused capital loss carryforwards that arose in taxable years that began on or before December 22, 2010 ("Pre-2011 Losses") are available to be applied against future capital gains, if any, realized by the Fund prior to the expiration of those capital loss carryforwards, generally eight years after the year in which they arose. A Fund's Post-2010 Losses must be fully utilized before the Fund will be permitted to utilize carryforwards of Pre-2011 Losses. In addition, the carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Notwithstanding the Distribution Requirement described above, which generally requires a Fund to distribute at least 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income (but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain), each Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of any calendar year at least the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for the year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and long-term capital gains over short- and long-term capital losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions, or deemed distributions, to avoid imposition of the excise tax, but can make no assurances that all such tax liability will be eliminated. The Funds may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when the investment advisor might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Funds to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Fund Distributions

The Fund receives income generally in the form of dividends and interest on investments. This income, plus net short-term capital gains, if any, less expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all its net investment income and net realized capital gains to shareholders, at least annually. Any distributions by a Fund from such income will be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower capital gains rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income, whether you take them in cash or in additional shares. Since the income of certain Funds is derived primarily from investments other than the stock of U.S. corporations, such Funds do not expect a significant portion of their distributions to qualify to be reported as qualified dividend income and distributions by such Funds will generally not be eligible for the reduced tax rates, or in the case of corporate shareholders the dividends received deduction, applicable to qualified dividend income.

Distributions by a Fund are currently eligible for the reduced maximum tax rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that a Fund receives qualified dividend income on the securities it holds and a Fund reports the distributions as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (*e.g.*, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that: (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become "ex-dividend" (which is the day on which declared distributions (dividends or capital gains) are deducted from a Fund's assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend, (ii) a Fund has not satisfied similar holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder, (iii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iv) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, if you lend your shares in a Fund, such as pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. Distributions that a Fund receives from an ETP, an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such ETP, underlying fund or REIT.

Distributions by the Fund of its net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of the Fund's net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains for individual shareholders currently set at a maximum rate of 20% regardless of how long you have held your shares in the Fund.

In the case of corporate shareholders, the Fund's distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends-received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation.

Each Fund's shareholders will be notified annually by the Fund (or by their broker) as to the federal tax status of all distributions made by the Fund. Distributions may be subject to state and local taxes.

A taxable shareholder may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because the distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of the shareholder's investment.

Shareholders who have not held Fund shares for a full year should be aware that a Fund may report and distribute, as ordinary dividends or capital gain dividends, a percentage of income that is not equal to the percentage of the Fund's ordinary income or net capital gain, respectively, actually earned during the period of investment in the Fund.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by such Fund in lieu of dividends (a "substitute payment") with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If a Fund's distributions for a taxable year exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for the taxable year may be re-characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in the applicable Fund's shares and generally result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in a Fund's shares has been reduced to zero, distributions by that Fund in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's shares.

Dividends declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared.

Medicare Tax

U.S. individuals with adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) exceeding certain threshold amounts (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a "surviving spouse" for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes taxable interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

Sales, exchanges, and redemptions of Fund shares are generally taxable transactions for federal income tax purposes. In general, if you hold your shares as a capital asset, gain or loss realized will be capital in nature and will be classified as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss.

All or a portion of any loss realized upon the sale or redemption of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that substantially identical shares in the Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale or redemption. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to the tax basis in the newly purchased shares. In addition, any loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of shares held for six months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains to the shareholder with respect to such shares (including any amounts credited to the shareholder as undistributed capital gains).

Cost Basis Reporting

The cost basis of shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Internal Revenue Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Foreign Taxes

A Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on income it may earn from investing in foreign securities. Any such taxes may reduce the return on such investments. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. A Fund's investments in certain foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's assets at taxable year-end is represented by debt and equity securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders who are U.S. citizens, resident aliens or U.S. corporations to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. income tax returns for their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Internal Revenue Code. If at least 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of a taxable year consists of interests in RICs (including ETPs that are RICs), the Fund may elect to permit shareholders who are U.S. citizens, resident aliens or U.S. corporations to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. federal income tax returns for their pro rata portion of (1) any qualified taxes paid by those other RICs and passed through to the Fund for that taxable year, and (2) any qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund itself for that taxable year. No reduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability. In the event a Fund makes an election described in this paragraph, each such shareholder will be required to include in gross income its pro rata share of such taxes. Certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code may prevent shareholders from receiving a full foreign tax credit or deduction for their allocable amount of such taxes. If a Fund makes the election, such Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

Investment in Certain ETPs and Certain Direct Fund Investments

Certain Funds may invest in ETPs that are taxable as RICs under the Internal Revenue Code. Any income a Fund receives from such ETPs should be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test. Certain Funds may also invest in one or more ETPs that are not taxable as RICs under the Internal Revenue Code and that may generate non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test. Similarly, a Fund may make certain direct investments that may produce non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test. Each Fund's Sub-Advisor and Advisor anticipate monitoring investments that may produce non-qualifying income to ensure that the Fund satisfies the 90% Test. Nevertheless, non-qualifying income of a Fund may be more than anticipated, a Fund may be unable to generate qualifying income at levels sufficient to ensure it satisfies the 90% Test, or a Fund might not be able to determine the percentage of qualifying income it derives for a taxable year until after year-end. In any such case, a Fund could fail the 90% Test and, if the relief provisions discussed above are unavailable, fail to qualify as a RIC.

Certain Funds may invest in ETPs that are structured in a manner that causes income, gains, losses, credits and deductions of the ETPs to be taken into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes by those Funds whether or not any distributions are made from the ETPs to those Funds. Thus, a Fund may be required to take into account income or gains in a taxable year without receiving any cash and may have to sell assets to distribute such income or gains. Those sales will generally result in additional taxable gain or loss and may occur at a time when the Fund's Sub-Advisor or Advisor would not otherwise have chosen to sell such securities.

Options, Swaps and Other Complex Securities

The Funds and certain of the ETPs in which certain Funds invest may invest in complex securities such as equity options, index options, repurchase agreements, foreign currency contracts, hedges and swaps, transactions treated as straddles for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and futures contracts. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect a Fund's (and certain ETPs') ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund or ETPs are treated as ordinary income or long-term or short-term capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund or ETPs and/or defer a Fund's or ETPs' ability to recognize losses. In turn, those rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed by a Fund.

Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as exchange-traded products and over-the-counter derivatives may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the "90% Test" described above, which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, the determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of such derivative investments are often unclear for purposes of the "Asset Test" described above. The Funds intend to carefully monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits and to ensure that they are adequately diversified under the Asset Test. The Funds, however, may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments and there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") will agree with the Funds' determination of the "Asset Test" with respect to such derivatives.

With respect to any investments in STRIPS, Treasury Receipts, other zero coupon, payment-in-kind, and similar securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund or an ETP will generally be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund or ETP has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period.

Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when the Advisor would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss and may affect the amount and timing of distributions from the Fund.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

The Funds and certain ETPs may be required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income and loss for each taxable year their net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts and options as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Options on “broad based” securities indices are classified as “non-equity options” under the Internal Revenue Code. Gains and losses resulting from the expiration, exercise, or closing of such non-equity options, as well as gains and losses resulting from futures contract transactions, will be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss (hereinafter, “blended gain or loss”). In addition, any non-equity option and futures contract held by a Fund on the last day of a fiscal year will be treated as sold for market value on that date, and gain or loss recognized as a result of such deemed sale will be blended gain or loss. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on futures contracts, options contracts and swaps to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Funds to mark-to-market certain types of positions in their portfolios (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate as investments at a time when the investment advisor might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

In general, for purposes of the 90% Test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Internal Revenue Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in the 90% Test will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

A Fund may invest in certain MLPs which may be treated as “qualified publicly traded partnerships.” Income from qualified publicly traded partnerships is qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, but a Fund’s investment in one or more of such “qualified publicly traded partnerships” is limited under the Asset Test to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets. The Funds will monitor their investments in such qualified publicly traded partnerships in order to ensure compliance with the Qualifying Income and Asset Tests. MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Form K-1s to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Form K-1s may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement.

The Tax Act treats “qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A “publicly traded partnership” for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined for the purpose of the immediately preceding paragraphs. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Tax Act does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable a Fund to pass through the special character of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” to shareholders.

A Fund may invest in REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to such Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Funds until after the time that the Funds issue a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

The Tax Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which the Funds may rely, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by such Fund and which such Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the 90% Test described above if such gains are not directly related to a Fund's business of investing in stock or securities (or options and futures with respect to stock or securities). Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of a Fund's non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing the Fund's status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

If a Fund owns shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as “passive foreign investment companies” or “PFICs,” the Fund will generally be subject to one or more of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund may be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any “excess distribution” from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders, (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF,” the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above, the Fund’s pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the passive foreign investment company, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund, or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, whether or not any distributions are made to the Fund, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above. Each Fund intends to make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effect of these rules. Pursuant to recently issued Treasury regulations, amounts included in income each year by a Fund pursuant to a QEF election will be “qualifying income,” even if not distributed to the Fund, to the extent such income is derived with respect to such Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies.

Short Sales

In general, gain or loss on a short sale is recognized when a Fund closes the sale by delivering the borrowed property to the lender, not when the borrowed property is sold. Gain or loss from a short sale by a Fund is generally considered as capital gain or loss to the extent that the property used to close the short sale constitutes a capital asset in the Fund’s hands. Except with respect to certain situations where the property used by a Fund to close a short sale has a long-term holding period on the date of the short sale, the gains on short sales are generally treated as short-term capital gains. These rules may also affect the holding period of “substantially identical property” held by a Fund. Moreover, a Fund’s loss on a short sale will be treated as a long-term capital loss if, on the date of the short sale, “substantially identical property” has been held by the Fund for more than one year. In general, a Fund will not be permitted to deduct payments made to reimburse the lender of securities for dividends paid on borrowed stock if the short sale is closed on or before the 45th day after the short sale is entered into.

Backup Withholding

A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at a 24% withholding rate and remit to the U.S. Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who: (i) has provided a Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all; (ii) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends; (iii) has failed to certify to a Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (iv) has failed to certify to a Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person (including a resident alien).

Foreign Shareholders

Any non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Funds. Foreign shareholders (*i.e.*, nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold Fund shares comply with IRS requirements that generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to Fund distributions payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A beneficial holder of shares who is a foreign person may be subject to foreign, state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal income tax consequences referred to above. If a shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the shareholder in the United States.

Taxes on Creation and Redemptions of Creation Units

A person who purchases a Creation Unit by exchanging securities in-kind generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (a) the sum of the market value of the Creation Units at the time and any net cash received, and (b) the sum of the purchaser's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any net cash paid for the Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (x) the sum of the redeemer's basis in the Creation Units and any net cash paid, and (y) the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received and any net cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" by an Authorized Participant that does not mark-to-market its holdings, or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will be treated as short-term capital gains or losses. In some circumstances, a redemption of Creation Units may potentially cause amounts received by the shareholder in the redemption to be treated as dividend income rather than as a payment in exchange for Creation Units. Any loss upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less should be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the person redeeming the Creation Units of long-term capital gain with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to that person as undistributed capital gains). Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Each Fund has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. Each Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If a Fund does issue Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund, the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

A Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. A Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Other Tax Considerations

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k) plans, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). Under the Tax Act, tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, a RIC generally serves to block UBTI from being realized by its tax-exempt shareholders with respect to the RIC’s investments. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, tax-exempt shareholders could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example, (i) the Fund, or ETPs in which the Fund invests, invest in REITs that hold residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”), (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that: (a) is a taxable mortgage pool (“TMP”), (b) has a TMP subsidiary, or (c) invests in a residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisors. There are no restrictions preventing ETPs from holding investments in REITs that hold residual interests in REMICs, and a Fund or ETP may do so. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding these issues.

A Fund’s shares held in a tax qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from the Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from their retirement account. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund and regarding specific questions as to foreign, federal, state, or local taxes.

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder in any single taxable year (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC, such as each Fund, are not excepted. 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.

A Fund may be subject to tax or taxes in certain states where the Fund does business. Furthermore, in those states which have income tax laws, the tax treatment of a Fund and of Fund shareholders with respect to distributions by the Fund may differ from federal tax treatment.

OTHER INFORMATION

Portfolio Holdings

The Board has approved portfolio holdings disclosure policies that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third-parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Funds. These policies and procedures, as described below, are designed to ensure that disclosure of portfolio holdings is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and address conflicts of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Advisor, Sub-Advisors, Distributor, or any affiliated person of the Funds, Advisor, Sub-Advisors, or Distributor.

Each Business Day, Fund portfolio holdings information will be provided to the Funds' transfer agent or other agent for dissemination through the facilities of the NSCC and/or other fee-based subscription services to NSCC members and/or subscribers to those other fee-based subscription services, including Authorized Participants, and to entities that publish and/or analyze such information in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units or trading shares of the Fund in the secondary market. This information typically reflects each Fund's anticipated holdings on the following Business Day. Daily access to information concerning each Fund's portfolio holdings also is permitted (i) to certain personnel of those service providers who are involved in portfolio management and providing administrative, operational, risk management, or other support to portfolio management, including affiliated broker-dealers and/or Authorized Participants and (ii) to other personnel of the Advisor, Sub-Advisors, and other service providers, such as the Administrator and fund accountant, who deal directly with, or assist in, functions related to investment management, administration, custody and fund accounting, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course in a manner consistent with agreements with each Fund and/or the terms of the Fund's current registration statement.

From time to time, information concerning Fund portfolio holdings, other than portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation/redemption process, as discussed above, may also be provided to other entities that provide additional services to the Funds, including, among others, rating or ranking organizations, in the ordinary course of business, no earlier than one Business Day following the date of the information. Portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation/redemption process may be provided to other entities that provide additional services to the Funds in the ordinary course of business after it has been disseminated to the NSCC.

The Funds' Chief Compliance Officer, or a compliance manager designated by the Chief Compliance Officer, may also grant exceptions to permit additional disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information at differing times and with different lag times (the period from the date of the information to the date the information is made available), if any, in instances where a Fund has legitimate business purposes for doing so, it is in the best interests of shareholders, and the recipients are subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the nonpublic information and are required to execute an agreement to that effect. The Board will be informed of any such disclosures at its next regularly scheduled meeting or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter. In no event shall the Funds, Advisor, Sub-Advisor, or any other party receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about Fund portfolio holdings.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures, the Codes of Ethics, and the protection of non-public information policies and procedures (collectively, the "Portfolio Holdings Governing Policies") by the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer and the Funds, (2) considering reports and recommendations by the Chief Compliance Officer concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 206(4)-7 under the Advisers Act) that may arise in connection with any Portfolio Holdings Governing Policies, and (3) considering whether to approve or ratify any amendment to any Portfolio Holdings Governing Policies. The Board and the Funds reserve the right to amend the Portfolio Holdings Governing Policies and Procedures at any time and from time to time without prior notice in their sole discretion. For purposes of the Portfolio Holdings Governing Policies, the term "portfolio holdings" means the equity and debt securities (e.g., stocks and bonds) held by a Fund and does not mean the cash investments, derivatives, and other investment positions (collectively, other investment positions) held by the Fund, which are not disclosed.

In addition to the permitted disclosures described above, each Fund must disclose its complete holdings in its Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to shareholders and file its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its reports on Form N-PORT. All of these reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Voting Rights

Each share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shareholders receive one vote for every full Fund share owned. Each Fund will vote separately on matters relating solely to that Fund. All shares of the Funds are freely transferable.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual shareholder meetings unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act. However, a meeting may be called by the Board on the written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust entitled to vote. If a meeting is requested by shareholders, the Trust will provide appropriate assistance and information to the shareholders who requested the meeting. Shareholder inquiries can be made by calling 877.843.3831 or by writing to the Trust at 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Shareholder Inquiries

Shareholders may visit the Trust's website at www.advisorshares.com or call 877.843.3831 to obtain information on account statements, procedures, and other related information.

COUNSEL

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as counsel to the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, located at Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

CUSTODIAN

The Bank of New York Mellon, located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as custodian for the Trust and the Funds under a custody agreement between the Trust and the Custodian. Pursuant to the agreement, the Bank of New York Mellon holds the portfolio securities of the Funds and maintains all necessary related accounts and records.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, including notes thereto and the reports of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, independent registered public accounting firm are incorporated by reference into this SAI. Shareholders may obtain a copy of the Trust's 2019 Annual Report to Shareholders free of charge by calling 877.843.3831 or visiting the Trust's website at www.advisorshares.com.

APPENDIX A

Bond Ratings

Below is a description of Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("Standard & Poor's") and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") bond rating categories.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group Corporate Bond Ratings

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

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

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

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

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

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

CCC - Bonds rated "CCC" have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default and are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, they are not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Corporate Bond Ratings

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

ADVISORSHARES INVESTMENTS PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

PROXY VOTING

PROXY POLICY

Adviser as a general matter does not accept responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities held within Client accounts, except in instances where the Adviser engages in direct trading of securities for a Client account. There may be other exceptions to this policy. The Sub-Advisers are responsible for voting all proxies associated with their investment on behalf of the Funds, and the Adviser is responsible for oversight of those activities. Adviser as a general matter does not accept responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities held within Client accounts, except in instances where the Adviser engages in direct trading of securities for a Client account. There may be other exceptions to this policy. The Sub-Advisers are responsible for voting all proxies associated with their investment on behalf of the Funds, and the Adviser is responsible for oversight of those activities. With respect to accounts over which an Adviser performs proxy voting, it maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about Adviser's proxy policies and practices. The Advisers' policy and practice includes the responsibility to receive and vote Client proxies where authorized and disclose any potential conflicts of interest as well as making information available to Clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities and maintaining relevant and required records. Adviser's Advisory Agreements evidence the fact that voting authority has been retained by the Client. Under ERISA, each Adviser is responsible to vote proxies for the Client in the absence of specific written acknowledgement by the Client that the authority has been retained or granted elsewhere. An Adviser may utilize the services of a third party voting agent.

BACKGROUND & DESCRIPTION

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. The purpose of these proxy voting policies and procedures are to set forth the principles, guidelines and procedures by which Adviser votes the securities owned by its Clients for which Adviser exercises voting authority and discretion (the "**Proxies**"). These policies and procedures have been designed to ensure that Proxies are voted in the best interests of our Clients in accordance with our fiduciary duties and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Investment advisers registered with the SEC, and which exercise voting authority with respect to Client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that Client securities are voted in the best interests of Clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its Clients; (b) to disclose to Clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) to describe to Clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its Clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority. Responsibility for voting the Proxies is established by advisory agreements or comparable documents with our Clients, and our proxy voting guidelines have been tailored to reflect these specific contractual obligations. In addition, our proxy guidelines reflect the fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in U.S. Department of Labor ("**DOL**") Bulletin 94-2. These policies and procedures apply to any Client that has contractually delegated authority and discretion for proxy voting to the Adviser, including Fund Clients. The Advisers take no responsibility for the voting of any proxies on behalf of any Client who has either retained authority and discretion to vote its own proxies or delegated such authority and discretion to a third party. These proxy voting policies and procedures are available to all Clients upon request, subject to the provision that these policies and procedures are subject to change at any time without notice.

RESPONSIBILITY

Adviser's Investment & Trading Committee is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of each Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, including associated practices, disclosures and recordkeeping, as well as oversight of a third party voting agent, if applicable. Adviser's Investment & Trading Committee may delegate responsibility for the performance of these activities but oversight and ultimate responsibility remain with the Investment & Trading Committee. The Adviser's Investment Committee is responsible for oversight of the Sub-Adviser's proxy voting activities including the validation that each Sub-Adviser has Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures as required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

The guiding principle by which each Adviser votes on all matters submitted to security holders is the maximization of the ultimate economic value of our Clients' holdings. Furthermore, each Adviser is mindful that for ERISA and other Covered Person benefit plans, the focus on the realization of economic value is solely for the benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. Advisers do not permit voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, the guiding principle set forth above. It is our policy to avoid situations where there is any conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest affecting our voting decisions. Any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether actual or perceived, will be addressed in accordance with these policies and procedures

- In the absence of specific voting guidelines, Advisers will vote proxies in the best interests of the fund shareholder.
- Advisers will generally vote in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals such as the election of directors and selection of auditors absent conflicts of interest raised by an auditors non-audit services;
- Advisers will generally vote against proposals that cause board members to become entrenched or cause unequal voting rights; and
- In reviewing proposals, Advisers will further consider the opinion of management and the effect on management, and the effect on shareholder value and the issuer's business practices.

For Clients that have delegated to Advisers the discretionary power to vote the securities held in their account, an Adviser does not generally accept any subsequent directions on specific matters presented to security holders or particular securities held in the account, regardless of whether such subsequent directions are from the Client itself or a third party. Adviser views the delegation of discretionary voting authority as an absolute choice for its Clients. Adviser's Clients shall be responsible for notifying their custodians of the name and address of the person or entity with voting authority.

In the event that an Adviser acts as investment adviser to a closed-end and/or open-end registered investment company and is responsible for voting their proxies, such proxies will be voted in accordance with any applicable investment restrictions of the fund and, to the extent applicable, any proxy voting procedures or resolutions or other instructions approved by an authorized person of the fund.

Absent any legal or regulatory requirement to the contrary, it is generally the policy of Advisers to maintain the confidentiality of the particular votes that it casts on behalf of its Clients. Any registered investment companies managed by Advisers disclose the votes cast on their behalf in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements. Any Client of Advisers can obtain details of how an Adviser has voted the securities in its account by contacting a service representative at Advisers. Advisers do not, however, generally disclose the results of voting decisions to third parties.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH PROXY VOTING

Adviser's Investment & Trading Committee has responsibility to monitor proxy voting decisions for any conflicts of interests, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. In addition, all Covered Persons are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Proxies in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the economic interests of an Adviser's Clients. If at any time any Covered Person becomes aware of any potential or actual conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest regarding the voting policies and procedures described herein or any particular vote on behalf of any Client, he or she should contact any member of the Investment & Trading Committee or the CCO.

If any Covered Person is pressured or lobbied either from within or outside of Adviser with respect to any particular voting decision, he or she should contact any member of the Investment & Trading Committee or the CCO. The full Investment & Trading Committee will use its best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in the best interest of the Clients. The Investment & Trading Committee may cause any of the following actions to be taken in that regard:

- vote the relevant Proxy in accordance with the vote indicated by the Guidelines;
- vote the relevant Proxy as an Exception (as defined below), provided that the reasons behind the voting decision are in the best interest of the Client, are reasonably documented and are approved by the CCO; or
- direct a third party Proxy Voter to vote in accordance with its independent assessment of the matter.

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The administration of these Proxy Voting policies and procedures is governed by each Adviser's Investment & Trading Committee.

Each Investment & Trading Committee has regular meetings, and may meet other times as deemed necessary by the Chair or any member of the Investment & Trading Committee. At each regular meeting, minutes will be taken and on an annual basis the Investment & Trading Committee will review the existing Proxy Voting Guidelines and recommend any changes to those guidelines. On all matters, the Investment & Trading Committee will make its decisions by a vote of a majority of its members. Any matter for which there is no majority agreement among members of the Investment & Trading Committee shall be referred to the Board of Directors.

In addition, each Sub-Adviser must report to the Adviser's Investment Committee with respect to any proxies which it has voted on behalf of the Funds. The Investment Committee will receive reports annually in conjunction with the Trust's Form N-PX filing. Adviser's Investment Committee will receive verification from each Sub-Adviser that it maintains proxy voting policies and procedures which comply with Rule 206(4)-6.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

PROXY MATERIALS AND VOTING

- All employees will forward any proxy materials received on behalf of the fund to the Investment Management & Trading Committee or its designee;
- The Investment Management & Trading Committee or its designee will determine if the fund holds the security to which the proxy relates; and
- Absent material conflicts, the CCO and/or Investment Management & Trading Committee or its designee will determine how Adviser should vote the proxy in accordance with applicable voting guidelines, complete the proxy and mail the proxy in a timely and appropriate manner.

DISCLOSURE

- Advisers will provide conspicuously displayed information in our Brochure summarizing the firm's proxy voting policy and procedures, including a provision that allows clients to request information regarding how proxies were voted, and request a copy of these policies and procedures; and
- Advisers will also send a copy of this summary to all existing clients who have previously received our Brochure; or we will send each client an amended Brochure. Either mailing shall highlight the inclusion of information regarding proxy voting.

CLIENT REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

- All client requests for information regarding proxy votes, or policies and procedures, received by any employee should be forwarded to an Investment Management & Trading Committee or its designee; and

- In response to any request an Investment Management & Trading Committee or its designee will prepare a written response to the client with the information requested, and as applicable will include the name of the issuer, the proposal voted upon, and how the client's proxy was voted with respect to each proposal about which client inquired.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- Advisers will identify any conflicts that exist between the firm's interests and the interests of the fund by reviewing Adviser's relationship with the issuer of each security to determine if the firm or any employees has any financial, business or personal relationship with the issuer;
- If a material conflict of interest exists, the CCO will determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients so as to give the clients an opportunity to vote the proxies themselves, or to address the voting issue through other objective means such as voting in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or receiving an independent third party voting recommendation; and
- Advisers will maintain a record of the voting resolution of any conflict of interest.

The above Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are designed to ensure that Client Account proxies are properly voted, material conflicts are avoided and fiduciary obligations are fulfilled. In the unlikely event that (i) a specific proxy is not addressed by any of the guidelines above, and (ii) Adviser or any of its Covered Persons has a material conflict with Client Accounts in connection with the voting of proxies, as determined by an Adviser, in its sole discretion, Adviser shall (A) prohibit any conflicted Covered Person from participating in and/or having any influence on Adviser's evaluation of the proxy vote; (B) vote in accordance with the proxy voting recommendations of a majority of Client Accounts; or (C) follow the proxy voting recommendation of an independent third-proxy voting specialist.

PROCEDURE FOR DOCUMENTATION

Advisers shall maintain a record of each proxy received, any consideration or circumstances affecting voting decisions, and how and when votes were submitted.

THIRD PARTY DELEGATION

Adviser may delegate to a non-affiliated third-party vendor, the responsibility to review proxy proposals and make voting recommendations to Adviser. The IMTC or its designee shall ensure that any third-party recommendations followed will be consistent with the guidelines contained in this Compliance Manual.

Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act requires registered investment companies to file their complete proxy voting records on "Form N-PX" for the 12-month period ended June 30 by August 31 of each year. Adviser will provide the necessary data to the appropriate Service Provider to allow for the timely filings of all such reports on Form N-PX.

Cornerstone Investment Partners

Proxy Voting

Principles and Guidelines

Introduction

Our Proxy Voting Principles serve as the background for our Proxy Voting Guidelines, which, in turn, act as general guidelines for the specific recommendations that we make with respect to proxy voting. It is important to recognize that such principles are not intended to dictate but guide. Certain of the principles may be inappropriate for a given company, or in a given situation. Additionally, the principles are evolving and should be viewed in that light. Our principles are and will be influenced by current and forthcoming legislation, rules and regulations, and stock exchange rules. Examples include:

1. the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and implementing rules promulgated by the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
2. revised corporate governance listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and resulting SEC rules
3. corporate governance reforms and subsequent proposed rule filings made with the SEC by The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. and resulting SEC rules

In general:

1. Directors should be accountable to shareholders, and management should be accountable to directors.
2. Information on the Company supplied to shareholders should be transparent.
3. Shareholders should be treated fairly and equitably according to the principle of one share, one vote.

Principles

1. Director independence

It is our view that:

1. A two-thirds majority of the board should be comprised of independent directors.

2. Independent directors should meet alone at regularly scheduled meetings, no less frequently than semi-annually, without the Chief Executive Officer or other non-independent directors present.
3. When the Chairman of the Board also serves as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, the board should designate one independent director to act as a leader to coordinate the activities of the other independent directors.
4. Committees of the board dealing with the following responsibilities should consist only of independent directors: audit, compensation, nomination of directors, corporate governance, and compliance.
5. No director should serve as a consultant or service provider to the Company.
6. Director compensation should be a combination of cash and stock in the Company, with stock constituting a significant component.

In our opinion, an independent director, by definition, has no material relationship with the Company other than his or her directorship. This avoids the potential for conflict of interest. Specifically such director:

1. should not have been employed by the Company or an affiliate within the previous five years.
2. should not be the founder of the Company.
3. should not be a director of the Company serving in an ex officio capacity.
4. should not be a member of the Company's Board of Directors for 10 years or more, however, a director who is a diverse nominee may be exempted from this rule on the case-by-case basis.
5. should have no services contract regarding such matters as aircraft rental contract, real property lease or similar contract with the Company or affiliate, or with a member of the Company's senior management or provide legal or consulting services to the Company within the previous three years.
6. should not be employed by a public company at which an executive officer of the Company serves as a director, and thereby be part of an interlocking relationship.
7. should not be a member of the *immediate family* (spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers and fathers-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone other than domestic employees who share such person's home) of any person described above.
8. a director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than \$120,000 per year in *direct compensation* (base salary plus cash bonus) from the Company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent until three years after he or she ceases to receive more than \$120,000 per year in such compensation.
9. a director who is an executive officer or an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of another company (other than a utility) or non-profit organization that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of the recipient company's consolidated gross revenues, is not "independent" until three years after falling below such threshold. However, the existence of a credit agreement between a bank and the Company shall not affect the independence of a director who is an executive of that bank within the previous three years.

B. Board operating procedures

1. The board should adopt a written statement of its governance principles, and regularly re-evaluate them.
2. Independent directors should establish performance criteria and compensation incentives for the Chief Executive Officer, and regularly review his or her performance against such criteria. Such criteria should align the interests of the CEO with those of shareholders, and evaluate the CEO against peer groups.
3. The independent directors should be provided access to professional advisers of their own choice, independent of management.
4. The board should have a CEO succession plan, and receive periodic reports from management on the development of other members of senior management.
5. Directors should have access to senior management through a designated liaison person.
6. The board should periodically review its own size, and determine a set number of directors between 5 and 15, instead of a range.
7. Requirements for individual directors

C. We recommend that:

1. The board should provide guidelines for directors serving on several Boards addressing competing commitments.
2. The board should establish performance criteria for itself and for individual directors regarding director attendance, preparedness, and participation at meetings of the board and of committees of the board, and directors should perform satisfactorily in accordance with such criteria in order to be re-nominated.

D. Shareholder rights

3. A simple majority of shareholders should be able to amend the Company's bylaws, call special meetings, or act by written consent.
4. "Greenmail" should be prohibited.
5. Shareholder approval should be required to enact or amend a "poison pill" (i.e., "shareholder rights") plan
6. Directors should be elected annually.
7. The board should ordinarily implement a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of proxy votes.
8. Shareholders should have effective access to the director nomination process

Egan-Jones Proxy Voting Guidelines

Consistent with the above-listed principles, the proxy voting guidelines outlined below are written to guide the specific recommendations that we make to our clients. Ordinarily, we do not recommend that clients ABSTAIN on votes; rather, we recommend that they vote FOR or AGAINST proposals (or, in the case of election of directors, that they vote FOR ALL nominees, AGAINST the nominees, or that they WITHHOLD votes for certain nominees). In the latter instance, the recommendation on our report takes the form ALL, EXCEPT FOR and lists the nominees from whom votes should be withheld.

Whether or not the guideline below indicates “case-by-case basis,” every case is examined to ensure that the recommendation is appropriate.

Board Of Directors

Election of Directors in Uncontested Elections

Case-by-case basis, examining composition of board and key board committees, attendance history, corporate governance provisions and takeover activity, long-term company financial performance relative to a market index, directors' investment in the Company, etc.

WITHHOLD votes from nominees who:

1. are affiliated outside directors and sit on the Audit, Compensation, or Nominating committees.
2. are inside directors and sit on the Audit, Compensation, or Nominating committees.
3. are inside directors and the Company does not have Audit, Compensation, or Nominating committees.
4. attend less than 75 percent of the board and committee meetings. Participation by phone is acceptable.
5. ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of the shares outstanding.
6. ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of the votes cast for two consecutive years.
7. fail to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders have tendered their shares.
8. implement or renew a “dead-hand” or modified “dead-hand” poison pill.
9. sit on more than five other public boards.
10. serve as both Chairmen of the Board and CEOs and the Company receives a poor Board Score.
11. serve as CEOs and hold more than one outside public directorship.
12. serve as Chairmen of the Board and hold more than one outside public directorship.
13. sit on the existing board, which has failed to respond adequately to a say-on-pay vote in which the majority of votes cast voted AGAINST.
14. sit on the existing board, which has implemented a less frequent say-on-pay vote than the frequency option which received a majority of votes cast in the previous frequency vote.

Underperforming Board Policy

WITHHOLD votes from Compensation Committee members in cases when the Company obtains a questionable score on the Egan-Jones compensation rating model.

WITHHOLD votes from Compensation Committee members in cases when the Company's Compensation Plans (Cash Bonus Plan or Stock Option Plan) receive an AGAINST recommendation from Egan-Jones.

WITHHOLD votes from Chairman of the Board in cases when the Company obtains the lowest score of *Needs Attention* on the Cyber Security Risk Rating.

WITHHOLD votes from Compensation Committee members due to insufficient disclosure on executive compensation.

Board Accountability

Case-by-case basis for the following:

1. Evidence or belief of failure of the board to properly account and prepare for risk (i.e. carbon or cyber issues)
2. A low board score, coupled with poor performance
3. Legal or ethical problems in the Company or its management

In cases in which the Company has engaged in the practice commonly referred to as "options backdating," Egan-Jones may recommend that votes be withheld from nominees serving on the Company's compensation committee, the Company's entire board of directors, and/or its chief executive officer. Such recommendations will be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration such matters as intent of the individuals involved, scope and timing of the practice, significance of financial restatement required, and corrective action taken.

Furthermore, we may recommend withholding votes from either members of the Company's compensation committee, its entire board of directors and/or its chief executive officer where the Company has engaged in what we judge to be other unsatisfactory compensation practices. Considerations may include such factors as "pay-for-failure" executive severance provisions, change-in-control payments which are either excessive or which are not tied to loss of job or significant reduction in duties, excessive executive perquisites, unjustified changes in the performance standards applied to performance-based compensation, and executive compensation out of proportion to performance of the Company.

FOR responsible shareholder proposals calling for the Company to name as directors only those who receive a majority of shareholder votes.

Separating Chairman and CEO

FOR shareholder proposals requiring that positions of Chairman and CEO be held separately.

Independent Directors

FOR shareholder proposals asking that a two-thirds majority of directors be independent.

FOR shareholder proposals asking that the board's Audit, Compensation, and/or Nominating committees be composed exclusively of independent directors.

FOR shareholder proposals that the Chairman OR lead director be independent when the Company obtains a questionable score on the Egan-Jones director independence rating. AGAINST in all other cases.

Stock Ownership Requirements

AGAINST shareholder proposals requiring directors to own a minimum amount of company stock in order to qualify as a director or to remain on the board.

Term Limits

AGAINST shareholder proposals to limit tenure of outside directors.

Egan-Jones strongly encourages diversity and Board turnover without embracing the controversial and problematic approach of term limits or a retirement age. As long as a director nominee, whose tenure exceeds 10 years, is not a member of a key committee we will not recommend a vote to withhold from the nominee.

Retirement Age Limits

AGAINST shareholder proposals to impose a mandatory retirement age for outside directors.

FOR management proposals requesting the approval to remove the mandatory retirement age for directors and trustees.

Director and Officer Indemnification and Liability

Case-by-case basis on management proposals regarding director and officer indemnification and liability, using Delaware law as the standard.

AGAINST management proposals to eliminate entirely directors and officers liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care.

AGAINST management indemnification proposals that would expand coverage beyond legal expenses to acts, such as negligence, that are more serious violations of fiduciary obligation than mere carelessness.

FOR only those management proposals providing such expanded coverage in cases when a director's or officer's legal defense was unsuccessful if (1) the director was found to have acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed was in the best interests of the company, and (2) only if the director's legal expenses would be covered.

Charitable Contributions

AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding disclosure of charitable contributions.

Political Contributions

AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding disclosure of political contributions.

FOR management proposals regarding approval of political contributions.

Lobbying Expenditures

AGAINST shareholder proposals for disclosure of lobbying expenditures.

Proxy Contests and Other Contested Elections

Election of Directors in Contested Elections

Case-by-case basis for voting for directors in contested elections, considering long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry, management's track record, background to the proxy contest, qualifications of director nominees on both slates, evaluation of what each side is offering shareholders as well as likelihood that proposed objectives and goals will be met, and stock ownership positions.

FOR plurality voting standard in contested elections.

Universal Proxy Card in a Contested Election

FOR proposals requesting that the company require the use of a universal proxy card in contested elections.

Reimbursement of Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Case-by-case basis for shareholder proposals for reimbursement of proxy solicitation expenses. FOR reimbursing proxy solicitation expenses where EGAN-JONES recommends in favor of the dissidents.

Auditors

Ratifying Auditors

FOR management proposals to ratify appointment of independent auditor unless:

1. Auditor obtains a questionable score on the Egan-Jones Auditor Rating Model which takes into account a number of factors including but not limited to:
 1. Auditor rotation every seven years
 2. Non-audit fees exceeding 50% of total fees
 3. Significant and material disciplinary actions taken against the Company's

Auditor

2. Auditor has a financial interest in or association with the Company, and is therefore not independent; or there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the Company's financial position.

Proxy Contest Defenses

Classified Board vs. Annual Election

AGAINST management proposals to classify the board.

FOR shareholder proposals to repeal (“de-stagger”) classified boards and to elect all directors annually.

Removal of Directors

AGAINST management proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause.

FOR shareholder proposals to restore shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause.

CASE-BY-CASE basis for shareholder proposal to remove a director, usually AGAINST unless there are compelling reasons to remove a director or a director does not fulfill Egan-Jones criteria examining independence, meetings attendance, other board memberships, then in such cases FOR.

AGAINST management proposals that provide that only continuing directors may elect replacements to fill board vacancies.

FOR shareholder proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.

Cumulative Voting

FOR management proposals to eliminate cumulative voting.

AGAINST shareholder proposals to provide for cumulative voting.

Calling Special Meetings

AGAINST management proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to call special meetings.

FOR shareholder proposals to allow a shareholder holding a 25% or greater interest to call a special shareholder meeting.

Acting by Written Consent

Case by case for management proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to take action by written consent.

FOR shareholder proposals to allow or make easier shareholder action by written consent.

Altering Size of the Board

Management proposals regarding any Board size changes must require shareholder approval.

FOR management proposals to fix the size of the board as long as the number of directors is between 5 and 15.

FOR management proposals to set range of directors as long as there are not less than 5 and more than 15 directors on the board.

AGAINST management proposals that give management the ability to alter size of the board without shareholder approval.

AGAINST management proposals to allow the Board to fix number of directors without shareholder approval.

AGAINST management proposals to allow the Board to set range of directors without shareholder approval.

Case-by-case management proposals to approve unusual board size.

Virtual-only Meeting

AGAINST management proposals to conduct virtual-only annual meeting.

FOR proposals asking to allow the Company to hold a virtual meeting of shareholders along with an in-person meeting at a designated location.

Quorum Requirements

FOR proposals seeking approval of a lower quorum requirement if the reduced quorum is at least one-third of shares entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy.

Tender Offer Defenses

“Poison Pills”

FOR shareholder proposals that ask the Company to submit its “poison pill” for shareholder ratification.

AGAINST shareholder proposal requesting the Board authorize a self-tender offer. Case-by-case basis for shareholder proposals to redeem a company's existing “poison pill.”

Case-by-case basis for management proposals to ratify a “poison pill.”

Fair Price Provisions

Case-by-case basis for adopting fair price provisions, considering vote required to approve the proposed acquisition, vote required to repeal the fair price provision, and mechanism for determining the fair price.

AGAINST fair price provisions with shareholder vote requirements greater than a majority of disinterested shares.

“Greenmail”

FOR proposals to adopt anti-“greenmail” charter or bylaw amendments or otherwise restrict the company's ability to make “greenmail” payments.

Case-by-case basis for anti-“greenmail” proposals which are bundled with other charter or bylaw amendments.

“Pale Greenmail”

Case-by-case basis for restructuring plans that involve the payment of pale greenmail.

Unequal Voting Rights

AGAINST dual-class exchange offers and dual-class recapitalizations.

Supermajority Requirement to Amend Charter or Bylaws

AGAINST management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve charter and bylaw amendments.

FOR shareholder proposals to lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for charter and bylaw amendments.

FOR shareholder proposals asking that each bylaw amendment adopted by the board of directors not become effective until approved by shareholders.

Supermajority Requirement to Approve Mergers

AGAINST management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve mergers and other significant business combinations.

FOR shareholder proposals to lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for mergers and other significant business combinations.

Placement of Equity with “White Squire”

FOR shareholder proposals to require approval of “blank check preferred stock” issues for other than general corporate purposes.

Other Governance Proposals

Confidential Voting

FOR shareholder proposals that request that the company adopt confidential voting, use independent tabulators, and use independent inspectors of election as long as the proposals include clauses for proxy contests as follows: In the case of a contested election, management should be permitted to request that the dissident group honor its confidential voting policy. If the dissidents agree, the policy remains in place. If the dissidents do not agree, the confidential voting policy is waived.

FOR management proposals to adopt confidential voting.

Equal Access

AGAINST shareholder proposals that would allow significant company shareholders equal access to management's proxy material in order to evaluate and propose voting recommendations on proxy proposals and director nominees, and in order to nominate their own candidates to the board.

Proxy Access

FOR binding shareholder proxy access proposals considering the following criteria:

1. 0.5% ownership threshold
2. Number of board members that may be elected - cap of 1/3 of board or minimum 2 nominees, if the board size is being lowered the calculation is based upon the original board size, if it is being increased the calculation would be based upon the original board size, with each new slot added to the total, so two plus six if six new board positions are being created
3. We prefer no limit or caps on the number of shareowners in the nominations group
4. Loaned securities will count towards total
5. We prefer that all participants affirm that they intend to be "long term shareholders" of the company with at least 6 month ownership duration requirement
6. Proposals with no re-nominations restrictions are preferred

Bundled Proposals

Case-by-case basis for bundled or "conditioned" proxy proposals. Where items are conditioned upon each other, examine benefits and costs. **AGAINST** in instances when the joint effect of the conditioned items is not in shareholders' best interests. **FOR** if the combined effect is positive.

Shareholder Advisory Committees

Case-by-case basis for shareholder proposals establishing a shareholder advisory committee.

Capital Structure

Common Stock Authorization

AGAINST management proposals increasing the number of authorized shares of the class of stock that has superior voting rights in companies that have dual-class capitalization structures.

AGAINST management proposals to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, or equivalents, that exceeds the maximum amount indicated by Egan-Jones model without any specified legitimate purpose.

FOR management proposals to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, or equivalents, that does not exceed the maximum amount indicated by Egan-Jones model or are targeted for a specified legitimate purpose.

Case-by-case basis on other such management proposals considering the specified purposes of the proposed increase, any explanation of risks to shareholders of failing to approve the request, potential dilution, and recent track record for using authorized shares, in which case judgment is applied to weigh such factors. Factors which are normally weighed in making such judgments include prior performance of the issuer, changes within the industry, relative performance within the industry, client preferences and overall good corporate governance. In general, we view the authorization of additional common shares to be ordinary and necessary and in the best long-term interests of the issuer and its shareholders.

Stock Distributions: Splits and Dividends

FOR management proposals to increase common share authorization for a stock split, provided that the increase in authorized shares would not result in an excessive number of shares available for issuance, considering the industry and company's returns to shareholders.

Reverse Stock Splits

FOR management proposals to implement a reverse stock split when the number of shares will be proportionately reduced to avoid delisting.

Case-by-case basis on management proposals to implement a reverse stock split that do not proportionately reduce the number of shares authorized for issuance taking into consideration stock price at the record date.

Preferred Stock

AGAINST management proposals authorizing creation of new classes of "blank check preferred stock" (i.e., classes with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights)

FOR management proposals to authorize preferred stock in cases where the Company specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms are reasonable.

Case-by-case basis on management proposals to increase the number of "blank check preferred shares" after analyzing the number of preferred shares available for issuance considering the industry and Company's returns to shareholders.

"Blank Check Preferred Stock"

FOR shareholder proposals to have placements of "blank check preferred stock" submitted for shareholder approval, except when those shares are issued for the purpose of raising capital or making acquisitions in the normal course.

FOR management proposals to create "blank check preferred stock" in cases when the Company specifically states that the stock will not be used as a takeover defense.

Adjustments to Par Value of Common Stock

FOR management proposals to reduce the par value of common stock.

Preemptive Rights

Case-by-case basis on shareholder proposals that seek preemptive rights, considering size of the company and shareholder characteristics.

Debt Restructurings

Case-by-case basis on management proposals to increase number of common and/or preferred shares and to issue shares as part of a debt restructuring plan, considering dilution, any resulting change in control

FOR management proposals that facilitate debt restructurings except where signs of self-dealing exist.

Share Repurchase Programs

FOR management proposals to institute open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms.

Tracking Stock

Case-by-case basis for management proposals for creation of tracking stock, considering the strategic value of the transaction vs. adverse governance changes, excessive increases in authorized stock, inequitable distribution method, diminution of voting rights, adverse conversion features, negative impact on stock option plans, and other alternatives, such as spin-offs.

Stock buybacks

Case-by-case on management proposals requesting stock buybacks. AGAINST in cases when the Company receives a poor Board or Compensation score. FOR otherwise.

Compensation of Officers and Directors

Compensation of Officers and Directors

FOR compensation plans that result in an amount of dilution (or the equivalent value in cash) that is less than the total amount suggested by Egan-Jones compensation rating model's maximum dilution function as determined by the Company's compensation rating.

AGAINST compensation plans that result in an excess amount of dilution (or the equivalent value in cash) that is more than the total amount suggested by Egan-Jones compensation rating model's maximum dilution function as determined by the Company's compensation rating.

AGAINST compensation plans involving "pay for failure," such as excessively long contracts, guaranteed compensation, excessive severance packages, or other problematic practice not accounted for in the Egan-Jones compensation rating.

Case-by-case (but generally FOR) plans that are completely "decoupled" from the CEOs compensation and thus have no impact on the CEO's current or future total compensation.

Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation ("Say-on-Pay")

Case-by-case basis on advisory votes on executive compensation ("Say-on-Pay"), based on the score obtained by the Company in Egan-Jones Compensation Rating. AGAINST a non-binding compensation advisory vote when the Company obtains a questionable score on the Egan-Jones Compensation Rating model, FOR otherwise.

AGAINST say-on-pay proposal and compensation committee members when executive employment agreements include tax gross-ups.

Relative Compensation is based upon a number of quantitative and qualitative metrics which produce a final score that is both forward looking and based upon the prior performance metrics of the company's wealth creation and market capitalization as compared to the CEO's total compensation package. Higher wealth creation, market capitalization and lower CEO compensation all contribute to a higher score in this rating. Additional qualitative measures such as 162m compliance, executive pension plan status and other relevant factors are then used to calculate the final score.

Advisory Votes Regarding Frequency of Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation

FOR management proposals that recommend that advisory votes on executive compensation take place annually.

AGAINST management proposals that recommend that advisory votes on executive compensation take place every two years or triennially.

AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding advisory vote on directors' compensation

Management Proposals Seeking Approval to Re-price Options

Case-by-case basis on management proposals seeking approval to re-price options.

Director Compensation

Case-by-case basis on stock-based plans for directors.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans

Case-by-case basis on employee stock purchase plans.

Amendments that Place a Maximum Limit on Annual Grants or Amend Administrative Features

FOR plans that amend shareholder-approved plans to include administrative features or place maximum limit on annual grants that any participant may receive to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA).

Amendments to Added Performance-Based Goals

FOR amendments to add performance goals to existing compensation plans to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.

Amendments to Increase Shares and Retain Tax Deductions under OBRA

Case-by-case basis on amendments to existing plans to increase shares reserved and to qualify the plan for favorable tax treatment under the provisions of Section 162(m).

Approval of Cash or Cash & Stock Bonus Plans

Case-by-case basis on cash or cash & stock bonus plans to exempt compensation from taxes under the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.

Limits on Director and Officer Compensation

FOR shareholder proposals requiring additional disclosure of officer and director compensation.

Case-by-case basis for all other shareholder proposals seeking limits on officer and director compensation.

“Golden Parachutes” and “Tin Parachutes”

FOR shareholder proposals to have “golden and tin parachutes” submitted for shareholder ratification.

Case-by-case basis on proposals to ratify or cancel “golden or tin parachutes.”

Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs)

FOR proposals that request shareholder approval in order to implement an ESOP or to increase authorized number of shares for existing ESOPs, except in cases when the number of shares allocated to the ESOP is "excessive" (i.e., greater than five percent of outstanding shares).

401(k) Employee Benefit Plans

FOR proposals to implement a 401(k) savings plan for employees.

State of Incorporation

State Takeover Statutes

Case-by-case basis on proposals to opt in or out of state takeover statutes (including control share acquisition statutes, control share cash-out statutes, freeze-out provisions, fair price provisions, stakeholder laws, poison pill endorsements, severance pay and labor contract provisions, anti-“greenmail” provisions, and disgorgement provisions).

Reincorporation Proposals

Case-by-case basis on proposals to change the Company's state of incorporation.

Business Combinations and Corporate Restructurings

Charter Modification

Case-by-case basis for changes to the charter, considering degree of change, efficiencies that could result, state of incorporation, and regulatory standards and implications.

FOR approval of the amendments to the Company's bylaws to adopt an exclusive forum for internal corporate claims.

Change of Domicile

Case-by-case basis for changes in state of domicile, considering state regulations of each state, required fundamental policies of each state; and the increased flexibility available.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Case-by-case basis on mergers and acquisitions, considering projected financial and operating benefits, offer price, prospects of the combined companies, negotiation process, and changes in corporate governance.

Corporate Restructuring

Case-by-case basis on corporate restructurings, including minority squeeze-outs, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations, and asset sales.

Spin-offs

Case-by-case basis on spin-offs, considering tax and regulatory advantages, planned use of proceeds, market focus, and managerial incentives.

Asset Sales

Case-by-case basis on asset sales, considering impact on the balance sheet and working capital, and value received.

Liquidations

Case-by-case basis on liquidations considering management's efforts to pursue alternatives, appraisal value, and compensation for executives managing the liquidation.

Appraisal Rights

FOR providing shareholders with appraisal rights.

Mutual Fund Proxies**Election of Directors**

Case-by-case basis for election of directors, considering board structure, director independence, director qualifications, compensation of directors within the fund and the family of funds, and attendance at board and committee meetings.

WITHHOLD votes for directors who:

1. are interested directors and sit on key board committees (Audit or Nominating committees)
2. are interested directors and the company does not have one or more of the following committees: Audit or Nominating.
3. attend less than 75 percent of the board and committee meetings. Participation by phone is acceptable.

1. ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of shares outstanding
2. ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of the votes cast for two consecutive years
3. serve as Chairman but are not independent (e.g. serve as an officer of the fund's advisor)

Converting Closed-end Fund to Open-end Fund

Case-by-case basis for conversion of closed-end fund to open-end fund, considering past performance as a closed-end fund, market in which the fund invests, measures taken by the board to address the market discount, and past shareholder activism, board activity, and votes on related proposals.

Change from Diversified to Non-Diversified Fund

FOR approval of change from diversified to non-diversified fund.

Proxy Contests

Case-by-case basis on proxy contests, considering past performance, market in which fund invests, and measures taken by the board to address issues raised, past shareholder activism, board activity, and votes on related proposals.

Investment Advisory Agreements

Case-by-case basis on investment advisory agreements, considering proposed and current fee schedules, fund category and investment objective, performance benchmarks, share price performance relative to that of peers; and magnitude of any fee increase.

New Classes or Series of Shares

FOR creating new classes or series of shares.

Preferred Stock Authorization

Case-by-case basis for authorization for or increase in preferred shares, considering financing purpose and potential dilution for common shares.

1940 Act Policies

Case-by-case basis for 1940 Act policies, considering potential competitiveness, regulatory developments, current and potential returns, and current and potential risk.

Changing Fundamental Restriction to Non-fundamental

AGAINST on changing fundamental restriction to non-fundamental restriction.

Changing Fundamental Investment Objective to Non-fundamental

AGAINST proposals to change the fund's fundamental investment objective to non - fundamental.

Changing Fundamental Investment Policy to Non-Fundamental

AGAINST proposals to change the fund's fundamental investment policy to non-fundamental.

Name Rule Proposals

Case-by-case basis for name rule proposals, considering the following factors: political/economic changes in target market; bundling with quorum requirements or with changes in asset allocation, and consolidation in the fund's target market.

Disposition of Assets, Termination, Liquidation

Case-by-case basis for disposition of assets, termination or liquidation, considering strategies employed, company's past performance, and terms of liquidation.

Change in Sub-classification

Case-by-case basis for change in sub-classification, considering potential competitiveness, current and potential returns, risk of concentration, and industry consolidation in the target industry.

Authorizing Board to Hire and Terminate Sub-advisors without Shareholder Approval - "Manager of Managers" Structure

FOR approval of the use of a "Manager of Managers" structure to appoint and replace sub-advisors without obtaining prior shareholder approval, if proposal is asking to appoint and replace subadvisors that are not affiliated with the Fund.

Distribution Agreements

Case-by-case basis for approving distribution agreements, considering fees charged to comparably sized funds with similar objectives, proposed distributor's reputation and past performance, and competitiveness of fund in industry.

Master-Feeder Structure

FOR establishment of a master-feeder structure.

Mergers

Case-by-case basis for proposed merger, considering resulting fee structure, performance of each fund, and continuity of management.

Advisory Vote on Merger Related Compensation

AGAINST "golden parachutes" which are abusive,

1. such as those that exceed 3x of the cash severance or
2. if the cash severance multiple is greater than 2.99x or
3. contain tax gross-ups or

1. provide for accelerated vesting of equity awards, (however, pro-rata vesting of awards based on past service is acceptable) or
2. are triggered prior to completion of the transaction or
3. if the payouts are not contingent on the executive's termination.

Miscellaneous Shareholder Proposals

Independent Directors

FOR shareholder proposals asking that a three-quarters majority of directors be independent.

FOR shareholder proposals asking that board's Audit, Compensation, and/or Nominating committees be composed exclusively of independent directors.

FOR shareholder proposals that the Chairman OR lead director be independent when the company obtains a questionable score on the Egan-Jones director independence rating. AGAINST in all other cases.

Establish Director Ownership Requirement

AGAINST proposals establishing a director ownership requirement.

Reimbursement of Shareholder for Expenses Incurred

CASE-BY-CASE for proposals for reimbursing proxy solicitation expenses in contested meetings.

FOR proposals for reimbursing proxy solicitation expenses in contested meetings in cases where EGAN-JONES recommends in favor of the dissidents.

Terminate the Investment Advisor

CAS-BY-CASE basis for proposals for terminating the investment advisor, considering fund's performance and history of shareholder relations.

Tax Payments on Restricted Awards

AGAINST shareholder proposals to adopt a policy that the Company will pay the personal taxes owed on restricted stock awards on behalf of named executive officers.

Recovery of Unearned Management Bonuses

AGAINST shareholder proposals to adopt an executive compensation recoupment policy.

Senior Executive Stock Retention

FOR shareholder proposals that request adoption of a policy requiring senior executives to retain a significant percentage of shares.

Sustainability Metrics and Executive Compensation

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on sustainability metrics and executive compensation. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Deduct Impact of Stock Buybacks from Executive Pay

Shareholder proposals that request the board of directors adopt a policy that the board will not utilize “earnings per share” (“EPS”) or its variations (e.g., diluted or operating EPS) or financial ratios (return on assets or net assets or equity) in determining a senior executive’s incentive compensation or eligibility for such compensation, unless the Board utilizes the number of outstanding shares on the beginning date of the performance period and excludes the effect of stock buybacks that may have occurred between that date and the end of the performance period. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Government Service Golden Parachute

AGAINST shareholder proposals on policy prohibiting the vesting of equity-based awards (including stock options, restricted stock and other stock awards granted under an equity incentive plan), for senior executives due to a voluntary resignation to enter government service.

Nonqualified Savings Plan Earnings

AGAINST shareholder proposals to adopt a policy that prohibits the practice of paying above-market earnings on the non-tax-qualified retirement saving or deferred income account balances of senior executive officers.

Equity Ratio Disclosure in Executive Compensation

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting that the Company disclose equity ratio disclosure used by the compensation committee to set executive compensation.

GAAP Financial Metrics for Purposes of Determining Executive Compensation.

Shareholder proposals asking to adopt a policy that when using performance metrics to calculate senior executive compensation, the Company shall not adjust performance metrics that are calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Target Amounts for CEO Compensation

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting that the Company take into consideration the pay grades and/or salary ranges of all classifications of Company employees when setting target amounts for CEO compensation.

AGAINST shareholder proposal on reform of executive compensation policy with social responsibility.

FOR shareholder proposals asking to ensure greater independence of compensation advisors.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

Shareholder proposals on adoption of advisory vote on executive compensation. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Drug Pricing Strategies in Incentive Compensation Plans

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting report on the extent to which risks related to public concern over drug pricing strategies are integrated into incentive compensation arrangements. The report should include, but need not be limited to, discussion of whether incentive compensation arrangements reward, or not penalize, senior executives for (i) adopting pricing strategies, or making and honoring commitments about pricing, that incorporate public concern regarding the level or rate of increase in prescription drug prices; and (ii) considering risks related to drug pricing when allocating capital.

Executive Pay Confidential Voting

FOR shareholder proposals to adopt a bylaw provision restricting management's access to vote tallies prior to the annual Meeting with respect to certain executive pay matters.

Clawback Provision Amendment

AGAINST shareholder proposals that request the board of directors amend the Company's clawback policy for executive compensation.

Quantifiable Performance Metrics

CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals that request the board adopt the policy regarding quantifiable performance metrics. FOR this proposal in cases when Egan-Jones compensation rating model results in an 'Against' recommendation on 'Say-on-Pay' proposal. AGAINST this proposal in cases of when Egan-Jones compensation rating model results in a 'For' recommendation on 'Say-on-Pay' proposal.

Accelerated Vesting

FOR shareholder proposals to implement double triggered with pro-rata vesting of awards.

Dividends

CASE-BY-CASE basis for shareholder proposals to increase dividends, but generally AGAINST in the absence of a compelling reason for.

Vote Tabulation

FOR shareholder proposals that request all matters presented to shareholders, other than the election of directors, shall be decided by a simple majority of the shares voted 'For' and 'Against' an item and abstentions from the vote count be excluded.

Proxy Voting Review

Shareholder proposal regarding proxy voting review report. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Disclosure of Voting Results

FOR shareholder proposals requesting separate disclosure of voting results by classes of shares.

Right to Convert a Limited Amount of Class B Common Stock into Class A Common Stock

FOR shareholder proposals on annual right to convert a limited amount of class B Common Stock (10 votes per share) into Class A Common Stock (1 vote per share).

Maryland's Unsolicited Takeover Act

FOR shareholder proposals requesting that the Board opt out of MUTA, which allows the board of directors to make changes by board resolution only, without shareholder approval, to a company's capital structure and charter/bylaws. These include, but are not limited to:

4. the ability to re-classify a board;
5. the exclusive right to set the number of directors;
6. limiting shareholders' ability to call special meetings to a threshold of at least a majority of shares.

Certification of Sound Commercial Practices Related to the Selling of Financial Products and Services

Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Risk Oversight Committee/Public Policy Committee

Shareholder proposals requesting a report, at reasonable cost, omitting proprietary or legally privileged information, discussing the merits of establishing a risk oversight board committee. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Content Management Report/Content Enforcement Policies

Shareholder proposals requesting a report reviewing the efficacy of its enforcement of its terms of service related to content policies and assessing the risks posed by content management controversies. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder Proposals on Social Issues**Energy, Environment and Health Issues**

AGAINST shareholder proposals that request companies to follow the CERES Principles.

Generally AGAINST proposals requesting reports that seek additional information, unless it appears that the Company has not adequately addressed shareholders' relevant environmental concerns but FOR shareholder proposals requesting additional disclosure regarding hydraulic fracturing.

AGAINST shareholder proposals that requests that company develop and implement a comprehensive sustainable palm oil sourcing policy.

AGAINST shareholder proposals promoting recycling.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting a report on recyclable packaging.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting a report on electronic waste.

AGAINST shareholder proposals on proper disposal of pharmaceuticals.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting a report on nanomaterials.

Shareholder proposals requesting that a company adopt GHG emissions reductions goals and issue a report at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information, on its plans to achieve these goals. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals to encourage energy conservation and the development of alternate renewable and clean energy resources and to reduce or eliminate toxic wastes and greenhouse gas emissions. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on renewable energy adoption. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on distributed - scale clean electricity. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals that request that the Board prepare, at reasonable expense and omitting proprietary information, a sustainability report. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals on establishing a climate change committee. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on climate change. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on 2-degree scenario. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on supply chain deforestation impacts. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on climate change and business model. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on public advocacy on climate change and energy by relevant industry associations. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on stranded assets due to climate change. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting a report on electrification of the transportation sector.

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on antibiotics in livestock. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals to adopt a policy to phase out the routine use of antibiotics in the meat and poultry supply chain.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting that a company voluntarily label genetically engineered (GE) ingredients in its products.

AGAINST shareholder proposals that request the Company prepare a report, at reasonable expense and omitting proprietary information, assessing actual and potential material financial risks or operational impacts on the Company related to these genetically modified organisms (GMO issues).

Shareholder proposals that request the Company prepare a report, on the social, health, and environmental effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals to eliminate GE ingredients from the company's products, or proposals asking for reports outlining the steps necessary to eliminate GE ingredients from the company's products.

Shareholder proposals that request the Company prepare a report disclosing the governance measures the Company has implemented to more effectively monitor and manage financial and reputational risks related to the opioid crisis in the U.S. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals that request the Compensation committee prepare a report on drug pricing. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals seeking support for the descheduling of Cannabis.

Northern Ireland

AGAINST proposals related to the MacBride Principles.

Military Business

AGAINST proposals on defense issues.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports that seek additional information on military related operations, unless the Company has been unresponsive to shareholder relevant requests.

Human Rights, Labor Issues and International Operations Policies

Shareholder proposals on establishing a human rights committee. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting that the Company nominate for election at least one director with human rights expertise. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals seeking a human rights report. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting workplace safety reports: Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals seeking reports on company activities affecting indigenous peoples. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting the Board institute transparent procedures to avoid holding investments in companies that, in management's judgment, substantially contribute to genocide or crimes against humanity, the most egregious violations of human rights.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting report on business with conflict-complicit governments.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting a report on the Company's activities related to safety measures and mitigation of harm associated with Company products.

AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding a slavery and human trafficking report.

Shareholder proposals requesting that the Company issue a report on prison labor in supply chain. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST on proposals relating to the Maquiladora Standards and international operating policies.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports on international operating policy issues, unless it appears the Company has not adequately addressed shareholder relevant concerns.

World Debt Crisis

AGAINST proposals dealing with Third World debt.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports on Third World debt issues, unless it appears the Company has not adequately addressed shareholder relevant concerns.

Equal Employment Opportunity and Discrimination

Shareholder proposals relating to diversity report. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals requesting establishment of equal employment opportunity policy. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

Shareholder proposals on gender gap pay. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

AGAINST shareholder proposals requesting that the Company issue a report on ethical recruitment in global supply chains.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports that seek additional information about affirmative action efforts, unless the Company has a past history of issues.

Holy Land Principles

AGAINST shareholder proposals to approve the implementation of the Holy Land Principles.

Animal Rights

AGAINST proposals that deal with animal rights.

Product Integrity and Marketing

AGAINST proposals on ceasing production of socially questionable products.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports that seek additional information regarding product integrity and marketing issues, unless it appears the Company has been unresponsive to shareholder relevant requests.

Human Resources Issues

AGAINST proposals regarding human resources issues.

AGAINST proposals requesting reports that seek additional information regarding human resources issues, unless it appears the Company has been unresponsive to shareholder relevant requests.

Cybersecurity

Shareholder proposals requesting a report on cyber risk. Based on the Governance Rating score: FOR when the Company receives one of the lowest two scores on the Governance Rating; AGAINST otherwise.

In rare cases, Egan-Jones may choose to override the documented guideline recommendation when we believe it to be in the best long-term financial interest of shareholders.

Dorsey, Wright & Associates LLC

PROXY VOTING AND SOLICITATION

PROXY VOTING

If a client account is subject to the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), decisions on voting of proxies for the securities in the portfolio will be made by Dorsey, Wright unless specifically reserved to the trustee of the client's account or a named fiduciary of the client's account.

If the account is a discretionary non-ERISA account, decisions on voting of proxies will be made by Dorsey, Wright unless the client otherwise specifically directs.

Harold B. Parker is the designated person responsible for monitoring corporate actions, making voting decisions, and for ensuring that proxies are submitted timely.

Sara F. Giegerich will periodically monitor the voting of the proxies and supervise the designated person.

The designated person should vote proxies in the best economic interest of the client. However, the designated person can consider other factors by agreement with the client or to comply with statutory requirements.

Due to the nature of Dorsey Wright's business, it is unlikely that it will have material conflicts of interest when voting client proxies. However conflicts could arise from time to time. For example, Dorsey Wright may own shares of a company that purchases research services from Dorsey, Wright.

Dorsey Wright has a duty to vote in the best interest of the client, and not in the interest of the firm. If a conflict arises Dorsey Wright can resolve the conflict including but not limited to:

- Documenting that votes were cast in the interest of the client
- For more material conflicts; obtaining the client's informed consent to vote a proxy in a specific manner

When seeking a client's consent when there is a conflict, Dorsey Wright must provide the client with sufficient information regarding the matter and the nature of the conflict to enable the client to make an informed decision.

There may be times when refraining from voting a proxy is in the client's best interest, such as when the cost of voting exceeds the expected benefit to the client. An example might be in casting a vote on a foreign security that may involve additional costs such as hiring an interpreter.

Dorsey, Wright will make the following client disclosure in Form ADV Part 2:

- How clients can obtain information from Dorsey Wright on how their securities were voted.
- Description of Dorsey Wright's proxy voting policies. The description will be a concise summary of the policies stated herein.
- Disclosure that a copy of Dorsey Wright's complete policy on voting proxies is available upon request.

If a client requests a copy of our complete proxy voting policy, we must supply it.

Proxy voting records that we must retain include, but are not limited to:

- Proxy voting policies contained herein
- Issuer's proxy statement (a sample) received regarding client securities
- Copies of actual votes casted on behalf of clients
- Records of written client requests for proxy voting information Written responses (if applicable) to client requests

- Research used in making the voting decision
- Any documents we prepare that are material to making a voting decision
- Any documents we prepare to memorialize the basis for a voting decision

Records of all proxy votes will be retained for a 5-year period. For the first 2 years these records must be retained at the Pasadena, CA office; the remaining 3 years, these records may be moved off site to storage.

PROXY SOLICITATION

Dorsey, Wright shall only furnish proxy voting advice where there is an existing business relationship and shall not solicit proxies from non-clients.

When providing proxy voting advice to clients, Dorsey Wright shall abide by the following conditions:

Dorsey, Wright will disclose any significant relationship with the issuer, its affiliates, or a security holder proponent of the matter on which proxy voting advice is given, as well as any material interest of the firm in the matter;

Dorsey Wright shall receive no special commission or remuneration for furnishing the voting advice from any person other than the security holder recipient thereof; and

The voting advice will not be furnished on behalf of any person soliciting proxies, or on behalf of a participant in an election contest subject to SEC Rule 14a-11.

Dorsey, Wright shall not communicate with the press concerning a proxy.

Deviations from these policies may require Dorsey, Wright to comply with SEC Proxy Registration Rules.

**DoubleLine Funds Trust
DoubleLine Equity Funds
DoubleLine Capital LP
DoubleLine Commodity LP
DoubleLine Equity LP
DoubleLine Private Funds
DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund
DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund**

Proxy Voting, Corporate Actions and Class Actions

August 2015

I. Background

This Proxy Voting, Corporate Actions and Class Actions Policy (“Policy”) is adopted by DoubleLine Capital LP, DoubleLine Commodity LP and DoubleLine Equity LP (each, as applicable, “DoubleLine”, the “Adviser” or the “Firm”), DoubleLine Funds Trust and DoubleLine Equity Funds (each, as applicable, the “Trust”) and each series of the Trusts (each an “Open-End Fund”), the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (“DBL”) and DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (“DSL” and, together with DBL and all of the Open-End Funds collectively, the “Funds”) to govern the voting of proxies related to securities held by the Funds and actions taken with respect to corporate actions and class actions affecting such securities, and to provide a method of reporting the actions taken and overseeing compliance with regulatory requirements.

Each private investment fund (such as, but not limited to, the DoubleLine Opportunistic Income Master Fund LP (and its related entities) and the DoubleLine Leverage Fund LP (and its related entities), each of which is a “Private Fund” and, collectively, the “Private Funds”) managed by DoubleLine also adopts this Policy.

DoubleLine generally will exercise voting authority on behalf of its separate account clients (“Separate Account Clients” and together with the Funds and Private Funds, the “Clients”) only where a Client has expressly delegated authority in writing to DoubleLine and DoubleLine has accepted that responsibility. Separate Account Clients that do not provide written authorization for DoubleLine to exercise voting authority are responsible for their own proxy voting, corporate actions and class actions and this Policy does not apply to them.

To the extent that voting a proxy or taking action with respect to a class action or corporate action (in each case, a “proposal”) is desirable, DoubleLine (or its designee) will seek to take action on such proposal in a manner that it believes is most likely to enhance the economic value of the underlying securities held in Client accounts and, with respect to proposals not otherwise covered by the Guidelines herein, DoubleLine (or its designee) will seek to consider each proposal on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration any relevant contractual obligations as well as other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. DoubleLine will not respond to proxy solicitor requests unless DoubleLine determines that it is in the best interest of a Client to do so.

II. Issue

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Rule”), requires every investment adviser who exercises voting authority with respect to client securities to adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients. The procedures must address material conflicts that may arise between DoubleLine and a Client in connection with proxy voting. The Rule further requires the adviser to provide a concise summary of the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and to provide copies of the complete proxy voting policy and procedures to clients upon request. Lastly, the Rule requires that the adviser disclose to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

III. Policy – Proxies and Corporate Actions; Role of Third-Party Proxy Agent

To assist DoubleLine in carrying out its proxy voting obligations, DoubleLine has retained a third-party proxy voting service provider, currently Glass, Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”), as its proxy voting agent. Pursuant to an agreement with DoubleLine, Glass Lewis obtains proxy ballots with respect to securities held by one or more Client accounts advised by DoubleLine, evaluates the individual facts and circumstances relating to any proposal, and, except as otherwise provided below, votes on any such proposal in accordance with the Guidelines set forth in Attachment A hereto (the “Guidelines”).

In the event that a proposal is not adequately addressed by the Guidelines, Glass Lewis will make a recommendation to DoubleLine as to how to vote on such proposal. The portfolio manager or other authorized person of the relevant Client will review the recommendation made by Glass Lewis and will instruct Glass Lewis to vote the Client’s securities against Glass Lewis’ recommendation when DoubleLine believes doing so is in the best interests of the Client. The portfolio manager or authorized person shall record the reasons for any such instruction and shall provide that written record to the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee. In the absence of a timely instruction from DoubleLine to the contrary, Glass Lewis will vote in accordance with its recommendation. In the event that Glass Lewis does not provide a recommendation with respect to a proposal, DoubleLine may vote on any such proposal in its discretion and in a manner consistent with this Policy.

In the event that DoubleLine determines that a recommendation of Glass Lewis (or of any other third-party proxy voting service retained by DoubleLine) was based on a material factual error, DoubleLine will investigate the error, taking into account, among other things, the nature of the error and the related recommendation, and seek to determine whether Glass Lewis (or any other third-party proxy voting service retained by DoubleLine) is taking reasonable steps to reduce similar errors in the future.

The Guidelines provide a basis for making decisions in the voting of proxies and taking action with respect to class actions or corporate actions for Clients. When voting proxies or taking action with respect to class actions or corporate actions, DoubleLine’s utmost concern in exercising its duties of loyalty and care is that all decisions be made in the best interests of the Client and with the goal of maximizing the value of the Client’s investments. With this goal in mind, the Guidelines cover various categories of voting decisions and generally specify whether DoubleLine (or its designee) will vote (assuming it votes at all) for or against a particular type of proposal. The applicable portfolio managers who are primarily responsible for evaluating the individual holdings of the relevant Client are responsible in the first instance for overseeing the voting of proxies and taking action with respect to class actions or corporate actions for such Client (though they are not expected to review each such vote or action). Such portfolio managers may, in their discretion, vote proxies or take action with respect to class actions or corporate actions in a manner that is inconsistent with the Guidelines (or instruct Glass Lewis to do so) when they determine that doing so is in the best interests of the Client. In making any such determination, the portfolio managers may, in their discretion, take into account the recommendations of appropriate members of DoubleLine’s executive and senior management, other investment personnel and, if desired, an outside service.

Limitations of this Policy. This Policy applies to voting and/or consent rights of securities held by Clients. DoubleLine (or its designee) will, on behalf of each Client (including the Funds or the Private Funds) vote in circumstances such as, but not limited to, plans of reorganization, and waivers and consents under applicable indentures. This Policy does not apply, however, to consent rights that primarily represent decisions to buy or sell investments, such as tender or exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemption and Dutch auctions. Such decisions, while considered not to be covered within this Policy, shall be made with the Client's best interests in mind. In certain limited circumstances, particularly in the area of structured finance, DoubleLine may, on behalf of Clients, enter into voting agreements or other contractual obligations that govern the voting of shares. In the event of a conflict between any such contractual requirements and the Guidelines, DoubleLine (or its designee) will vote in accordance with its contractual obligations.

In addition, where DoubleLine determines that there are unusual costs and/or difficulties associated with voting on a proposal, which more typically might be the case with respect to proposals relating to non-U.S. issuers, DoubleLine reserves the right to not vote on a proposal unless DoubleLine determines that the expected benefits of voting on such proposal exceed the expected cost to the Client, such as in situations where a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions which may affect the ability of the portfolio managers to effect trades in the related security. DoubleLine will seek to consult with its Clients in such circumstances unless the investment management agreement or other written arrangement with the applicable Client gives DoubleLine authority to act in its discretion.

All proxies, class actions or corporate actions received shall be retained by the Chief Risk Officer or designee. Such records shall include whether DoubleLine voted such proxy or corporate actions and, if so, how the proxy was voted. The records also shall be transcribed into a format such that any Client's overall proxy and corporate actions voting record can be provided upon request.

DoubleLine provides no assurance to former clients that applicable proxy, class actions or corporate actions information will be delivered to them.

IV. Proofs of Claim

DoubleLine does not complete proofs-of-claim on behalf of Clients for current or historical holdings other than for the Funds; however, DoubleLine will provide reasonable assistance to Clients with collecting information relevant to filing proofs-of-claim when such information is in the possession of DoubleLine. DoubleLine does not undertake to complete or provide proofs-of-claim for securities that had been held by any former client. DoubleLine will complete proofs-of-claim for the Funds and Private Funds, or provide reasonable access to the applicable Fund's or Private Fund's administrator to file such proofs-of-claim when appropriate.

V. Class Actions Policy

In the event that Client securities become the subject of a class action lawsuit, the applicable portfolio manager(s) will assess the value to Clients in participating in such legal action. If the portfolio manager decides that participating in the class action is in the Client's best interest, DoubleLine will recommend that the Client or its custodian submit appropriate documentation on the Client's behalf, subject to contractual or other authority. DoubleLine may consider any relevant information in determining whether participation in a class action lawsuit is in a Client's best interest, including the costs that would be incurred by the Client and the resources that would be expended in participating in the class action, including in comparison to the Client pursuing other legal recourse against the issuer. DoubleLine also may choose to notify Clients (other than the Funds and the Private Funds) of the class action without making a recommendation as to participation, which would allow Clients to decide how or if to proceed. DoubleLine provides no assurance to former clients that applicable class action information will be delivered to them.

VI. Procedures for Lent Securities and Issuers in Share-blocking Countries

At times, DoubleLine may not be able to take action in respect of a proposal on behalf of a Client when the Client's relevant securities are on loan in accordance with the Client's securities lending program and/or are controlled by a securities lending agent or custodian acting independently of DoubleLine. Notwithstanding this fact, in the event that DoubleLine becomes aware of a proposal on which a Client's securities may be voted and with respect to which the outcome of such proposal could reasonably be expected to enhance the economic value of the Client's position and some or a portion of that position is lent out, DoubleLine will make reasonable efforts to inform the Client that DoubleLine is not able to take action with respect to such proposal until and unless the Client recalls the lent security. When such situations relate to the Funds or the Private Funds, DoubleLine will take reasonable measures to recall the lent security in order to take action timely. There can be no assurance that any lent security will be returned timely.

In certain markets where share blocking occurs, shares must be frozen for trading purposes at the custodian or sub-custodian in order to vote. During the time that shares are blocked, any pending trades will not settle. Depending on the market, this period can last from one day to three weeks. Any sales that must be executed will settle late and potentially be subject to interest charges or other punitive fees. For this reason, in blocking markets, DoubleLine retains the right to vote or not, based on the determination of DoubleLine's investment personnel as to whether voting would be in the Client's best interest.

VII. Proxy Voting Committee; Oversight

DoubleLine has established a proxy voting committee (the "Committee") with a primary responsibility of overseeing compliance with the Policy. The Committee, made up of non-investment executive officers, the Chief Risk Officer, and the Chief Compliance Officer (or his/her designee), meets on an as needed basis. The Committee will (1) monitor compliance with the Policy, including by periodically sampling proxy votes for review, (2) review, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of this Policy to ensure that such Policy has been effectively implemented and that the Policy continues to be designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of Clients, and (3) review potential conflicts of interest that may arise under this Policy, including changes to the businesses of DoubleLine, Glass Lewis or other third-party proxy voting services retained by DoubleLine to determine whether those changes present new or additional conflicts of interest that should be addressed by this Policy.

The Committee shall have primary responsibility for managing DoubleLine's relationship with Glass Lewis and/or any other third-party proxy voting service provider, including overseeing their compliance with this Policy generally as well as reviewing periodically instances in which (i) DoubleLine overrides a recommendation made by Glass Lewis or (ii) Glass Lewis does not provide a recommendation with respect to a proposal. The Committee shall also periodically review DoubleLine's relationships with such entities more generally, including for potential conflicts of interest relevant to such entities and whether DoubleLine's relationships with such entities should continue.

VIII. Procedures for Material Conflicts of Interest

The portfolio managers will seek to monitor for conflicts of interest arising between DoubleLine and a Client and shall report any such conflict identified by the portfolio managers to the Committee. Should material conflicts of interest arise between DoubleLine and a Client as to a proposal, the proposal shall be brought to the attention of the Committee, who shall involve other executive managers, legal counsel (which may be DoubleLine's in-house counsel or outside counsel) or the Chief Compliance Officer as may be deemed necessary or appropriate by the Committee to attempt to resolve such conflicts. The Committee shall determine the materiality of such conflict if the conflict cannot be resolved. (An example of a specific conflict of interest that should be brought to the Committee is a situation where a proxy contest involves securities issued by a Client. When in doubt as to a potential conflict, portfolio managers shall bring the proxy to the attention of the Committee.)

If, after appropriate review, a material conflict between DoubleLine and a Client is deemed to exist, DoubleLine will seek to resolve any such conflict in the best interest of the Client whose assets it is voting by pursuing any one of the following courses of action: (i) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the Guidelines; (ii) convening a Committee meeting to assess available measures to address the conflict and implementing those measures; (iii) voting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third-party service provider chosen by the Committee; (iv) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the instructions of such Client; (v) or not voting with respect to the proposal if consistent with DoubleLine's fiduciary obligations.

Investments in the DoubleLine Funds. In the event that DoubleLine has discretionary authority to vote shares of a Fund owned by all Clients (including the Funds), DoubleLine will vote the shares of such Fund in the same proportion as the votes of the other beneficial shareholders of such Fund. Under this "echo voting" approach, DoubleLine's voting of a Fund's shares would merely amplify the votes already received from such Fund's other shareholders. DoubleLine's potential conflict is therefore mitigated by replicating the voting preferences expressed by the Fund's other shareholders.

IX. Procedures for Proxy Solicitation

In the event that any employee of DoubleLine receives a request to reveal or disclose DoubleLine's voting intention on a specific proxy event to a third party, the employee must forward the solicitation request to the Chief Compliance Officer or designee. Such requests shall be reviewed with the Committee or appropriate executive and senior management. Any written requests shall be retained with the proxy files maintained by the Chief Operating Officer or designee.

X. Additional Procedures for the Funds

A. Filing Form N-PX

Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 requires mutual funds to file an annual record of proxies voted by a Fund on Form N-PX. Form N-PX must be filed each year no later than August 31 and must contain the Funds' proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ending June 30.

The Funds rely upon their respective fund administrator to prepare and make their filings on Form N-PX. DoubleLine shall assist the fund administrator by providing information (including by causing such information to be provided by any third party proxy voting service for record comparison purposes as deemed necessary) regarding any proxy votes made for the Funds within the most recent twelve-month period ending June 30. DoubleLine shall retain records of any such votes with sufficient information to make accurate annual Form N-PX filings.

B. Providing Policies and Procedures

Mutual funds (including the Funds) that invest in voting securities are required to describe in their Statements of Additional Information ("SAIs") the policies and procedures that they use to determine how to vote proxies relating to securities held in their portfolios. The Funds also may choose to include these policies and procedures as part of their registration statement. Closed-end funds (such as DBL and DSL) must disclose their proxy voting policies and procedures annually on Form N-CSR.

Funds are required to disclose in shareholder reports that a description of the fund's proxy voting policies and procedures is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number; (ii) on the fund's website, if applicable; and (iii) on the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The fund administrator shall ensure that such disclosures are included when preparing shareholder reports on the Funds' behalf. The Funds currently do not provide the proxy policies and procedures on their website.

A Fund is required to send the description of the fund's proxy voting policies and procedures within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery. The Funds rely upon the fund administrator to provide this service.

XI. Recordkeeping

A. DoubleLine must maintain the documentation described in this Policy for a period of not less than five (5) years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, the first two (2) years at its principal place of business. DoubleLine will be responsible for the following procedures and for ensuring that the required documentation is retained, including with respect to class action claims or corporate actions other than proxy voting. DoubleLine has engaged Glass Lewis to retain the aforementioned proxy voting records on behalf of DoubleLine (and its Clients).

B. Client request to review proxy votes:

Any written request from a Client related to actions taken with respect to a proposal received by any employee of DoubleLine must be retained. Only written responses to oral requests need to be maintained.

The Client Service group will record the identity of the Client, the date of the request, and the disposition (e.g., provided a written or oral response to Client's request, referred to third party, not a proxy voting client, other dispositions, etc.).

In order to facilitate the management of proxy voting record keeping process, and to facilitate dissemination of such proxy voting records to Clients, the Client Service group will distribute to any Client requesting proxy voting information DoubleLine's complete proxy voting record for the Client for the period requested. If deemed operationally more efficient, DoubleLine may choose to release its entire proxy voting record for the requested period, with any information identifying a particular Client redacted. The Client Service group shall furnish the information requested, free of charge, to the Client within a reasonable time period (within 10 business days) and maintain a copy of the written record provided in response to Client's written (including e-mail) or oral request. A copy of the written response should be attached and maintained with the Client's written request, if applicable, and stored in an appropriate file.

Clients can require the delivery of the proxy voting record relevant to their accounts for the five year period prior to their request.

C. Examples of proxy voting records:

- Documents prepared or created by DoubleLine that were material to making a decision on how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision. Documentation or notes or any communications received from third parties, other industry analysts, third party service providers, company's management discussions, etc. that were material in the basis for the decision.

XII. Disclosure

The Chief Compliance Officer or designee will ensure that Form ADV Part 2A is updated as necessary to reflect: (i) all material changes to this Policy; and (ii) regulatory requirements related to proxy voting disclosure.

Attachment A to Proxy Voting, Corporate Action and Class Action

Policy Guidelines

The proxy voting decisions set forth below refer to proposals by company management except for the categories of “Shareholder Proposals” and “Social Issue Proposals.” The voting decisions in these latter two categories refer to proposals by outside shareholders.

Governance

- For trustee nominees in uncontested elections
- For management nominees in contested elections
- For ratifying auditors, except against if the previous auditor was dismissed because of a disagreement with the company or if the fees for non-audit services exceed 51% of total fees
- For changing the company name
- For approving other business
- For adjourning the meeting
- For technical amendments to the charter and/or bylaws
- For approving financial statements

Capital Structure

- For increasing authorized common stock
- For decreasing authorized common stock
- For amending authorized common stock
- For the issuance of common stock, except against if the issued common stock has superior voting rights
- For approving the issuance or exercise of stock warrants
- For authorizing preferred stock, except against if the board has unlimited rights to set the terms and conditions of the shares
- For increasing authorized preferred stock, except against if the board has unlimited rights to set the terms and conditions of the shares
- For decreasing authorized preferred stock
- For canceling a class or series of preferred stock
- For amending preferred stock
- For issuing or converting preferred stock, except against if the shares have voting rights superior to those of other shareholders
- For eliminating preemptive rights
- For creating or restoring preemptive rights
- Against authorizing dual or multiple classes of common stock
- For eliminating authorized dual or multiple classes of common stock
- For amending authorized dual or multiple classes of common stock
- For increasing authorized shares of one or more classes of dual or multiple classes of common stock, except against if it will allow the company to issue additional shares with superior voting rights
- For a stock repurchase program
- For a stock split
- For a reverse stock split, except against if the company does not intend to proportionally reduce the number of authorized shares

Mergers and Restructuring

- For merging with or acquiring another company
- For recapitalization
- For restructuring the company
- For bankruptcy restructurings
- For liquidations
- For reincorporating in a different state
- For spinning off certain company operations or divisions
- For the sale of assets
- Against eliminating cumulative voting
- For adopting cumulative voting

Board of Trustees

- For limiting the liability of trustees
- For setting the board size
- For allowing the trustees to fill vacancies on the board without shareholder approval
- Against giving the board the authority to set the size of the board as needed without shareholder approval
- For a proposal regarding the removal of trustees, except against if the proposal limits the removal of trustees to cases where there is legal cause
- For non-technical amendments to the company's certificate of incorporation, except against if an amendment would have the effect of reducing shareholders' rights
- For non-technical amendments to the company's bylaws, except against if an amendment would have the effect of reducing shareholder's rights

Anti-Takeover Provisions

- Against a classified board
- Against amending a classified board
- For repealing a classified board
- Against ratifying or adopting a shareholder rights plan (poison pill)
- Against redeeming a shareholder rights plan (poison pill)
- Against eliminating shareholders' right to call a special meeting
- Against limiting shareholders' right to call a special meeting
- For restoring shareholders' right to call a special meeting
- Against eliminating shareholders' right to act by written consent
- Against limiting shareholders' right to act by written consent
- For restoring shareholders' right to act by written consent
- Against establishing a supermajority vote provision to approve a merger or other business combination
- For amending a supermajority vote provision to approve a merger or other business combination, except against if the amendment would increase the vote required to approve the transaction
- For eliminating a supermajority vote provision to approve a merger or other business combination

- Against adopting supermajority vote requirements (lock-ins) to change certain bylaw or charter provisions
- Against amending supermajority vote requirements (lock-ins) to change certain bylaw or charter provisions
- For eliminating supermajority vote requirements (lock-ins) to change certain bylaw or charter provisions
- Against expanding or clarifying the authority of the board of trustees to consider factors other than the interests of shareholders in assessing a takeover bid
- Against establishing a fair price provision
- Against amending a fair price provision
- For repealing a fair price provision
- For limiting the payment of greenmail
- Against adopting advance notice requirements
- For opting out of a state takeover statutory provision
- Against opt into a state takeover statutory provision

Compensation

- For adopting a stock incentive plan for employees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of outstanding common stock or if the potential dilution from all company plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of outstanding common stock
- For amending a stock incentive plan for employees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the minimum potential dilution from all company plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of outstanding common stock
- For adding shares to a stock incentive plan for employees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of outstanding common stock or if the potential dilution from all company plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of outstanding common stock
- For limiting per-employee option awards
- For extending the term of a stock incentive plan for employees
- Case-by-case on assuming stock incentive plans
- For adopting a stock incentive plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of outstanding common equity
- For amending a stock incentive plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of outstanding common equity
- For adding shares to a stock incentive plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity
- For adopting an employee stock purchase plan, except against if the proposed plan allows employees to purchase stock at prices of less than 85% of the stock's fair market value
- For amending an employee stock purchase plan, except against if the proposal allows employees to purchase stock at prices of less than 85% of the stock's fair market value
- For adding shares to an employee stock purchase plan, except against if the proposed plan allows employees to purchase stock at prices of less than 85% of the stock's fair market value
- For adopting a stock award plan, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of the outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity

- For amending a stock award plan, except against if the amendment shortens the vesting requirements or lessens the performance requirements
- For adding shares to a stock award plan, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of the outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity
- For adopting a stock award plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of the outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity
- For amending a stock award plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the minimum potential dilution from all plans is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity.
- For adding shares to a stock award plan for non-employee trustees, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of the outstanding common equity or if the minimum potential dilution from all plans, including the one proposed, is more than 10% of the outstanding common equity
- For approving an annual bonus plan
- For adopting a savings plan
- For granting a one-time stock option or stock award, except decide on a case-by-case basis if the plan dilution is more than 5% of the outstanding common equity
- For adopting a deferred compensation plan
- For approving a long-term bonus plan
- For approving an employment agreement or contract
- For amending a deferred compensation plan
- For amending an annual bonus plan
- For reapproving a stock option plan or bonus plan for purposes of OBRA
- For amending a long-term bonus plan

Shareholder Proposals

- For requiring shareholder ratification of auditors
- Against requiring the auditors to attend the annual meeting
- Against limiting consulting by auditors
- Against requiring the rotation of auditors
- Against restoring preemptive rights
- For asking the company to study sales, spin-offs, or other strategic alternatives
- For asking the board to adopt confidential voting and independent tabulation of the proxy ballots
- Against asking the company to refrain from counting abstentions and broker non-votes in vote tabulations
- Against eliminating the company's discretion to vote unmarked proxy ballots.
- For providing equal access to the proxy materials for shareholders
- Against requiring a majority vote to elect trustees
- Against requiring the improvement of annual meeting reports
- Against changing the annual meeting location
- Against changing the annual meeting date
- Against asking the board to include more women and minorities as trustees.
- Against seeking to increase board independence
- Against limiting the period of time a trustee can serve by establishing a retirement or tenure policy
- Against requiring minimum stock ownership by trustees
- Against providing for union or employee representatives on the board of trustees
- For increasing disclosure regarding the board's role in the development and monitoring of the company's long-term strategic plan
- For creating a nominating committee of the board
- Against urging the creation of a shareholder committee
- Against asking that the chairman of the board of trustees be chosen from among the ranks of the non-employee trustees

- Against asking that a lead trustee be chosen from among the ranks of the non-employee trustees
- For adopting cumulative voting
- Against requiring trustees to place a statement of candidacy in the proxy statement
- Against requiring the nomination of two trustee candidates for each open board seat
- Against making trustees liable for acts or omissions that constitute a breach of fiduciary care resulting from a trustee's gross negligence and/or reckless or willful neglect
- For repealing a classified board
- Against asking the board to redeem or to allow shareholders to vote on a poison pill shareholder rights plan
- Against repealing fair price provisions
- For restoring shareholders' right to call a special meeting
- For restoring shareholders' right to act by written consent
- For limiting the board's discretion to issue targeted share placements or requiring shareholder approval before such block placements can be made
- For seeking to force the company to opt out of a state takeover statutory provision
- Against reincorporating the company in another state
- For limiting greenmail payments
- Against advisory vote on compensation
- Against restricting executive compensation
- For enhancing the disclosure of executive compensation
- Against restricting trustee compensation
- Against capping executive pay
- Against calling for trustees to be paid with company stock
- Against calling for shareholder votes on executive pay
- Against calling for the termination of trustee retirement plans
- Against asking management to review, report on, and/or link executive compensation to nonfinancial criteria, particularly social criteria
- Against seeking shareholder approval to reprice or replace underwater stock options
- For banning or calling for a shareholder vote on future golden parachutes
- Against seeking to award performance-based stock options
- Against establishing a policy of expensing the costs of all future stock options issued by the company in the company's annual income statement
- Against requesting that future executive compensation be determined without regard to any pension fund income
- Against approving extra benefits under Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERPs)
- Against requiring option shares to be held
- For creating a compensation committee
- Against requiring that the compensation committee hire its own independent compensation consultants-separate from the compensation consultants working with corporate management-to assist with executive compensation issues
- For increasing the independence of the compensation committee
- For increasing the independence of the audit committee
- For increasing the independence of key committees

Social Issue Proposals

- Against asking the company to develop or report on human rights policies
- Against asking the company to limit or end operations in Burma
- For asking management to review operations in Burma
- For asking management to certify that company operations are free of forced labor

- Against asking management to implement and/or increase activity on each of the principles of the U.S. Business Principles for Human Rights of Workers in China.
- Against asking management to develop social, economic, and ethical criteria that the company could use to determine the acceptability of military contracts and to govern the execution of the contracts
- Against asking management to create a plan of converting the company's facilities that are dependent on defense contracts toward production for commercial markets
- Against asking management to report on the company's government contracts for the development of ballistic missile defense technologies and related space systems
- Against asking management to report on the company's foreign military sales or foreign offset activities
- Against asking management to limit or end nuclear weapons production
- Against asking management to review nuclear weapons production
- Against asking the company to establish shareholder-designated contribution programs
- Against asking the company to limit or end charitable giving
- For asking the company to increase disclosure of political spending and activities
- Against asking the company to limit or end political spending
- For requesting disclosure of company executives' prior government service
- Against requesting affirmation of political nonpartisanship
- For asking management to report on or change tobacco product marketing practices, except against if the proposal calls for action beyond reporting
- Against severing links with the tobacco industry
- Against asking the company to review or reduce tobacco harm to health
- For asking management to review or promote animal welfare, except against if the proposal calls for action beyond reporting
- For asking the company to report or take action on pharmaceutical drug pricing or distribution, except against if the proposal asks for more than a report
- Against asking the company to take action on embryo or fetal destruction
- For asking the company to review or report on nuclear facilities or nuclear waste, except against if the proposal asks for cessation of nuclear-related activities or other action beyond reporting
- For asking the company to review its reliance on nuclear and fossil fuels, its development or use of solar and wind power, or its energy efficiency, except vote against if the proposal asks for more than a report.
- Against asking management to endorse the Ceres principles
- For asking the company to control generation of pollutants, except against if the proposal asks for action beyond reporting or if the company reports its omissions and plans to limit their future growth or if the company reports its omissions and plans to reduce them from established levels
- For asking the company to report on its environmental impact or plans, except against if management has issued a written statement beyond the legal minimum
- For asking management to report or take action on climate change, except against if management acknowledges a global warming threat and has issued company policy or if management has issued a statement and committed to targets and timetables or if the company is not a major emitter of greenhouse gases
- For asking management to report on, label, or restrict sales of bioengineered products, except against if the proposal asks for action beyond reporting or calls for a moratorium on sales of bioengineered products
- Against asking the company to preserve natural habitat

- Against asking the company to review its developing country debt and lending criteria and to report to shareholders on its findings
- Against requesting the company to assess the environmental, public health, human rights, labor rights, or other socioeconomic impacts of its credit decisions
- For requesting reports and/or reviews of plans and/or policies on fair lending practices, except against if the proposal calls for action beyond reporting
- Against asking the company to establish committees to consider issues related to facilities closure and relocation of work
- For asking management to report on the company's affirmative action policies and programs, including releasing its EEO-1 forms and providing statistical data on specific positions within the company, except against if the company releases its EEO-1 reports
- Against asking management to drop sexual orientation from EEO policy
- Against asking management to adopt a sexual orientation non-discrimination policy
- For asking management to report on or review Mexican operations
- Against asking management to adopt standards for Mexican operations
- Against asking management to review or implement the MacBride principles
- Against asking the company to encourage its contractors and franchisees to implement the MacBride principles
- For asking management to report on or review its global labor practices or those of its contractors, except against if the company already reports publicly using a recognized standard or if the resolution asks for more than a report
- Against asking management to adopt, implement, or enforce a global workplace code of conduct based on the International Labor Organization's core labor conventions
- For requesting reports on sustainability, except against if the company has already issued a report in GRI format

Adopted by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: March 25, 2010

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: March 1, 2011 Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: August 25, 2011 Renewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board of Trustees: March 19, 2013 Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: May 22, 2013 Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: November 20, 2013 Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Funds Trust Board: August 21, 2014

Adopted by the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund Board of Trustees: August 24, 2011

Renewed and approved by the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund Board of Trustees: March 19, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund Board of Trustees: May 22, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund Board of Trustees: November 20, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund Board of Trustees: August 21, 2014

Adopted by the DoubleLine Equity Funds Board of Trustees: March 19, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Equity Funds Board: May 22, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Equity Funds Board: November 20, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Equity Funds Board: August 21, 2014

Adopted by the DoubleLine Income Solutions Board of Trustees: March 19, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Income Solutions Board of Trustees: May 22, 2013 Renewed,

reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Income Solutions Board of Trustees: November 20, 2013

Renewed, reviewed and approved by the DoubleLine Income Solutions Board of Trustees: August 21, 2014

Reviewed and approved by the Boards of the DoubleLine Funds Trust, DoubleLine Equity Funds, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund and DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund: August 20, 2015

Newfleet Asset Management, LLC
Regulatory Compliance and General Policies and Procedures Manual

Proxy Voting
Updated July 31, 2014

General Proxy Voting Policies, Procedures and Guidelines for Newfleet Portfolio Managers

Newfleet primarily manages fixed-income instruments which have very few if any proxy ballots associated with them. However from time to time, Newfleet may own an equity instrument or have another investment instrument with a proxy ballot. Each Portfolio Manager who directly manages assets for Newfleet is responsible for ensuring that all proxies are voted in a manner consistent with client guidelines and/or policy. When assets are directly managed by Newfleet Associates (Newfleet Portfolio Manager(s)), and Newfleet has been granted proxy voting discretion, the following policy and procedures apply:

Newfleet shall in all cases cast proxy votes in the best interest of the clients. Such vote shall be consistent with applicable client policy/instruction, or in the absence of such, the Proxy Voting Policies Procedures and Guidelines described below.

Proxies of the Funds will be voted subject to any applicable proxy voting guidelines of the Funds and, to the extent applicable, in accordance with any resolutions or other instructions approved by authorized persons of the Funds.

Absent special circumstances of the types described below, it is the policy of Newfleet to exercise its proxy voting discretion in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines") contained in the Attachments section to this Manual. Newfleet may vote a proxy contrary to the Guidelines if it is determined that such action is in the best interests of clients. The Guidelines are applicable to the voting of domestic and foreign proxies. The Guidelines have been adopted to make every effort to ensure that the manner in which shares are voted is in the best interest of clients and the value of the investment.

The responsibility to review proxy proposals, and make voting recommendations on behalf of Newfleet, is delegated to a qualified, non-affiliated, third party vendor, (such as but not limited to "ISS/RiskMetrics") under the Guidelines.

Newfleet may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. For example, Newfleet may provide investment management, brokerage, underwriting, and related services to accounts owned or controlled by companies whose management is soliciting proxies. Newfleet and/or its employees may also occasionally have business or personal relationships with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships.

Any individual identifying a conflict of interest shall report such immediately to the Newfleet CCO who will determine a course of action.

In addition to this policy, please refer to related policies included in "Record Keeping, Information Security and Fire Walls".

Proxy Voting Policy for ERISA Clients

Each Portfolio Manager who directly manages assets for Newfleet is responsible for ensuring that all proxies are voted in a manner consistent with client guidelines and/or policy. Plans governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), are to be administered consistent with the terms of the governing plan documents and applicable provisions of ERISA. In cases where sole proxy voting discretion rests with Newfleet, the foregoing policies and procedures will be followed, subject to the fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA. These standards generally require fiduciaries to act prudently and to discharge their duties solely in the interests of participants and beneficiaries. The Department of Labor has indicated that the voting decisions of ERISA fiduciaries must generally focus on the course that would most likely increase the value of the stock being voted.

The documents governing ERISA individual account plans may set forth various procedures for voting "employer securities" held by the plan. Where authority over the investment of plan assets is granted to plan participants, many individual account plans provide that proxies for employer securities will be voted in accordance with directions received from plan participants as to shares allocated to their plan accounts. In some cases, the governing plan documents may further provide that unallocated shares and/or allocated shares for which no participant directions are received will be voted in accordance with a proportional voting method in which such shares are voted proportionately in the same manner as are allocated shares for which directions from participants have been received. Consistent with Labor Department positions, it is the policy of Newfleet to follow the provisions of a plan's governing documents in the voting of employer securities, unless it determines that to do so would breach its fiduciary duties under ERISA.

Other Special Proxy Voting Situations

The Newfleet may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for certain accounts, such as:

1. When a client has informed Newfleet that it wishes to retain the right to vote the proxy (under such situations, Newfleet will instruct the custodian to send the proxy material directly to the client);
2. When the Newfleet deems the cost of voting would exceed any anticipated benefit to the client;
3. When a proxy is received for a client account that has been terminated with the Newfleet;
4. When a proxy is received for a security the Newfleet no longer manages (i.e., the Newfleet had previously sold the entire position); and/or
5. When the exercise of voting rights could restrict the ability of an account's portfolio manager to freely trade the security in question (as is the case, for example, in certain foreign jurisdictions known as "blocking markets").

Various accounts in which the Newfleet has proxy voting discretion participate in securities lending programs administered by the custodian or a third party. Because title to loaned securities passes to the borrower, the Newfleet will be unable to vote any security that is out on loan to a borrower on a proxy record date. If the Newfleet has investment discretion, however, it reserves the right of the portfolio manager to instruct the lending agent to terminate a loan in situations where the matter to be voted upon is deemed to be material to the investment and the benefits of voting the security are deemed to outweigh the costs of terminating the loan.

Records Related to Proxy Voting

Portfolio Managers directly managing assets for Newfleet shall maintain records relating to any proxy votes they have made for such period of time as is required to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The firm may rely on one or more third parties to make and retain such records such as ISS/RiskMetrics. All votes shall be in the best interests of the client whose portfolio holds the security being voted.

Newfleet will maintain the following records relating to proxy votes cast under these policies and procedures:

- 1) A copy of these policies and procedures;
- 2) A copy of each proxy statement the firm receives regarding client's securities; and

3) A record of each vote cast by the firm on behalf of a client.

A copy of each written client request for information on how the Newfleet voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by the firm to any (written or oral) client request for information on how the firm voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

Newfleet will cause copies of the foregoing records, as they relate to particular clients, to be provided to those clients upon request except as may be required by law. It is generally the Newfleet's policy not to disclose its proxy voting records to third parties or special interest groups.

**PACIFIC ASSET MANAGEMENT
COMPLIANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PROXY VOTING**

Summary

Investment advisers are required to implement policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients, in accordance with fiduciary duties and SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, PAM's proxy voting policies reflect the fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in applicable Department of Labor guidance.

PAM's authority to vote proxies for clients is established by the Investment Management Agreement "IMA" or comparable documents. PAM manages fixed income strategies; therefore the volume of proxies is relatively low.

Policy

PAM generally follows the voting guidelines included in this Policy; however each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the contractual obligations under the IMA or comparable document, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients.

Conflicts of Interest

PAM takes reasonable measures to identify the existence of any material conflicts of interest related to voting proxies. A potential conflict of interest may exist when PAM votes a proxy for an issuer with whom:

- PAM maintains a material business relationship

- PAM Senior Management or Portfolio Manager(s) maintain a personal relationship

Conflicts based on material business relationships or dealings with affiliates of PAM will only be considered to the extent that PAM has actual knowledge of such material business relationships. PAM employees are periodically reminded of their obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest with respect to voting proxies both as a result of business or personal relationships and to bring potential and actual conflicts of interest to the attention of the PAM CCO. Additionally, officers of PAM, including the Portfolio Managers and Senior Managing Directors, are required to complete an annual conflicts of interest statement to self-report certain activities, relationships and personal interests that may create, or appear to create and actual or potential conflict of interest. PAM will not vote proxies relating to such issuers identified as being involved in a potential conflict of interest until it has been determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method for resolving the conflict of interest has been agreed upon and implemented. When a material conflict of interest exists, PAM will choose among the following options to eliminate such conflict:

- Vote in accordance with the Voting Guidelines, if the voting scenario is covered in the Voting Guidelines and involves little or no discretion;

- If possible, erect information barriers around the person or persons making voting decisions sufficient to insulate the decision from the conflict;

- If practical, notify affected clients of the conflict of interest and seek a waiver of the conflict for the proxy to be voted;

- If agreed upon in writing with the client, forward the proxies to the affected client or their designee and allow the client or their designee to vote the proxies.

The resolution of all potential and actual material conflicts of interest issues is documented in order to demonstrate that PAM acted in the best interest of its clients.

Abstaining from Proxy Voting

There are times when PAM may choose to abstain from voting a proxy because the cost of voting the proxy is believed to outweigh the expected benefit to the client. PAM may abstain or refrain from voting a proxy under certain circumstances. These include:

- When the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the benefits or is otherwise impractical;
- International constraints for timing and meeting deadlines; and
- Restrictions on foreign securities including shareblocking (restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting)

Any proxies that PAM chooses not to vote will be documented along with the rationale prior to the date of the shareholder's meeting for that particular proxy.

Client Instruction

Under certain circumstances a client may delegate proxy voting authority to PAM and provide PAM with specific voting instructions. The IMA must reflect the terms and conditions of the arrangement. As agreed to in the IMA, PAM will vote in accordance with the Client's specific instructions which may or may not align with the policy. Clients should be aware that providing specific instructions to PAM may result in voting that may be contrary to how PAM would have voted using the Voting Guidelines or their own analysis.

Differences in Proxy Vote Determinations

PAM may determine that specific circumstances require that proxies be voted differently among accounts due to the accounts' Investments Guidelines or other distinguishing factors. PAM may from time to time reach contrasting but equally valid views on how best to maximize economic value in respect to a particular investment. This may result in situations in which a client is invested in portfolios with dissimilar proxy outcomes. In those situations, the other portfolios may be invested in strategies having distinctive investment objectives, investment styles or investment professionals. However, PAM generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple Client Accounts. Any differences among proxies for other portfolios will be reviewed, approved and documented by senior management and PAM CCO prior to the vote being cast.

Client Disclosure and Availability of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

PAM provides a copy of its proxy voting policy and procedures to clients upon request. Clients can obtain information on how proxies were voted for their account upon request. Compliance provides proxy filing information to the advisors of 40 Act Accounts as requested for the purpose of filing proxy information annually with the SEC.

Voting Guidelines

Proxy proposals generally fall into one of the three following categories: routine business matters, social issues, and business proposals.

- Routine business matters are defined as those which do not change the structure, by-laws, or operations of the corporation. PAM generally votes with the recommendations of a company's Board of Directors on routine business matters that are standard or non-controversial and will generally vote for proposals that are reflective of reasonable and equitable corporate standards.
- Social issues appear in proxy proposals that attempt to deal with activities of social conscience. Shareholders' groups sometimes submit proposals to change lawful corporate activities in order to meet the goals of certain groups or private interests that they represent. As a fiduciary, PAM must serve exclusively the financial interests of its clients. PAM will support management in areas where acceptable efforts are made on behalf of special interest of social conscience, which are not detrimental to clients. PAM believes the burden of social responsibility rests with management.
- Business proposals are resolutions that change the status of the corporation, its individual securities, or the ownership status of those securities. PAM will vote in favor of business proposals as long as the client position or value is either preserved or enhanced.

Procedures

All proxies are sent to the appropriate PAM Portfolio Manager or analyst responsible for the security held in a Client Account for their review and recommendation. They research the implications of proxy proposals and make voting recommendations specific for each account that holds the related security. PAM uses information gathered from research, company management, PAM Portfolio Managers and outside shareholder groups to reach voting decisions. In determining how to vote proxy issues, PAM votes proxies in a manner intended to protect and enhance the economic value of the securities held in Client Accounts.

Proxies in certain Client Accounts are voted using a proxy management system called ProxyEdge. ProxyEdge is used exclusively to assist with the administrative processes for proxy voting such as tracking and management of proxy records, vote execution, reporting, and auditing. ProxyEdge generates a variety of reports and makes available various other types of information to assist in the review and monitoring of votes cast. The holdings in certain Client Accounts are electronically sent to the ProxyEdge system automatically by the custodians to ensure that PAM is voting the most current share position for clients. Once Compliance receives email notification from ProxyEdge that there are proxies in the system to be voted, a ballot is created as a distributable unmarked ballot and sent via email to the respective Portfolio Managers for their vote selection. The Portfolio Managers respond with their selections. Compliance has the responsibility to vote the proxies according to the Portfolio Manager selections. Once voted, an email is sent via ProxyEdge to the client, Client Account Custodian or third party as defined in the IMA confirming that Client Account proxies have been voted. An email is received from ProxyEdge confirming the vote was submitted.

For those Client Accounts not on the ProxyEdge system, all custodian banks and trustees are notified of their responsibility to forward to Compliance all proxy materials. When Compliance is notified of an upcoming proxy for the accounts on ProxyEdge, the proxy material is verified to have been received for the accounts not on ProxyEdge as well. If an expected proxy is not received by the voting deadline, Compliance will direct the custodian or trustee to vote in accordance with PAM's instructions. The final authority and responsibility for proxy voting remains with PAM.

Oversight Controls

PAM Compliance reviews the proxy votes casted to make sure PAM is following the proxy voting policies and procedures by:

- Reviewing no less than annually the adequacy of the proxy voting policies and procedures to make sure that they have been implemented effectively, including whether the policies continue to be reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients.

Cross Reference / Source

- Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisors Act
- Fiduciary Duty
- Contractual Requirements
- Department of Labor Interpretive Bulletin 2008-2, 29 C.F.R. 2509.08-2 (Oct. 17, 2008)

Last Updated

September 22, 2017

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

PARTNERVEST ADVISORY SERVICES, LLC Updated as of March 24, 2017

PROXY VOTING

Rule	<p>It is Partnervest's general policy that Partnervest does not vote proxies. However, there are some situations when Partnervest will vote proxies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• With some ERISA accounts, the Partnervest may vote proxies, if the Advisory Agreement states that the advisor will vote proxies.• Under Partnervest's Sub-Advisory Agreement(s), Partnervest may be responsible for reviewing proxy solicitation materials or voting and handling proxies in relation to the securities held as assets.• Partnervest shall vote proxies for assets maintained in the STAR Global Buy Write ETF (VEGA) sub-advised by Partnervest in accordance with the requirements of the Subadvisory Agreement entered into between Partnervest and the investment advisor to the ETF. <p>It should be noted that even in these limited circumstances, only Partnervest, and not its representatives, are allowed to vote proxies.</p>
Procedures and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ERISA Client trustee or the Investment Advisory Agreement gives written permission for Partnervest to vote proxies on the account.• Asset Management submits any potential material conflict of interest arising out of an upcoming proxy vote to the Partnervest Investment Management Committee for direction on how to vote the proxy.• Asset Management votes proxies and maintains a record (e.g., copy of the proxy, log of the vote)• Compliance reviews proxy vote and records during annual review of compliance program• Compliance submits a copy of the proxy log to the investment advisor to the ETF for the ETF's annual N-PX filing.

Timing

- Proxies are voted within a reasonable time from receipt, by the due date
- Proxy log shall be updated within a reasonable time after the proxy is voted.
- Review of proxy compliance is due during the annual review of the Compliance Program
- Submission of the proxy log to the ETF investment advisor is done annually as of June 30 year end, and are submitted no later than August 31.

Evidence of Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment Advisor Agreements of ERISA clients, and subadvisory agreements. ● Log of proxy votes ● Compliance Program documentation ● Investment management committee minutes regarding any direction of proxy votes which create a material conflict of interest
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Partnervest Advisory Services LLC has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, consistent with its fiduciary obligations. The Proxy Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised prudently and solely in the best economic interests of the clients whose assets are managed by Partnervest.

It is Partnervest’s general policy that Partnervest does not vote proxies for client(s), and we typically do not receive votes due to the nature of our investments. However, there are some situations when Partnervest will vote proxies:

- With some ERISA accounts, Partnervest may vote proxies if the Investment Advisory Agreement states that the advisor will vote proxies.
- In instances where pas has discretion and client has authorized PAS via custodian agreement to receive and vote proxies on their behalf
- Under Partnervest’s Sub-Advisory Agreement(s), Partnervest may be responsible for reviewing proxy solicitation materials or voting and handling proxies in relation to the securities held as assets.
- Partnervest will vote proxies for assets maintained in funds sub-advised by Partnervest (e.g., VEGA) in accordance with the requirements of the Sub- advisory Agreement between Partnervest and the fund’s investment advisor.
- All other clients – Partnervest will not vote proxies, unless specifically agreed to in the Investment Advisory Agreement.

If Partnervest does vote proxies, it will use reasonable discretion to vote in the best interests of its clients. We will generally vote with management, however if we believe it is in conflict with the client's best interest we will refer back to the client.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

If Partnervest does vote proxies, it will use reasonable discretion to vote in the best interests of its clients. We will generally vote with management, however if we believe it is in conflict with the client's best interest we will refer back to the client.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

From time to time, proxy issues may pose a material conflict of interest between clients and Partnervest, the VEGA ETF or any affiliates thereof. Due to the limited nature of Partnervest's activities (e.g., no underwriting business, no publicly traded affiliates, no investment banking activities, and no research recommendations), conflicts of interest are likely to be infrequent. Nevertheless, it shall be the duty of Partnervest's Investment Management Committee to address any material potential conflicts of interest presented by a proxy and raised to the Committee by Asset Management. In the event a material conflict of interest arises, the Investment Management Committee will direct Asset Management how to vote the proxy. Any conflict between the best economic interests of the clients and Partnervest's interests will be resolved in the clients' favor.

DISCLOSURE IN FORM ADV

Partnervest will describe in Part 2A (Item 17) of its Form ADV these Policies and Procedures and indicate that they are available to clients in more detail upon request. Partnervest will also advise how a client may obtain information on how Partnervest voted with respect to that client's securities.

RECORDKEEPING

Partnervest will maintain the following records:

- Compliance Manual policies and procedures, including any amendments.
- Form ADV Part 2A (Item 17) description of Proxy voting policies.
- A record of proxy statements received regarding client securities (provided, however that Partnervest may rely on the Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR system if the company filed its proxy statements via EDGAR. A record of each vote cast on behalf of a client.
- A record of each representative's attestation of compliance with the stated proxy handling policies and procedures.

Partnervest will maintain these records in an easily accessible place for at least five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, the first two years in an appropriate office.

ANNUAL ATTESTATION

On an annual basis, all representatives attest that they have complied with Partnervest's stated policies and procedures related to Proxy voting.

Ranger Alternative Management L.P.

PROXY VOTING

Introduction

Ranger Alternative Management, LP (the “Firm”) views seriously its responsibility to exercise voting authority over securities which form part of its investors’ portfolios. Proxy statements increasingly contain controversial issues involving shareholder rights and corporate governance, among others, which deserve careful review and consideration.

The Firm notes that the investment portfolios it advises exclusively focuses on equity securities held on a short basis. As such, the likelihood of the Firm receiving any proxy statements is minimal. However, the Firm does hold money market funds and cash equivalent securities on a long basis; and such money market funds and cash equivalent securities could be the subject of proxy statements or voting.

It is the Firm’s policy to review each proxy statement on an individual basis and to base its voting decision exclusively on its judgment of what will best serve the financial interests of the beneficial owners of the security. These beneficial owners include members of pooled investment funds or exchange traded funds for which the Firm acts as investment manager or sub advisor.

A number of recurring issues can be identified with respect to the governance of a company and actions proposed by that company’s board. The Firm follows internal Proxy Voting procedures (described below) that allow the Firm to vote on these issues in a uniform manner. Proxies are generally considered by the Portfolio Managers of the Firm; who will cast votes in accordance with this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures.

The Firm, in exercising its voting powers, also has regard to the statutes and rules applicable to registered investment advisers. The manner in which votes are cast by the Firm is reported to investors by delivery of this Proxy Voting Policy. In addition, the Firm will provide, upon request, a list of how each proxy was voted for an investor.

Key Proxy Voting Issues:

- Election of Directors and Appointment of Accountants

The Firm will vote for management’s proposed directors in uncontested elections. For contested elections, the Firm votes for candidates it believes best serve shareholders’ interests. The Firm votes to ratify management’s appointment of independent auditors.

- Increase Authorized Capital

The Firm votes for these proposals in the absence of unusual circumstances. There are many business reasons for companies to increase their authorized capital. The additional shares often are intended to be used for general corporate purposes, to raise new investment capital for acquisitions, stock splits, recapitalizations or debt restructurings.

- Preference Shares

The Firm will carefully review proposals to authorize new issues of preference shares or increase the shares authorized for existing issues. The Firm recognizes that new issues of authorized preference shares can provide flexibility to corporate issuers as the shares can be issued quickly without further shareholder approval in connection with financings or acquisitions. Therefore, generally the Firm will not oppose proposals to authorize the issuance of preferred shares. The Firm will, however, scrutinize any such proposals which give the Board the authority to assign disproportionate voting rights at the time the shares are issued.

- Dual Capitalization, Other Preferential Voting Rights

The Firm will generally vote against proposals to divide share capital into two or more classes or to otherwise create classes of shares with unequal voting and dividend rights. The Firm is concerned that the effect of these proposals, over time, is to consolidate voting power in the hands of relatively few insiders, disproportionate to their percentage ownership of the company’s share capital as a whole. This concentration of voting power can effectively block any takeover which management opposes and dilute accountability to shareholders.

- Merger/Acquisition

All proposals are reviewed on a case by case basis by taking the following into consideration:

- whether the proposed acquisition price represents fair value;
- whether shareholders could realize greater value through other means; and
- whether all shareholders receive equal/fair treatment under the merger acquisition terms.

- Restructuring/Recapitalization

All proposals are reviewed on a case by case basis taking the following into consideration:

- whether the proposed restructuring/recapitalization is the best means of enhancing shareholder value;
- and

- whether the company's longer term prospects will be positively affected by the proposal.

- Provide Director Indemnification

The Firm will vote for proposals to provide corporate indemnification for directors if consistent with all relevant laws. Corporations face great obstacles in attracting and retaining capable directors. The Firm believes such proposals will contribute to corporations' ability to attract qualified individuals and will enhance the stability of corporate management.

- Share Option Plans

The Firm will generally vote against proposals which authorize:

- more than 10% of the company's outstanding shares to be reserved for the award of share options; or
- the award of share options to Employees and/or non-Employees of the company (for instance, outside directors and consultants) if the exercise price is less than the share's fair market value at the date of the grant of the options and does not carry relevant performance hurdles for exercise; or
- the exchange of outstanding options for new ones at lower exercise prices.

Shareholder Proposals - Corporate Governance Issues:

- Majority Independent Board

The Firm will generally vote for proposals calling for a majority outside board. The Firm believes that a majority of independent directors can be an important factor in facilitating objective decision making and enhancing accountability to shareholders.

- Executive Compensation

The Firm will generally vote against proposals to restrict Employee compensation. The Firm believes that the specific amounts and types of Employee compensation are within the ordinary business responsibilities of the Board of Directors and company management; provided, however, that share option plans meet our guidelines for such plans as set forth herein. On a case by case basis, the Firm will vote for proposals requesting more detailed disclosure of Employee compensation, especially if the company does not have a majority outside board.

Potential Conflicts of Interest:

In connection with any security which is the subject of a proxy vote, the Firm will determine whether any conflict of interest exists between the Firm or its Affiliates, on the one hand, and the beneficial owners of the securities, on the other hand. If a conflict of interest is identified, the Firm will first seek to apply the general guidelines discussed above without regard to the conflict. If the guidelines discussed above do not apply, the Firm will evaluate the situation and document the issue and resolution. The resolution may very well include notifying the beneficial owners of such conflict, describe how the Firm proposes to vote and the reasons therefore, and request the investor to provide written instructions if the investor desires the voting rights to be exercised in a different manner (which may include not voting the proxy). If an investor does not deliver contrary written instructions, the Firm will vote as indicated in its notice to investors.

Recordkeeping and Reports:

In order to comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements, the Firm will do the following:

1. The Firm will keep a copy of this Proxy Voting Policy and provide the same to investors upon request.
2. The Firm will retain copies of the proxy statements and a record of each vote cast by the Firm on behalf of an investor.
3. The Firm will retain a copy of any document created by the Firm that was material to making a decision regarding how to vote proxies on behalf of an investor or that memorializes the basis for that decision.

Responsibilities

The Portfolio Managers are responsible for voting the proxies of which they are monitoring; undertaking any nonroutine matters that may need to be addressed. The Compliance Department is responsible for ensuring that the Proxy Voting procedures are adhered to and overseeing the process.

**SAGE ADVISORY SERVICES, LTD. CO.
POLICY FOR PROXY VOTING**

Under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 206(4)-6 we are required to provide a notice and make available to each of our clients policies and procedures relating to investment advisers that exercise voting authority over client proxies to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interests of clients, to disclose to clients information about those policies and procedures, and to disclose to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser has voted their proxies. The rule also requires an investment advisor to maintain certain records relating to proxy voting. The rule and rule amendments are designed to ensure that advisers vote proxies in the best interest of their clients and provide clients with information about how their proxies are voted. For your information, this requirement is based upon a new SEC rule, called Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, that applies to every investment adviser that is registered with the SEC. We describe these policies in further detail below.

Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co. is a fixed income and ETF investment manager and does not generally manage client accounts with equities that would require a proxy vote. Holders of corporate fixed income obligations, as a matter of practice, do not vote proxies at any annual or special shareholders' meetings as do the holders of common stock.

Proxies

Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co., in limited situations may receive a proxy to vote as a result of a client holding a fixed income corporate obligation or ETF. These proxy votes are event driven, such as a corporate bankruptcy/reorganization; pre-packaged bankruptcy proceeding; debt exchange offers resulting from mergers, acquisitions or divestitures; consents for changes in the debt's indenture provisions or tender offers for the outstanding debt issue. The proxies generally come in the form of a prospectus from the dealer managers, agents or trustees. In the universe of investment grade corporate obligations, proxies are not a recurring event such as annual shareholder meetings.

Policies and Procedures

In the event a proxy is received, all clients holding the respective corporate obligation are listed and Sage verifies that we have received a proxy to vote each client's holding. The prospectus is reviewed and analyzed by our research department and the options are discussed at the investment committee meetings. The review and analysis encompasses any prospective change to the issue's credit rating as a result of the proposed indenture amendment/consent/exchange offer; change in structural seniority/subordination; cash flow; interest rate; maturity; collateral; and what is in the best interest of the client. In addition to Sage's internal review and analysis, the firm may review externally prepared analyses as it relates to the proposed transaction. Unless otherwise instructed in writing by the client or client's consultant/advisor the proxy is voted the same across the board for all accounts holding that security in a particular investment style. This procedure avoids any conflicts of interest. A memo for the file is prepared and kept with the results for each proxy voted along with the client holdings. Files are maintained by proposed event containing the prospectuses received, the memo to the file and the how the client proxies were voted.

How to Obtain Voting Information

If a client wants to obtain the voting information on corporate obligations requesting a proxy vote for a client held security they can contact Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co. in writing as follows: Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co.; Vice President-Operations; 5900 Southwest Parkway; Building One, Suite 100, Austin, Texas, 78735, or email a request to: info@sageadvisory.com.

Sage Advisory Services, Ltd. Co. (512) 327-5530