

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

**Advisorshares Psychedelics ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker: PSIL**

**Advisorshares Pure Cannabis ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker: YOLO**

**Supplement dated June 17, 2025
to the Statement of Additional Information dated November 1, 2024**

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF and AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF (the “Funds”) and should be read in conjunction with that document.

As stated in the Funds’ prospectuses and SAI, each Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value only in a large block of shares called a “Creation Unit.” An order to purchase or redeem a Creation Unit must be received in proper form by no later than the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) for the order to be effected on that day. The Funds currently have an earlier cutoff time of 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Effective immediately, the Funds will no longer have an earlier cutoff time. All references in the SAI section called “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units” to an earlier cutoff time of 3:00 pm, Eastern Time, for the Funds are hereby changed to the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc., which is ordinarily 4:00 pm, Eastern Time.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADVISORSHARES TRUST
4800 Montgomery Lane
Suite 150
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
877.843.3831
www.advisorshares.com

January 22, 2025

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 (the “Fund”):

AdvisorShares HVAC and Industrials ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: HVAC)

This SAI is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s prospectus dated January 22, 2025, as revised and/or supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus are available, without charge, upon request by contacting the Trust at the address or telephone number above. Shares of the Fund are subject to listing on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and will trade in the secondary market.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADVISORSHARES TRUST
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Suite 150
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
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www.advisorshares.com

November 1, 2024

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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: AADR)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DAWW)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWUS)
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF (NASDAQ Ticker: DWSH)
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: CWS)
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: GK)
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: BEDZ)
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: SURE)
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: MSOX)
(formerly AdvisorShares Shares MSOS 2x Daily ETF)
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: PSIL)
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: YOLO)
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: MSOS)
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: QPX)
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: HDGE)
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: EATZ)
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: VEGA)
AdvisorShares Vice ETF (NYSE Arca Ticker: VICE)

This SAI is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with each Fund’s prospectus dated November 1, 2024 (each, a “Prospectus” and collectively, the “Prospectuses”). Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectuses. The Funds’ financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are incorporated herein by reference to Trust’s [annual report](#) to shareholders. Copies of each Fund’s Prospectus and annual report are available, without charge, by contacting the Trust at the address or telephone number above or visiting the Trust’s website. 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”).

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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 17 separate funds.

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 Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF, and AdvisorShares Vice ETF each offer and issue shares at NAV in aggregated lots (each, a “Creation Unit” or a “Creation Unit Aggregation”) generally in exchange for: (i) a basket of individual securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and (ii) an amount of cash (the “Cash Component”). Similarly, 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) requirements applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. See the “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units” section for detailed information.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF offer and issue Creation Units 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 adviser 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 Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF, is a diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). Each of the AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF is a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act.

The Advisor, subject to the oversight of the Board, provides an investment management program for the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Restaurant 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 supervision of the Advisor and oversight of the Board. The sub-advisers (each, a "Sub-Advisor" and collectively, the "Sub-Advisors"), if applicable, are listed in the table below.

Fund	Advisor/Sub-Advisor
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Gerber Kawasaki, Inc.
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ Ranger Alternative Management, L.P.
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC/ CreativeOne Wealth, LLC
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC

The Advisor and each Sub-Advisor, as applicable, select securities for a Fund's investment pursuant to an "active" management strategy for security selection and portfolio construction. The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth 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"), as described in each Fund's Prospectus (each, a "Fund of Funds" and together, the "Funds of Funds"). In addition to ETFs, the AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF also invests in 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 the Fund's Prospectus. Other Funds also may invest in 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 a Fund's principal strategies and risks, please see the Fund's Prospectus.

Bitcoin ETFs

The AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF may have exposure to bitcoin by investing in U.S. exchange-traded funds that invest in bitcoin futures contracts ("Bitcoin ETFs"). Bitcoin is a type of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies (also referred to as "virtual currencies" and "digital currencies") are digital assets designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. Bitcoin serves as the unit of account on an open source, decentralized, peer-to-peer computer network. Bitcoin may be used to pay for goods and services, stored for future use, or converted to a fiat currency. Cryptocurrency generally operates without central authority (such as a bank) and is not backed by any government, corporation, or other entity, and its value is determined in part by the supply of and demand for bitcoin in the markets that have been organized to facilitate its trading. The Fund's exposure to bitcoin may change over time and, accordingly, such exposure may not be represented in the Fund's portfolio at any given time. Neither the Fund nor the Bitcoin ETFs will invest directly in bitcoin or hold bitcoin directly.

No individual entity owns or operates the bitcoin network, which governs bitcoin's creation, movement, and ownership. The source code for the network is open source, and anyone can contribute to its development. The infrastructure of the network is collectively maintained by its participants, which include miners, developers, and users. Miners validate transactions and are currently compensated for that service in bitcoin. Developers maintain and contribute updates to the network's protocols. Users access the network using open source software.

Bitcoin is maintained on a digital transaction ledger commonly known as a "blockchain." The term "blockchain" refers to a type of peer-to-peer distributed ledger, or decentralized database, that keeps continuously updated digital records of who owns a particular asset (*e.g.*, such as cryptocurrencies like bitcoin). Blockchain is secured using cryptography and facilitates the process of recording transactions and tracking assets in a business network. Blockchain derives its name from the way it stores transaction data — as unchangeable, digitally recorded data in packages called "blocks" that are linked together to form a chain. Blocks record and confirm the time and sequence of transactions, which are then logged into the blockchain network. Accordingly, the blockchain for bitcoin contains a record and transaction history for each bitcoin.

The transactions of such currencies on a blockchain are verified by cryptocurrency "miners." Crypto-mining involves using specialized computer software and hardware to solve a highly complex mathematical equations presented by bitcoin's protocol. Generally, when a successful validation occurs, the successful miner is permitted to add a block of transactions to the blockchain. The new block is then confirmed through acceptance by a majority of participants who maintain versions of the blockchain on their individual computers. Successful miners are rewarded with new bitcoin and are thus incentivized to validate transactions and to secure the network. This reward system is the means by which new bitcoin enters circulation and is the mechanism by which versions of the blockchain held by users on a decentralized network are kept in consensus.

Bitcoin's protocol is an open source project with no official company or group that controls the source. Therefore, the release of updates to the protocol does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted by all participants. Users and miners must accept any changes made to the source code by downloading the proposed modification and that modification is effective only with respect to those bitcoin users and miners who choose to download it. As a practical matter, a modification to the source code becomes part of the network only if it is accepted by participants that collectively have a majority of the processing power on the network. If a modification is accepted by a smaller percentage of users and miners, a "fork" occurs, whereby one network will run the pre-modification source code and the other network will run the modified source code.

Regulation of cryptocurrency is still developing. Federal, state, and/or foreign governments may restrict the development, use, or exchange of cryptocurrency. The market price of bitcoin has been subject to extreme fluctuations. The price of bitcoin could fall sharply (potentially to zero) for various reasons including, but not limited to, regulatory changes, issues impacting the bitcoin network, events involving entities that facilitate transactions in bitcoin, or changes in user preferences in favor of alternative cryptocurrencies. Furthermore, events that impact one cryptocurrency may lead to a decline in the value of other cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin.

Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated. Therefore, cryptocurrency exchanges may be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. Cryptocurrency exchanges may not have the same features as traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange, such as measures designed to prevent sudden price swings such as “flash crashes.” As a result, the prices of cryptocurrencies on exchanges may be subject to more volatility than traditional assets traded on regulated exchanges. Cryptocurrency exchanges are also subject to cyber security risks. Cryptocurrency exchanges have experienced cyber security breaches in the past and may be breached in the future, which could result in the theft and/or loss of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies and impact the value of bitcoin. Furthermore, cyber security events, legal or regulatory actions, fraud, and technical glitches, may cause a cryptocurrency exchange to shut down temporarily or permanently, which may also affect the value of bitcoin.

The Fund’s investment in Bitcoin ETFs exposes the Fund to all of the risks related to cryptocurrencies as well as to the other risks of the Bitcoin ETFs. Shares of Bitcoin ETFs may trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV. To the extent a Bitcoin ETF trades at a discount to NAV, the value of the Fund’s investment in that Bitcoin ETF would typically decrease. Furthermore, because there is no guarantee that an active trading market for Bitcoin ETFs will exist at any time, the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin ETFs may also be subject to liquidity risk, which can impair the value of the Fund’s investment in Bitcoin ETFs. Investors may experience losses if the value of the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin ETFs decline.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in bitcoin (whether direct or indirect) are uncertain, and investment in bitcoin may produce income that, if directly earned by a regulated investment company (such as a Bitcoin ETF), would not be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the applicable qualifying income test necessary for the Bitcoin ETF to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”).

Bitcoin Futures. The Bitcoin ETFs invest in U.S. exchange-traded bitcoin futures contracts (“Bitcoin Futures”). The price of Bitcoin Futures is based on the expected price of bitcoin on certain exchanges on the expiration date of the Bitcoin Futures. Bitcoin Futures prices reflect the price of bitcoin on certain exchanges only, and not the bitcoin cash market. The liquidity of the market for Bitcoin Futures depends on, among other things, the supply and demand for Bitcoin Futures; the supply and demand for bitcoin; the adoption of bitcoin for commercial uses; the anticipated increase of investments in bitcoin-related investment products by retail and institutional investors; speculative interest in bitcoin, Bitcoin Futures, and other bitcoin-related investment products; regulatory or other restrictions on investors’ ability to invest in Bitcoin Futures; and the potential ability to hedge against the price of bitcoin with Bitcoin Futures (and vice versa).

The market for Bitcoin Futures may be illiquid. This means that a Bitcoin ETF may not be able to buy and sell Bitcoin Futures quickly or at the desired price. For example, it is difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in a market. A materially adverse development in one or more of the factors on which the liquidity of the market for Bitcoin Futures depends may cause the market to become illiquid for short or long periods. In such markets, a Bitcoin ETF may not be able to buy and sell Bitcoin Futures quickly (or at all) or at the desired price. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Bitcoin ETF and, therefore, the Fund. Additionally, the large size of the futures positions which a Bitcoin ETF may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, as larger positions may be more difficult to fully liquidate, may take longer to liquidate, and, as a result of their size, may expose the Bitcoin ETF to potentially more significant losses while trying to do so.

Limits imposed by counterparties, exchanges, or other regulatory organizations, such as accountability levels, position limits and daily price fluctuation limits, may contribute to a lack of liquidity with respect to some financial instruments and have a negative impact on the Fund’s performance. During periods of market illiquidity, including periods of market disruption and volatility, it may be difficult or impossible for a Bitcoin ETF to buy or sell futures contracts or other financial instruments.

Additional Risks. Additional risks relating to bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures are set forth below:

- **Risks of Manipulation and Fraud.** There is no central registry showing which individuals or entities own bitcoin. It is possible that bitcoin may be concentrated in a small group of early adopters, and there are no regulations preventing a large holder of bitcoin from selling such holdings (which could depress the price of bitcoin) or otherwise attempting to manipulate the price of bitcoin. Malicious actors could theoretically structure an attack whereby such actors gain control of more than half of the bitcoin network's processing power, thereby allowing them to exert unilateral control over the addition of blocks to the bitcoin blockchain. This would allow a malicious actor to engage in "double spending" (*i.e.*, use the same bitcoin for two or more transactions), prevent other transactions from being confirmed on the blockchain, or prevent other miners from mining any valid new blocks. Any of these events could adversely affect the price of bitcoin, reduce user confidence in bitcoin and its trading venues; and slow (or even reverse) the further adoption of bitcoin.
- **Price Volatility.** The price of bitcoin has experienced periods of extreme volatility and may change without warning in the future. This volatility is due to a number of factors, including the supply and demand for bitcoin, concerns about potential fraud or manipulation of the price of bitcoin and the safety of bitcoin, market perceptions of the value of bitcoin as an investment, continuing development of the regulations applicable to bitcoin, and the changes exhibited by an early-stage technological innovation. Speculation regarding the potential future appreciation in the price of bitcoin may artificially inflate or deflate the price of bitcoin, while government regulation or the perception of regulatory actions may cause a drop in the price of bitcoin.
- **Market Fragmentation.** Market participants trading Bitcoin Futures may seek to "hedge" their exposure to such contracts by taking offsetting positions in bitcoin. Fragmentation may require market participants to analyze multiple prices, which may be inconsistent and quickly changing. Fragmentation also may require market participants to potentially fill their positions through a number of transactions on different exchanges. These factors potentially increase the cost and uncertainty of trading bitcoin and may decrease the effectiveness of using transactions in bitcoin to help manage or offset positions in Bitcoin Futures. Market participants who are unable to fully or effectively manage or hedge their positions in Bitcoin Futures typically would be expected to widen the bid-ask spreads on such contracts, which could potentially decrease the trading volume and liquidity of such contracts and have a negative impact on the price of such contracts.
- **Internet Functionality and Cyber-Threats.** Blockchain technology and the bitcoin network functionality rely on the Internet. A significant disruption or interruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of blockchain technologies, the bitcoin network, the price of bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures. In addition, certain features of blockchain technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- **Increased Competition from Other Digital Assets.** Bitcoin, as an asset, currently holds a "first-to-market" advantage over other digital assets. Bitcoin's network currently has the largest user base of any digital asset and the largest combined mining power in use to secure its blockchain. While having a large mining network enhances user confidence regarding the security of the blockchain, it also increases the difficulty of solving for bitcoins, which at times may incentivize miners to mine other cryptocurrencies. It is possible that real or perceived shortcomings in the bitcoin network could result in a decline in popularity of bitcoin, leading to other digital currencies becoming more widely accepted than bitcoin. A decline in the adoption of bitcoin could have a negative impact on the price of bitcoin and Bitcoin Futures. Similarly, if the transaction fees that miners receive for mining bitcoin are not sufficiently high, or if transaction fees increase to the point of being prohibitively expensive for users, miners may not have an adequate incentive to continue mining and may cease their mining operations. If miners reduce or cease their mining operations, it could decrease the speed at which blocks are added to the blockchain and result in material delays in transaction confirmation time. Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process of the bitcoin network may adversely affect the utility and price of bitcoin, which may negatively impact the Bitcoin Futures.

Additionally, a lack of expansion or a reduction in usage of bitcoin could adversely affect bitcoin trading venues, which may have a negative impact on the market for Bitcoin Futures and the performance of a Bitcoin ETF. There is no assurance that bitcoin usage, or the market for Bitcoin Futures, will continue to grow over the long-term, and a contraction in the use of bitcoin may result in a lack of liquidity in bitcoin trading, increased volatility in the price of bitcoin, and other negative consequences.

- Legal and Regulatory Risks. Regulatory initiatives by governments may impact the use of bitcoin or the operation of its network in a manner that adversely affects Bitcoin Futures. As bitcoin and other digital assets have grown in popularity and market size, U.S. federal and state governments, foreign governments, and self-regulatory agencies have begun to examine the operations of bitcoin, cryptocurrencies, and other digital assets. Regulation of cryptocurrencies, like bitcoin, and initial coin offerings in the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions could restrict the use of bitcoin or impose other requirements that may adversely impact the liquidity and price of bitcoin. The regulation of bitcoin, digital assets and related products and services continues to evolve. This regulatory landscape may make it more difficult for bitcoin businesses to provide services, which may impede the growth of the bitcoin economy and have an adverse effect on consumer adoption of bitcoin. There is a possibility of future regulatory change altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in bitcoin or the ability of a Bitcoin ETF to continue to operate. Additionally, to the extent that bitcoin itself is determined to be a security or other regulated asset, or to the extent that a United States or foreign government or quasi-governmental agency exerts regulatory authority over the bitcoin network or bitcoin trading, Bitcoin Futures may be adversely affected.

With the growing adoption of bitcoin and the significant increase in speculative activity surrounding bitcoin and cryptocurrencies, third parties may be increasingly motivated to assert intellectual property rights claims relating to the operation of the bitcoin network or applications built upon their blockchain. Any threatened action that reduces confidence in the network's or the blockchain's long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer bitcoin may adversely affect the price of bitcoin and adversely affect the Bitcoin Futures. As a result, an intellectual property rights claim against the bitcoin network participants could have a material adverse impact on a Bitcoin ETF.

- Risks of "Forks." Bitcoin's protocol was built using open source software by a small group of developers who help develop and maintain the original version of bitcoin. The open source nature of the protocol permits any developer to review the underlying code and suggest changes. If accepted by a sufficient number of miners, such changes may result in substantial changes to the network, including changes that result in "forks" in the protocol. The bitcoin network has already experienced two major forks after developers attempted to increase transaction capacity. Blocks mined on these new "forked" networks now diverge from blocks mined on the original network, resulting in the creation of two new blockchains whose digital assets are referred to as "Bitcoin Cash" and "Bitcoin Gold." Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin Gold now operate as separate, independent networks. It is possible that the price of the Bitcoin Futures subsequent to a "fork" may be linked to the price of bitcoin on only one of the resulting networks, rather than the aggregate price of bitcoin on all resulting networks. It is possible that forks and similar events could have an adverse effect on the price of bitcoin and the Bitcoin Futures in which a Bitcoin ETF invests.

Borrowing

While the Funds 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 also may 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.

Section 18 of the 1940 Act imposes limitations on the amount of borrowing or leverage that a registered investment company may incur. As required by 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.

Cannabis-Related Securities

The Funds may invest in securities of companies in the marijuana and hemp business ("Cannabis Companies") and in derivatives or other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. Cannabis Companies may be categorized among a wide variety of sectors and industries, including agriculture, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, real estate, retail, and finance. Medical cannabis refers to the use of parts of the marijuana plant, such as hemp and the plant's chemicals, for the treatment of a variety of diseases or medical conditions. Hemp is a type of cannabis plant whose stalks and seeds may contain chemicals (such as CBD) or have other properties that researchers are exploring as potential treatments for certain health conditions. CBD is a chemical naturally found in the cannabis plant or synthetically created that gives cannabis products their primary medical properties. These medical Cannabis Companies include companies that are involved in research and development of CBD; are engaged in the production, supply chain or distribution of medical cannabis and/or medical cannabis-based consumer products; offer agricultural technologies and equipment, including hydroponics; are involved in leasing property to medical-use cannabis growers; and are involved in offering hemp and CBD products with potential medical or therapeutic benefits. The terms "marijuana" and "cannabis" are used interchangeably. Cannabinoids are the chemical compounds secreted by cannabis plants. Cannabinoids can also be synthetically produced chemical compounds and used in lawful research and development of prescription drugs or other products utilizing cannabinoids as an active ingredient. The Advisor believes that continued legislative changes and social acceptance of cannabis in its various formats could lead to significant growth in cannabis-related public corporations.

A Fund will not invest directly 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 a Fund's definition of Cannabis Companies, the Fund will promptly sell that position.

Cannabis Companies are subject to various laws and regulations that may differ at the state/local and federal level. These laws and regulations may (i) significantly affect a Cannabis Company's ability to secure financing, (ii) impact the market for marijuana business sales and services, and (iii) set limitations on marijuana use, production, transportation, and storage. Cannabis Companies may also be required to secure permits and authorizations from government agencies to cultivate or research marijuana. In addition, Cannabis Companies are subject to the risks associated with the greater agricultural industry, including changes to or trends that affect commodity prices, labor costs, weather conditions, and laws and regulations related to environmental protection, health and safety. Cannabis Companies may also be subject to risks associated with the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. These risks include increased government regulation, the use and enforcement of intellectual property rights and patents, technological change and obsolescence, product liability lawsuits, and the risk that research and development may not necessarily lead to commercially successful products.

- **U.S. Regulation of Marijuana.** Although the medical use of marijuana is legal in more than half of the states as well as the District of Columbia and non-medical use of marijuana is legal in an increasing number of states and the District of Columbia, the possession and use of marijuana remains illegal under U.S. federal law. Actions by federal regulatory agencies, such as increased enforcement of federal marijuana laws and the prosecution of nonviolent federal drug crimes by the Department of Justice ("DOJ"), could produce a chilling effect on the industry's growth and discourage banks from expanding their services to cannabis-related companies. This conflict between the regulation of marijuana under federal and state law creates volatility and risk for all cannabis-related companies. Because marijuana is currently classified as a Schedule I controlled substance, no drug product containing cannabis or cannabis extracts has been approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") or obtained registrations for commercial production from the Drug Enforcement Agency ("DEA"). A Schedule I controlled substance is defined as a drug with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. There is no guarantee that such products will ever be legally produced or sold in the U.S. and, even if a drug product containing cannabis or cannabis extracts were to receive the required government approvals for use in commercial production, the drug product may be subject to significant government regulation regarding manufacture, importation, exportation, domestic distribution, storage, sale, and legitimate use. Cannabis Companies in the U.S. that engage in medical or pharmaceutical research or the production and distribution of controlled substances such as marijuana must be registered with the DEA to perform such activities and have the security, control, recordkeeping, reporting and inventory mechanisms required by the DEA to prevent drug loss and diversion. With respect to Cannabis Companies and vendors servicing such companies, the Fund will not invest directly in the securities of companies that grow, sell, distribute, transport, or handle cannabis unless they are registered with the DEA or otherwise in compliance with U.S. federal regulations, thus allowing them to legally handle the product. Compliance failures related to these regulatory requirements may substantially harm a Cannabis Company's ability to conduct marijuana research. In addition, because cannabis is a Schedule I controlled substance, Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code applies by its terms to the purchase and sale of medical-use cannabis products and provides that no deduction or credit is allowed for expenses incurred during a taxable year "in carrying on any trade or business if such trade or business (or the activities which comprise such trade or business) consists of trafficking in controlled substances (within the meaning of Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act) which is prohibited by federal law or the law of any state in which such trade or business is conducted." The disallowance of such tax deductions will likely affect the value of Cannabis Companies.

- **Non-U.S. Regulation of Marijuana.** Laws and regulations related to the possession, use (medical or recreational), sale, transport and cultivation of marijuana vary throughout the world, and the Fund will only invest in non-U.S. Cannabis Companies if such companies are operating legally in the relevant jurisdiction. These laws and regulations are subject to change and may have a significant impact on the operations of a Cannabis Company. Such operations may be legal under current law, but may be illegal in the future if the applicable law changes to prohibit marijuana-related activities vital to the company's business.
- **U.S. Regulation of Hemp.** Hemp, as defined in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the "Farm Bill"), refers to cannabis plants with a tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis. The Farm Bill effectively removes hemp, its extracts, derivatives, and cannabinoids (including CBD) from the Controlled Substances Act's ("CSA") list of controlled substances and allows states to regulate its production, commerce, and research with approval from the USDA. Certain portfolio holdings may sell dietary supplements and/or foods containing CBD within the United States.

While the Farm Bill removes hemp and hemp-derived products from the controlled substances list under the CSA, it does not legalize CBD in every circumstance. CBD, depending on the source from which it was derived, can still be classified as a Schedule I substance under the CSA's definition of "marihuana." The exception for CBD from the definition of "marihuana" only applies if the CBD is derived from "hemp." U.S. federal law also requires that: (i) the hemp is produced by a licensed producer; and (ii) in a manner consistent with the applicable federal and state regulations. CBD and other cannabinoids produced from marijuana as defined by the CSA remain an illegal Schedule I substance under federal law. In addition, many state laws include all CBD within definitions of marijuana and some states have policies or laws that otherwise prohibit or restrict CBD sales.

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, if a substance (such as CBD) is an active ingredient in a drug product that has been approved by the FDA, then the substance cannot be sold in dietary supplements or foods without FDA approval, unless the substance was marketed as a dietary supplement or as a conventional food before the drug was approved or before the new drug investigations were authorized. The FDA has publicly taken the position that CBD cannot be sold in dietary supplements or foods because CBD is an active ingredient in an FDA-approved drug, while companies that sell CBD in dietary supplements and foods have taken the contrary position. Because the FDA has not brought enforcement action against such companies, this question of fact has not yet been adjudicated. In the absence of a conclusive legal determination to the contrary, as of the date of this SAI, it has not been determined that the sale of dietary supplements and/or foods containing CBD within the United States would cause a company's securities to be ineligible for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio. It is possible that such a legal determination or future federal and/or state laws or regulations could materially curtail permissible uses of hemp, which could have an adverse effect of the value of the Fund's investments in companies with business interests in hemp and hemp-based products.

Currency Transactions

Foreign Currencies. Each Fund may invest directly and indirectly in foreign currencies. The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR 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 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 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 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 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 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 a "regulated investment company" ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code.

The 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

Depository Receipts

To the extent a Fund invests in stocks of foreign corporations, the Fund’s investment in securities of foreign companies may be in the form of depository receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”) are dollar-denominated receipts representing interests in the securities of a foreign issuer, which securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. ADRs are receipts typically issued by U.S. banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in domestic securities markets and are traded on exchanges or over-the-counter in the United States.

Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”) and International Depository Receipts (“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 United States. EDRs, for example, are designed for use in European securities markets, while GDRs are designed for use throughout the world. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities.

A Fund will not invest in any unlisted depository receipts or any depository receipt that the Advisor deems to be illiquid or for which pricing information is not readily available. In addition, all depository receipts generally must be sponsored. However, the Funds may invest in unsponsored depository receipts under certain limited circumstances. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Equity Securities

Each Fund and certain of 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 Companies.** 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.
- **Large Capitalization Companies.** Investments in large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and may underperform other market segments. Some large capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. As such, returns on investments in stocks of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of small and mid-capitalization companies.
- **Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”).** MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with 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 Ranger Equity Bear 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 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 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 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 adviser 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 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 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 year's 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 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 2008 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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity 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.

In addition, 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 exposure to companies in 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 over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions.

Eastern Europe. To the extent a Fund's investments have significant exposure to companies located in or associated with Eastern Europe, the Fund 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, acts of war, political unrest, 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 associated with 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, Options, and Swaps

Each Fund may utilize futures contracts, options contracts, and swap agreements. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act imposes requirements on the use of certain derivatives, including futures, options and swaps, by a Fund that may oblige the Fund to make payments or incur additional obligations in the future. Rule 18f-4 imposes limits on the amount of leverage risk to which a Fund can be exposed through such transactions. If a Fund's derivatives exposure is more than 10% of its net assets, it must apply a value-at-risk ("VaR") test to limit its use of derivatives, establish and maintain a derivatives risk management program, and appoint a derivatives risk manager to implement such program.

New rules and regulations could, among other things, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. The costs of derivatives transactions also may increase due to regulatory requirements imposed on clearing members, which may cause clearing members to raise their fees to cover the costs of additional capital requirements and other regulatory changes applicable to the clearing members. Certain aspects of these regulations are still being implemented, so their potential impact on a Fund and the financial system are not yet known. While the regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the mechanisms imposed under the regulations will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing, minimum margin requirements and related requirements expose a Fund to new kinds of risks and costs.

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 commodity or security at a specified future time and at a specified price. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on a national futures exchange regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Index futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by one party to the other of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the index specified in the contract from one day to the next. 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.

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. A Fund is required to make a good faith margin deposit in cash or U.S. government securities with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements which are higher than the exchange minimums. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin deposits, which may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked to market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional “variation” margin will be required. Conversely, change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. In such case, the applicable Fund would expect to earn interest income on its margin deposits. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position (“buying” a contract which has previously been “sold,” or “selling” a contract previously “purchased”) in an identical contract to terminate the position. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract position is opened or closed.

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 the ability of its portfolio manager(s) 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 securities, securities indices and currencies, as the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, determines is appropriate in seeking the Fund’s investment objective, and except as restricted by the Fund’s investment limitations. 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.

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.

CFTC Restrictions on the Use of Certain Derivatives. 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. Under CFTC Regulation 4.5, the investment adviser of a registered investment company may claim exclusion from registration as a commodity pool operator only if the registered investment company that it advises uses futures contracts solely for "bona fide hedging purposes" or limits its use of futures contracts for non-bona fide hedging purposes such that (i) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish non-bona fide hedging positions with respect to futures contracts do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the registered investment company's portfolio, or (ii) the aggregate "notional value" of the non-bona fide hedging commodity interests do not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the registered investment company's portfolio (taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). The Trust, on behalf of each 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.

Swap Agreements. Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF do, enter into swap agreements (for example, total return swaps, index swaps, and interest rate swaps). 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). A total return swap is a swap agreement in which one party makes payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, while the other party makes payments based on the return of an underlying asset, which includes both the income it generates and any capital gains. In total return swaps, the underlying asset, referred to as the reference asset, is usually an equity index, a basket of loans, or bonds. The asset is owned by the party receiving the set rate payment.

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.

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. A Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, 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 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. For example, 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.

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 oversight of the Board, is responsible for determining and monitoring the liquidity of Fund transactions in swap agreements.

Swap agreements generally 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. However, total return swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses.

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.

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.

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. In addition, the collateral for a structured note may be one or more credit default swaps, which are subject to additional risks. See “Futures, Options, and Swaps” for a description of additional risks associated with swaps.

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.

Illiquid Investments

A Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment means any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act requires, among other things, that a Fund establish a liquidity risk management program (“LRMP”) that is reasonably designed to assess and manage liquidity risk. Rule 22e-4 defines “liquidity risk” as the risk that a fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of the remaining investors’ interests in the fund. Each Fund has implemented a LRMP to meet the relevant requirements. Additionally, the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, approved the designation of the Advisor as each Fund’s LRMP administrator to administer such program, and will review no less frequently than annually a written report prepared by the Advisor that addresses the operation of the LRMP and assesses its adequacy and effectiveness of implementation. Among other things, unless a Fund is classified as an In-Kind ETF under the LRMP, the LRMP provides for the classification of each Fund investment as a “highly liquid investment,” “moderately liquid investment,” “less liquid investment” or “illiquid investment.” The liquidity risk classifications of a Fund’s investments are determined after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. To the extent that a Fund investment is deemed to be an “illiquid investment” or a “less liquid investment,” the Fund can expect to be exposed to greater liquidity risk. There is no guarantee the LRMP will be effective in its operations, and complying with Rule 22e-4, including bearing related costs, could impact a Fund’s performance and its ability to seek its investment objective. If illiquid investments exceed 15% of a Fund’s net assets, certain remedial actions will be taken as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act and the Funds’ policies and procedures.

A Fund may not be able to sell illiquid investments when its Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the investments were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid investments also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of investments that are not illiquid. Illiquid investments also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations and such investments 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 may invest in the securities of other investment companies beyond these limits if, for example, 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 or Rule 12d1-4.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund and its shareholders would 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 advisory fees payable directly by the Fund to the Fund’s own investment adviser 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 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.

Leverage

A Fund may, and the AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF intends to, use leveraged investment techniques in pursuing its investment objective. Leverage exists when a Fund achieves the right to a return on a capital base that exceeds the Fund's assets. Utilization of leverage involves special risks and should be considered to be speculative. Specifically, leverage creates the potential for greater gains to during favorable market conditions and the risk of magnified losses during adverse market conditions. Leverage is likely to cause higher volatility of the NAV of a Fund's shares. Leverage may also involve the creation of a liability that does not entail any interest costs or the creation of a liability that requires a Fund to pay interest that would decrease the Fund's total return to shareholders.

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 in the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes"), 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 Q Dynamic Growth ETF had a portfolio turnover rate of 57% for the fiscal year ended 2023 and 330% for the fiscal year ended 2024. The Fund is a fund of funds that is tactically managed based on signals received from a model. For the fiscal year ended 2024, the Fund received many more tactical signals to change underlying funds and weightings based on market conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”)

Each Fund and certain of the underlying ETPs may, and the AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis 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, U.S. 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. U.S. 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. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund may elect to treat reverse repurchase agreements either as (i) borrowings subject to the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act or (ii) derivatives transactions for purposes of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act including, as applicable, the VaR test to limit leverage risk.

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.

As described above under “Futures, Options, and Swaps,” Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act imposes requirements and restrictions on the use of derivatives, including short sale borrowings, and imposes limits on the amount of leverage risk to which a Fund can be exposed through such transactions.

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.

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. In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. from AAA to AA+. In explaining the downgrade at that time, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt limit and growth in public spending. In August 2023, Fitch Ratings also downgraded its U.S. debt rating from AAA to AA+, citing fiscal deterioration over the next three years and repeated down-to-the-wire debt ceiling negotiations.

An increase in national debt levels also may necessitate the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling 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. Future downgrades could increase volatility in domestic and foreign financial markets, result in higher interest rates, lower prices of U.S. Treasury securities and increase the costs of different kinds of debt. 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 may 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. Such transactions, however, would be deemed not to involve a senior security (*i.e.*, will not be considered derivatives transactions or subject to asset segregation requirements), provided that (i) a Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date. If such a transaction were considered to be a derivatives transaction, it would be subject to the requirements of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act.

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.

Recent Market Events

Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to such events and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and higher inflation resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, severe losses to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events caused significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events; and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events.

Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, took extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels for an extended period. The Federal Reserve concluded its market support activities in 2022 and began to raise interest rates in an effort to fight inflation during 2022 and 2023, but in September 2024 announced its first interest rate cut in four years. The Federal Reserve may determine to adjust interest rates further. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic, inflation, or other significant events in the future may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results.

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, 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ % 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.
2. Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
3. 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.

4. Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
5. 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.

Each of the AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF, AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

6. 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 Insider Advantage ETF and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF may not:

7. 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 Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF may not:

8. 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 Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF, AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF and AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF may not:

9. 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. (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 more than 25% of its total assets in any investment company that so concentrates.)

The AdvisorShares Hotel ETF and AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF may not:

10. 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 hotels, restaurants & leisure industry. (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 MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF and AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF may not:

11. 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.)*

The AdvisorShares Vice ETF may not:

12. 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.)

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.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF may not:

1. 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 FSM US Core ETF may not:

2. 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 US investments.

The AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF may not:

3. 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.

Each of the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF and AdvisorShares Insider Advantage 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 equity securities.

* 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 Hotel 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 net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the hotel business.

The AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF may not:

6. 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 Psychedelics 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 (i) securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from or devote 50% of their assets to psychedelic drugs and (ii) derivatives that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis 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 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 Pure US Cannabis 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 securities of companies that derive at least 50% of their net revenue from the marijuana and hemp business in the United States and in derivatives or other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF may not:

10. 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 restaurant business.

The AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear 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 short positions in equity securities.

The AdvisorShares Vice 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 (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.

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 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 SAL, 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		
		2024	2023	2022
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/2010	\$24,868	\$80,517	\$122,436
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	12/26/2019	\$26,008	\$58,878	\$79,160
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	12/26/2019	\$9,496	\$19,958	\$18,735
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/2018	\$108,605	\$235,269	\$99,367
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/2016	\$7,075	\$3,355	\$3,146
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	7/01/2021	\$3,436	\$3,162	\$3,413
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	4/20/2021	\$5,620	\$10,298	\$8,645
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	10/4/2011	\$70,310	\$108,687	\$9,211
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	8/24/2022	\$0	\$0	*
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	9/15/2021	\$161,613	\$108,357	\$70,884
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/2019	\$163,841	\$244,894	\$268,942
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	9/1/2020	\$36,610	\$139,634	\$249,893
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	12/28/2020	\$23,655	\$6,977	\$30,256
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/2011	\$736,022	\$2,756,193	\$2,077,888
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	4/20/2021	\$3,611	\$5,043	\$5,837
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/2012	\$8,311	\$8,724	\$7,796
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/11/2017	\$21,175	\$17,137	\$11,944

* 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, as well as execution and communication services related to the execution, clearing, and settlement of securities transactions. 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, 2024, the Funds listed below paid commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research services to the Advisor or a 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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF*	\$24,868	\$22,998,794
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF*	\$26,008	\$125,577,271
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF*	\$9,496	\$73,344,871
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF*	\$108,605	\$109,255,816
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF*	\$7,075	\$37,453,290
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF*	-	-
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF*	\$5,620	\$7,315,195
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF*	\$70,310	\$220,217,856
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF*	-	-
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF*	\$161,613	\$8,761,684
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF*	\$163,841	\$26,126,756
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF*	\$36,610	\$3,271,658
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF*	\$23,655	\$143,439,203
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	\$14,350	\$37,549,360
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF*	\$3,611	\$4,447,534
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF*	-	-
AdvisorShares Vice ETF*	\$21,175	\$17,862,009

* Commission sharing arrangements administered by Virtu Americas LLC.

Included in the table above is information relating to commission sharing arrangements (“CSAs”) the Advisor has entered into with several broker-dealers. These CSAs are administered by a third party institutional brokerage firm, Virtu Americas LLC (“Virtu”), which provides commission management services as well as brokerage services. Under this arrangement, the Advisor executes transactions with broker-dealers (which may include Virtu) that provide brokerage services and instructs such brokers to share with Virtu (in its capacity as a commission management services provider) a portion of the commissions received in connection with such transactions.

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, 2024, 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 or 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, 2024, no Fund held any securities of its "regular broker and dealers."

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 (defined below), and the Administrator (defined below). 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. 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)	17	None
Independent Trustees				
Elizabeth (“Betsy”) Piper/Bach 4800 Montgomery Lane Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 (1952)	Trustee (no set term); served since 2009	President of ASAE Business Services, Inc. (2017-present), ASAE Insurance Company (2020-present), ASAE Investments, LLC (2018-present), ASAE Real Estate (2017-present) (ASAE (American Society of Association Executives) is a membership organization serving the association and non-profit community); President of P/B Wealth Consulting (2017-present); Vice-President/Chief Operating Officer of NADA (National Automobile Dealers Association) Retirement Administrators, Inc. (2009-2017)	17	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 (a boutique investment counseling firm) (May 2017-present); Founder of RDK Strategies, LLC (a firm providing investment management research and consulting solutions) (2007-present)	17	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
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
Rocco Macri 4800 Montgomery Lane Suite 150 Bethesda, MD 20814 1977	Vice President (no set term); served since 2024	Head of Fund Operations of AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (2024-present); Vice President of Client Onboarding of JPMorgan (2022-2024); Vice President – Service Director of The Bank of New York Mellon (2008-2022)	N/A	N/A
Dan Ahrens 6046 Goodwin Avenue Dallas, TX 75206 (1966)	Secretary and 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 Little Consulting Group, Inc. (2011-present); Managing Member of SEC Compliance Alliance, LLC (2012-2019)	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 four 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, 2024, 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 Hotel ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000	over \$100,000
	AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	
	AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000	
	AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	
	AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000	
	AdvisorShares Vice ETF	\$50,001 - \$100,000	
	AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	over \$100,000	
Independent Trustees			
Elizabeth Piper/Bach	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
	AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	
	AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	
William G. McVay	AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000

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, 2024.

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	\$75,000	N/A	N/A	\$75,000
William G. McVay	\$60,000	N/A	N/A	\$60,000

* 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"), the name and percentage ownership of each DTC Participant that owned, as of September 30, 2024, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each Fund is set forth in [Appendix B](#). 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.

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 C](#) to this SAI.

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 sending an e-mail to info@advisorshares.com. The Trust's Form N-PX also will be available on the Trust's website at www.advisorshares.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

The Advisor and the Advisory Agreement

The Advisor, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (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 adviser 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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Restaurant 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 advisory 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 and AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth 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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	0.75%	1.10%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	0.75%	0.99%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	0.75%	0.99%
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	0.75%	1.25%
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	0.75%	0.75%
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	0.60%	0.99%
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	0.70%	0.90%
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	0.85%	0.95%
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	0.60%	0.99%
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	0.60% less the acquired fund fees and expenses related to any investment in AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF ¹	0.74%
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	0.60%	0.74%
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1.50%	1.85%
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	0.60%	0.99%
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	0.85% ²	1.85%
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	0.60%	0.99%

¹ Prior to November 24, 2021, the advisory fee for the Fund was 0.60%.

² The advisory fee for the Fund decreased from 1.35% to 0.85% effective October 1, 2022.

With respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF and AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth 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 based on 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, which is set forth below. 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 as follows, based on the Fund’s average daily net assets:

Fund	Performance Benchmark	Annual Advisory Fee Range
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	S&P 500 Index	0.65% to 0.85%
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	S&P 500 Index	0.90% to 1.10%

With respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, 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%

With respect to the AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, the following table illustrates how the effective annual rate of the advisory fee would vary under the Fund's "fulcrum" fee arrangement:

Base Fee	1.00%
Incremental Changes	0.02%
Performance to Benchmark	Advisory Fee
2.00%	1.10%
1.50%	1.08%
1.25%	1.06%
1.00%	1.04%
0.50%	1.02%
+/- 0	1.00%
-0.50%	0.98%
-1.00%	0.96%
-1.25%	0.94%
-1.50%	0.92%
-2.00%	0.90%

With respect to the AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF and AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth 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 the Maximum Annual Operating Expense Limit (listed below) of each Fund's average daily net assets for at least one 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 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	Maximum Annual Operating Expense Limit
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	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%
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	1.45%

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		
		2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/10	\$197,743	\$259,518	\$524,696	\$(36,096)	\$(18,402)	\$(12,898)	\$161,647	\$241,116	\$511,798
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	12/26/19	\$575,157	\$658,982	\$976,255	\$11,744	\$17,600	\$(32,529)	\$561,950	\$676,582	\$943,726
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	12/26/19	\$720,060	\$604,756	\$717,468	\$18,117	\$6,546	\$(24,663)	\$719,204	\$611,302	\$692,805
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/18	\$140,529	\$279,374	\$233,598	\$(13,247)	\$17,978	\$24,096	\$118,378	\$297,351	\$257,694
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/16	\$758,045	\$328,863	\$200,099	\$(208,140)	\$(137,790)	\$(134,742)	\$549,904	\$191,073	\$65,357
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	07/01/21	\$141,527	\$120,118	\$133,777	\$(165,111)	\$(93,397)	\$(110,127)	\$(23,584)	\$26,720	\$23,650
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	4/20/21	\$23,558	\$30,270	\$49,132	\$(107,021)	\$(70,955)	\$(28,065)	\$(83,463)	\$(40,685)	\$21,066
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	10/4/11	\$314,819	\$311,017	\$336,776	\$(71,631)	\$(67,433)	\$(31,171)	\$239,949	\$243,584	\$305,605
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	8/24/22	\$396,657	\$33,234	--*	\$(84,284)	\$(140,585)	--*	\$310,530	\$(107,351)	--*
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	9/15/21	\$39,880	\$41,793	\$26,729	\$(130,442)	\$(140,498)	\$(94,175)	\$(90,562)	\$(98,705)	\$(67,446)
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/19	\$256,165	\$332,221	\$1,177,502	\$(439,415)	\$(293,853)	\$(283,232)	\$(54,747)	\$38,368	\$894,269
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	9/1/20	\$4,282,856	\$3,024,716	\$5,493,656	\$(4,774)	\$(136,205)	\$(275,331)	\$4,143,768	\$2,888,511	\$5,218,325
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	12/28/20	\$242,844	\$285,715	\$869,105	\$(59,876)	\$1,010	\$7,123	\$178,888	\$286,725	\$876,228
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/11	\$1,339,406	\$2,188,224	\$1,289,112	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,339,406	\$2,188,224	\$1,289,112
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	4/20/21	\$16,416	\$15,580	\$25,611	\$(108,238)	\$(77,174)	\$(47,970)	\$(91,823)	\$(61,594)	\$(22,359)
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/12	\$467,969	\$420,266	\$387,522	\$0	\$88,851	\$9,081	\$467,969	\$509,117	\$396,603
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/12/17	\$47,721	\$53,958	\$68,268	\$(94,520)	\$(82,098)	\$(73,954)	\$(46,799)	\$(28,140)	\$(5,687)

* Not in operation for the period.

Pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC and subject to certain conditions, including Board approval, the Advisor may, without shareholder approval, hire one or more unaffiliated sub-advisers for a Fund, materially amend the terms of an agreement with an unaffiliated sub-adviser, or continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser 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-adviser when the Board and the Advisor feel that a change would benefit a Fund. Within 90 days of retaining a new sub-adviser, 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.

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-adviser to its respective Fund, makes the day-to-day portfolio management 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		
				2024	2023	2022
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	07/01/21	Gerber Kawasaki, Inc.	0.50%	\$0	\$0	\$0
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/11	Ranger Alternative Management, L.P.	1.00%	\$946,278	\$1,472,372	\$780,074
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/12	CreativeOne Wealth, LLC	0.55% ⁽¹⁾	\$299,109	\$357,602	\$229,677

(1) Effective October 1, 2022, the Fund’s sub-advisory fee was changed from 0.85% to 0.55% of the Fund’s daily net assets.

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

**AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF –
Gerber Kawasaki, Inc., 2716 Ocean Park Boulevard, Santa Monica, California 90405:**

Gerber Kawasaki is owned and controlled by Ross Gerber and Danilo Kawasaki.

**AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF –
Ranger Alternative Management, L.P., 1845 Woodall Rodgers Freeway, Suite 1000, Dallas, Texas 75201:**

Ranger GP Services, LLC (the “General Partner”) serves as the general partner of Ranger Alternative Management, LP (“Ranger Alternatives”). Ranger Alternatives has two entities with revenue interests: Sand Dollar Beach, LLC and Ranger Asset Management Company, LLC. Sand Dollar Beach, LLC has two members: John Del Vecchio and Brad Lamensdorf. Ranger Asset Management Company, LLC is wholly owned by First United Bank & Trust.

The Sub-Advisor is controlled by its General Partner. The General Partner is controlled by Ranger Asset Management Company, LLC, which serves as its managing member. Ranger Asset Management Company, LLC is wholly owned by First United Bank & Trust.

AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF –

CreativeOne Wealth, LLC, 6330 Sprint Parkway, Suite 400, Overland Park, Kansas 66211:

CreativeOne Wealth was founded in 2015 and is a registered investment adviser. The primary owners of CreativeOne Wealth are CM2 Holding Company, Inc., See Also, LLC, and JRC Equity Partners, LLC.

CM2 Holding Company, Inc is deemed to have control of CreativeOne Wealth due to its ownership in CreativeOne Wealth and its right to vote 25% or more of that entities voting securities. Established July 2013 as a holding company for ownership in other entities.

Michael H Miller is deemed to have control of CreativeOne Wealth due to his position as President and CEO of Creative One Marketing Corporation (CreativeOne Wealth's affiliate) and as supervisor of Martin J. Pfannenstiel.

Martin J. Pfannenstiel is deemed to have control based upon his role as President Sales and Business Development of CreativeOne Wealth.

Brooke Bejan is deemed to have control based upon her role as Chief Compliance Officer of CreativeOne Wealth.

Kenneth R. Hyman may be deemed to have control of CreativeOne Wealth as its Executive Vice President.

Michael Richard Tripses may be deemed to have indirect control of CreativeOne Wealth due to his ownership in CM2 Holding Company of 25% or more.

Lance Sparks may be deemed to have indirect control of CreativeOne Wealth due to his ownership in CM2 Holding Company and See Also, established September 2015 as a holding company for ownership in other entities, of 25% or more.

Mark Volney Heitz may be deemed to have indirect control of CreativeOne Wealth due to his ownership in CM2 Holding Company of 25% or more.

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 Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	Ross Gerber
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	John Del Vecchio Brad H. Lamensdorf
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	Dan S. Ahrens
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	Kenneth R. Hyman Matthew A. Heimann
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	Dan S. Ahrens

- AdvisorShares Investments, LLC – AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF, AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF, AdvisorShares Hotel ETF, AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF, AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF and AdvisorShares Vice ETF

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The portfolio manager is compensated by the Advisor and does not receive any compensation directly from the Fund. The Advisor pays the portfolio manager a base salary plus discretionary bonuses based on company performance.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Manager.

Portfolio Manager	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Shares Owned*
Dan S. Ahrens	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	\$1 - \$10,000
	AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	None
	AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	\$1 - \$10,000
	AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	\$1 - \$10,000
	AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	None
	AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	\$1 - \$10,000
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	\$1 - \$10,000	

* Information provided as of June 30, 2024.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager. As of June 30, 2024, the portfolio manager was not responsible for the day-to-day management of any accounts other than the Funds for which he serves as portfolio manager.

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)
Dan S. Ahrens	14	\$1,466	0	\$0	0	\$0

* Information provided relates to the Funds for which Mr. Ahrens serves as portfolio manager.

- **CreativeOne Wealth, 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. The portfolio managers receive an annual salary, firm benefits, and a bonus based on employee performance and firm revenue. 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
Matthew A. Heimann	None

* Information provided as of June 30, 2024.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2024, 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	37	\$12.94
Matthew A. Heimann	0	\$0	0	\$0	261	\$49.20

- **Gerber Kawasaki, Inc. – AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF**

Portfolio Manager Compensation. The 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 the portfolio manager a salary plus a discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus is based on accomplishments of the team and enterprise objectives. Since the portfolio manager is also a principal of the Sub- Advisor, he receives partnership distributions in addition to his salary and discretionary bonus. The portfolio manager is also compensated with a percentage of the amount of assets under management and/or clients under his direct management for financial planning and investment management services rendered.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Manager.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Fund*
Ross Gerber	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000

* Information provided as of June 30, 2024.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager. As of June 30, 2024, the portfolio manager was 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)
Ross Gerber	0	\$0	0	\$0	263	\$182.97

- **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 revenue 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 revenue 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, 2024.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. As of June 30, 2024, the portfolio managers were not responsible for the day-to-day management of other accounts.

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 or Sub-Advisor manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Further, the Advisor’s or Sub-Advisor’s authority to select and substitute Underlying ETFs, if applicable, from a variety of affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs may create a conflict of interest because the Advisor or Sub-Advisor may receive fees from the affiliated funds.

ADMINISTRATION, CUSTODY AND TRANSFER AGENCY SERVICES

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY” or the “Administrator”) serves as administrator, custodian and transfer agent for the Funds. BNY’s principal address is 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. Under the Trust’s Administration and Accounting Agreement with BNY, 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. 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.

Under the Trust’s Custodian Agreement with BNY, BNY maintains in separate accounts cash, securities and other assets of the Funds, keeps all necessary accounts and records, and provides other services. BNY 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 Trust’s Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with BNY, BNY acts as a transfer agent for the Funds’ authorized and issued shares of beneficial interest, and as dividend disbursing agent of the Funds.

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, 2024	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	7/20/2010	\$92,583	\$28,604	\$100,093
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	12/26/2019	\$99,456	\$32,840	\$80,438
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	12/26/2019	\$88,242	\$31,695	\$64,721
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	7/10/2018	\$88,743	\$30,849	\$80,119
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	9/20/2016	\$92,271	\$30,832	\$82,935
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	7/01/2021	\$73,636	\$15,066	\$16,713
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	4/20/2021	\$76,991	\$16,396	\$896
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	1/4/2011	\$91,848	\$78,668	\$84,023
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	8/24/2022	\$36,329	\$1,209	*
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	9/15/2021	\$68,581	\$13,291	\$10,460
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	4/17/2019	\$250,867	\$56,631	\$125,426
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	9/1/2020	\$260,944	\$125,393	\$428,930
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	12/28/2020	\$82,536	\$20,939	\$45,863
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	1/26/2011	\$91,107	\$41,384	\$84,060
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	4/20/2021	\$76,950	\$15,227	\$5,095
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	9/17/2012	\$89,938	\$31,071	\$82,857
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	12/12/2017	\$88,367	\$29,726	\$82,522

* Not in operation for the period indicated.

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

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.

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 their 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 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 Short ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis and AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF) during the most recent fiscal year were as follows:

	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$99,704.94	\$477,012.07	\$691,854.82
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services			
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(11,296.88)	\$(16,271.03)	\$(17,261.60)
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)	\$(65,463.47)	\$(423,608.68)	\$(634,312.78)
Rebate (due from borrower)	\$3,421.28	\$836.05	-
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$(73,339.07)	\$(439,043.66)	\$(651,574.38)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$26,365.87	\$37,968.41	\$40,280.44

	AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$14,105.41	\$4,212.84	\$1,537.44	\$10,822.23
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(996.77)	\$(1,098.05)	\$(191.44)	\$(522.03)
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)	\$(10,782.72)	\$(1,146.34)	\$(899.00)	\$(9,080.19)
Rebate (due from borrower)	-	\$594.35	-	-
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$(11,779.49)	\$(1,650.04)	\$(1,090.44)	\$(9,602.22)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$2,325.92	\$2,562.80	\$447.00	\$1,220.01

	AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$31,007.64	\$201,896.03	\$126,311.50
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services			
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(38,754.66)	\$(241,436.45)	\$(2,080.83)
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)	\$(2,877.20)	\$(57,691.82)	\$(119,435.67)
Rebate (due from borrower)	\$101,054.84	\$660,595.49	\$63.86
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$59,422.98	\$361,467.22	\$(121,452.64)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$90,430.62	\$563,363.25	\$4,858.86

	AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	AdvisorShares Vice ETF
Gross income from securities lending activities	\$703.60	\$171,441.38	\$3,232.65
Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services			
Fees paid to securities lending agent from revenue split	\$(83.15)	\$(6,276.22)	\$(421.42)
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)	\$(575.59)	\$(152,171.07)	\$(2,476.35)
Rebate (due from borrower)	\$149.43	\$1,655.33	\$648.80
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	-	-	-
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$(509.31)	\$(156,791.96)	\$(2,248.97)
Net income from securities lending activities	\$194.29	\$14,649.42	\$983.68

The Funds participate in a securities lending program offered by BNY (the "Program") that provides 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 BNY, 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 BNY. Cash collateral is held in a separate account managed by BNY, 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. BNY 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 Depository 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.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

The Funds whose principal consideration is cash are collectively referred to in this section as “Cash Funds.”

Fund	Principal Consideration
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright ADR ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM All Cap World ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright FSM US Core ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Dorsey Wright Short ETF	Cash
AdvisorShares Focused Equity ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Hotel ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Insider Advantage ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF	Cash
AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Ranger Equity Bear ETF	Cash
AdvisorShares Restaurant ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares STAR Global Buy-Write ETF	In-Kind
AdvisorShares Vice ETF	In-Kind

Purchase (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, Juneteenth National Independence Day, 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 Cash Funds) 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 Cash Funds). 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 Cash Funds) 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 Cash Funds 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 Cash Funds.

Procedures for Purchase 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 Distributor 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, 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 Dorsey Wright Short ETF, AdvisorShares MSOS Daily Leveraged ETF, AdvisorShares Psychedelics ETF, AdvisorShares Pure Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Pure US Cannabis ETF, AdvisorShares Q Dynamic Growth 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 Cash Funds, 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 Cash Funds.

Placement of Creation Orders Using the Clearing Process (For All Funds Except the Cash Funds). 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 the Cash Funds). 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 (3rd) 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 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 or deposit of the Cash Purchase Amount as delivered by the Authorized Participant are not as disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the Custodian, (d) the acceptance of the Deposit Securities or Cash Purchase Amount would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful, (e) the acceptance or receipt of the order for a Creation Unit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful, or (f) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent and/or 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, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, DTC, NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. A 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, the Distributor, the Custodian and the Transfer Agent 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 any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the Administrator, the Distributor, the Custodian and the Transfer Agent shall not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

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 Cash Funds, 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 Cash Funds, 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 Cash Funds.

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 (3rd) 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, a Fund's portfolio holdings generally are valued based on readily available market quotations. If market quotations are not readily available or are unreliable, the Fund's investments will be fair valued and the fair value will be used to calculate the Fund's NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, which established a new regulatory framework for determining the fair value of portfolio holdings in good faith as required by the 1940 Act, the Board has designated the Advisor to perform the fair value determinations for the Fund's portfolio holdings subject to the Board's oversight. The Advisor's fair value determinations will be carried out in compliance with Rule 2a-5 and based on fair value methodologies established and applied by the Advisor and periodically tested to ensure such methodologies are appropriate and accurate with respect to the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Advisor's fair value methodologies may involve obtaining inputs and prices from third-party pricing services.

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 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 intends to qualify each year for and has elected or will elect 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 without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, 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" generally includes a net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, and 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. Thus, if a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year, 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. 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. For example, a Fund may receive delayed or corrected tax reporting statements from its investments that cause such Fund to accrue additional income and gains after such Fund has already made its excise tax distributions for the year. In such a situation, a Fund may incur an excise tax liability resulting from such delayed receipt of such tax information statements. In addition, 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 requirements for qualification as a RIC.

Although each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and may distribute its capital gains for any taxable year, the Fund will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed.

Fund Distributions

Each 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 a 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.

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 underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to report distributions as qualified dividend income.

Distributions by a Fund of its net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of a 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, a 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 a 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. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to report distributions as eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

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.

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.

A Fund's participation in loans of securities may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to Fund shareholders. 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.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of shares reduces the net asset value of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder. If the net asset value of shares were reduced below the shareholder's cost by dividends or distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends or distributions would be a return of investment though taxable to the shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

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. Under this rule, therefore, a shareholder may be taxed in one year on dividends or distributions actually received in January of the following year.

Shareholders will be notified annually by a Fund (or by your broker) as to the federal tax status of all distributions made by the Fund. Distributions may be subject to state and local taxes.

Net Investment Income 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% 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 a 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 or Exchange of Shares

Sales or exchanges 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 of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that substantially identical shares in a Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale. 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 a Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of a Fund's distributions.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stock or securities of foreign corporations, then the Fund will be eligible to and intends to file an election with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to this election, a Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit they may be entitled to use against the shareholders' federal income tax. No deductions for foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be claimed, however, by non-corporate shareholders who do not itemize deductions. No deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability. If a Fund makes the election, the Fund (or your broker) 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.

A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, which may result in a shareholder not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their Fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes. Even if a Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through IRAs or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Fund as a result of an investment in another RIC (including an ETP or underlying fund which is taxable as a RIC) will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code. If a Fund is a "qualified fund of funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. A Fund will be treated as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code if at least 50% of the value of such Fund's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

To the extent a Fund invests in an underlying fund (including an ETP) that indicates that such underlying fund intends to satisfy the tax requirements to be treated as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund may be able to receive the benefits of a "qualified fund of funds" as described above. If, however, an underlying fund loses its status as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund would no longer be permitted to count its investment in such underlying fund for purposes of satisfying the requirements to be a "qualified fund of funds." In addition, an underlying fund that loses its status as a RIC would be treated as a regular corporation subject to entity level taxation prior to making any distributions to the Fund which would affect the amount, timing and character of such income distributed by an underlying fund to the Fund.

Under certain circumstances, if a Fund receives a refund of foreign taxes paid in respect of a prior year, the value of Fund shares could be affected or any foreign tax credits or deductions passed through to shareholders in respect of the Fund's foreign taxes for the current year could be reduced.

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 underlying RICs 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. The Advisor and each Sub-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 a Fund's Sub-Advisor or Advisor would not otherwise have chosen to sell such securities.

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. These provisions also may require a Fund or ETP to mark to market certain types of positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund or ETP to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding excise taxes. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund or an ETP may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when the investment adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so. Each Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make appropriate tax elections, and intends to make appropriate entries in its books and records in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and preserve its eligibility for treatment as a RIC.

Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as ETPs 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 IRS will agree with the Funds' determination of the "Asset Test" with respect to such derivatives. Failure of the Asset Test might also result from a determination by the IRS that financial instruments in which a Fund invests are not securities.

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 a 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.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the IRS.

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 subject to section 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code ("Section 1256 Contracts") 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 from Section 1256 Contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term 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. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts 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 adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as options, forwards, and futures, as well as its long and short positions in portfolio securities, may be considered to constitute "straddles" for federal income tax purposes. In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a Fund's gains and losses with respect to the straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other positions in straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term rather than long-term capital gain and potentially affecting the ability of a dividend received by a taxpayer to qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income or be eligible for the dividends received deduction); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and are non-Section 1256 Contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available to the Funds, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles.

In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by a Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 Contracts. The straddle rules described above also do not apply if all the offsetting positions making up a straddle consist of one or more "qualified covered call options" and the stock to be purchased under the options and the straddle is not part of a larger straddle. A qualified covered call option is generally any option granted by a Fund to purchase stock it holds (or stock it acquires in connection with granting the option) if, among other things, (1) the option is traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or other market the IRS determined has rules adequate to carry out the purposes of the applicable Internal Revenue Code provision, (2) the option is granted more than 30 days before it expires, (3) the option is not a "deep-in-the-money option," (4) such option is not granted by an options dealer in connection with the dealer's activity of dealing in options, and (5) gain or loss with respect to the option is not ordinary income or loss. In addition, the straddle rules could cause distributions from a Fund that would otherwise constitute "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends received deduction to fail to satisfy the applicable holding period requirements.

To the extent a Fund writes options that are not Section 1256 Contracts, the amount of the premium received by the Fund for writing such options is likely to be entirely short-term capital gain to the Fund. In addition, if such an option is closed by a Fund, any gain or loss realized by the Fund as a result of closing the transaction will also generally be short-term capital gain or loss. If such an option is exercised any gain or loss realized by a Fund upon the sale of the underlying security pursuant to such exercise will generally be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the Fund depending on the Fund's holding period for the underlying security.

If a Fund enters into a "constructive sale" of any appreciated financial position in its portfolio, the Fund will be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to that position. A constructive sale of an appreciated financial position occurs when the Fund enters into certain offsetting transactions with respect to the same or substantially identical property, including, but not limited to: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; (iii) a futures or forward contract; or (iv) other transactions identified in future Treasury Regulations. The character of the gain from constructive sales will depend upon a Fund's holding period in the appreciated financial position. Losses realized from a sale of a position that was previously the subject of a constructive sale will be recognized when the position is subsequently disposed of. The character of such losses will depend upon a Fund's holding period in the position beginning with the date the constructive sale was deemed to have occurred and the application of various loss deferral provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain closed transactions, including if such a transaction is closed on or before the 30th day after the close of a Fund's taxable year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

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 a 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.

A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies will generally be subject to special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*i.e.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require the Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the RIC Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax described above. The Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make the appropriate tax elections, and intends to make the appropriate entries in its books and records when it acquires any foreign currency in order to mitigate the effect of these rules so as to prevent disqualification of the Fund as a RIC and minimize the imposition of income and excise taxes.

A Fund may invest in U.S. 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.

“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) are 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). 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. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

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 (i) that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties, or capital gains) or (ii) where at least 50% of the corporation’s assets (computed based on average fair market value) either produce or are held for the production of passive income (“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. 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.

Backup Withholding

A Fund, or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own Fund shares, will be required to withhold (as “backup withholding”) on reportable dividends and distributions, as well as the proceeds of any redemptions of Creation Units, paid to a shareholder who: (1) has failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number (usually the shareholder’s social security number); (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS; (3) has failed to provide a Fund with the certifications required by the IRS to document that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (4) has failed to certify that he or she is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is currently 24%. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax applicable to shareholders who are neither citizens nor residents of the U.S. (discussed below).

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 of 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.

Under legislation known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a U.S. withholding tax of 30% will apply to payments to certain foreign entities of U.S.-source interest and dividends unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements that are different from, and in addition to, the beneficial owner certification requirements described above have been satisfied. 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. The Funds will not pay additional amounts in respect to any amounts withheld. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and sale or disposition of a Fund’s common shares.

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 Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant 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. The ability of Authorized Participants to receive a full or partial cash redemption of Creation Units of a Fund may limit the tax efficiency of such Fund. 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 gain or loss realized upon a creation or redemption of Creation Units will be treated as capital or ordinary gain or loss, depending on the holder’s circumstances. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units should 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. Any capital 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). Authorized Participants 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 a 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 a 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 a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

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"). 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.

Certain Potential Tax Reporting Requirements

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.

State Taxes

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. It is expected that a Fund will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Delaware if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

The foregoing discussion is based on U.S. federal tax laws and regulations which are in effect on the date of this SAI. Such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative or administrative action. 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.

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 Funds 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 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, debt, and derivatives securities (*e.g.*, stocks, bonds, and swaps) held by a Fund and does not mean the cash investments 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 Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each Fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, 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 2024 [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

Principal Holders of Fund Shares

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT ADR ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	18.91%
Interactive Brokers LLC 2 Pickwick Plaza, 2 nd Fl. Greenwich, CT 06830	16.35%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market St. St. Louis, MO 63103	14.51%
LPL Financial LLC 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	13.16%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	12.36%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	7.36%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT FSM ALL CAP WORLD ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	84.96%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market St. St. Louis, MO 63103	7.78%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT FSM US CORE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	97.08%

ADVISORSHARES DORSEY WRIGHT SHORT ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	26.57%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	23.82%
RBC Capital Markets, LLC 60 S 6 th St. Minneapolis, MN 55402-4400	7.22%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	6.62%
Vanguard Marketing Corporation 14321 N. Northsight Blvd. Scottsdale, AZ 85260	5.72%
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. 501 N Broadway One Financial Plaza St. Louis, MO 63102	5.48%

ADVISORSHARES FOCUSED EQUITY ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	39.94%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	23.40%
LPL Financial LLC 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	5.53%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.04%

ADVISORSHARES GERBER KAWASAKI ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
LPL Financial LLC 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	76.05%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	8.15%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	7.45%

ADVISORSHARES HOTEL ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
CIBC World Markets Inc. 22 Front St. Toronto, ON M5J 2W5, Canada	38.41%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	16.33%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	15.57%
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC 30 Hudson St. Jersey City, NJ 07302	7.52%

ADVISORSHARES INSIDER ADVANTAGE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	24.50%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	21.04%
BNY Mellon 500 Grant St. Pittsburgh, PA 15259	10.81%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	8.99%

ADVISORSHARES MSOS DAILY LEVERAGED ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	34.49%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	19.57%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	7.74%
Citibank, N.A. 3801 Citibank Center B/3RD Floor/Zone 12 Tampa, FL 33610	6.60%

ADVISORSHARES PSYCHEDELICS ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	29.87%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	21.36%
Robin Hood Securities, LLC 500 Colonial Center Parkway, #100 Lake Mary, FL 32746	11.01%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	7.85%
Vanguard Marketing Corporation 14321 N. Northsight Blvd. Scottsdale, AZ 85260	5.74%

ADVISORSHARES PURE CANNABIS ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	24.50%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	21.00%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	7.30%
Vanguard Marketing Corporation 14321 N. Northsight Blvd. Scottsdale, AZ 85260	6.10%
Apex Clearing Corporation 1700 Pacific Avenue, Suite 1400 Dallas, TX 75201	5.56%

ADVISORSHARES PURE US CANNABIS ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	17.24%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	13.82%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	8.37%
Nomura Securities International Inc. 309 West 49th Street, 10th Fl. New York, NY 10019	8.21%
Interactive Brokers LLC 2 Pickwick Plaza, 2 nd Fl. Greenwich, CT 06830	5.96%
Clear Street LLC 55 Broadway Suite 2102 New York, NY 10006	5.52%
Citibank, N.A. 3801 Citibank Center B/3RD Floor/Zone 12 Tampa, FL 33610	5.43%

ADVISORSHARES Q DYNAMIC GROWTH ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	46.79%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	36.41%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	13.85%

ADVISORSHARES RANGER EQUITY BEAR ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	25.87%
UBS Financial Services Inc. 1000 Harbor Blvd. Weehawken, NJ 07086	13.27%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	11.54%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	9.08%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	6.08%

ADVISORSHARES RESTAURANT ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	32.53%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	24.35%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	8.23%
BOFA Securities, Inc. 4804 Dear Lake Dr. E Jacksonville, FL 32246	7.87%
Citibank, N.A. 3801 Citibank Center B/3RD Floor/Zone 12 Tampa, FL 33610	7.74%
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC 30 Hudson St. Jersey City, NJ 07302	5.21%

ADVISORSHARES STAR GLOBAL BUY-WRITE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	89.24%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	8.73%

ADVISORSHARES VICE ETF

DTC Participant	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2423 E Lincoln Drive Phoenix, AZ 85016-1215	29.61%
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	16.99%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1300 Thames St., 6 th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21231	10.29%
LPL Financial LLC 1055 LPL Way Fort Mill, SC 29715	7.61%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	7.48%

APPENDIX C

ADVISORSHARES INVESTMENTS PROXY VOTING

PROXY VOTING / CLASS ACTION LITIGATION

Background

An investment adviser owes a duty of care and loyalty to its clients with respect to monitoring corporate events and exercising proxy authority in the best interests of such clients. The Company will adhere to Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act and applicable laws and regulations in regard to the voting of proxies. As a result, investment advisers must conduct a reasonable review into matters on which the adviser votes and to vote in the best interest of the client.

Policies and Procedures

Wealth Management Services

Where the Company provides wealth management services to the client, the Company will not vote proxies on behalf of the client's advisory accounts. At the client's request, the Company may offer the client advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of proxy voting rights. If the client owns shares of common stock or mutual funds, the client is responsible for exercising their right to vote as a shareholder.

In most cases, the client will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event the Company was to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, the Company will forward them directly to the client by mail, unless the client has authorized the Company to contact the client by electronic mail, in which case, the Company will forward any electronic solicitation to vote proxies.

Exchanges Traded Fund Sub-Adviser Services

In the Company's capacity as sub-adviser to the portfolio of AdvisorShares Gerber Kawasaki ETF ("Funds"), the Company will determine how to vote proxies based on reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for the Fund. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management, and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. Generally, proxy votes will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, the Company will consider both sides of each proxy issue. Unless we receive specific instructions from the client, the Company will not base votes on social considerations.

Except in the case of a conflict of interest as described below, the Company does not accept direction from the client on voting a particular proxy.

Conflicts of interest between the client and the Company, or a principal of the Company, regarding certain proxy issues could arise. If the Company determines that a material conflict of interest exists, the Company will take the necessary steps to resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. For example, The Company may disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to the client, and seek direction from the client as to how to vote on a particular issue; the Company may abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting interests for the client (for example, where account(s) hold different securities in a competitive merger situation); or, the Company will take other necessary steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote is in the client's best interest and was not the product of the conflict.

The Company will keep certain records required by applicable law in connection with proxy voting activities. The client may obtain information on how voted proxies and/or obtain a full copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures by making a written or oral request to the Company.

Unless contractually obligated to vote in a certain manner, the Company will reach its voting decisions independently, after appropriate investigation. It does not generally intend to delegate its decision-making or to rely on the recommendations of any third party, although it may take such recommendations into consideration. Where the Company deviates from the guidelines listed below, or depends upon a third party to make the decision, the reasons shall be documented. The Company may consult with such other experts, such as CPA's, investment bankers, attorneys, etc., as it deems necessary to help reach informed decisions.

The CCO is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

The Company generally will monitor proposed corporate actions and proxy issues regarding client securities and may take any of the following actions based on the best interests of its clients: (i) determine how to vote the proxies; (ii) abstain; or (iii) follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

In general, the Company will determine how to vote proxies based on reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for its clients. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. The Company will always consider each side of each proxy issue.

Non-Voting of Proxies

The Company will generally not vote proxies in the following situations:

- Where the Company and client have agreed in advance to limit the conditions under which the Company would exercise voting authority;
 - Proxies are received for equity securities where, at the time of receipt, the Company's position, across all clients that it advises, is less than, or equal to, 1% of the total outstanding voting equity (an "immaterial position"); or
 - Where the Company has determined that refraining is in the best interest of the client, such as when the cost to the client of voting the proxy is greater than the expected benefit of voting (e.g. voting a foreign security that is required to be made in person).
- Proxies are received for equity securities where, at the time of receipt, the Company's clients no longer hold that position.

Management Proposals

Absent good reason to the contrary, the Company will generally give substantial weight to management recommendations regarding voting. This is based on the view that management is usually in the best position to know which corporate actions are in the best interests of common shareholders as a whole.

The Company will generally vote for routine matters proposed by issuer management, such as setting a time or place for an annual meeting, changing the name or fiscal year of the company, or voting for directors in favor of the management proposed slate. Other routine matters in which the Company will generally vote along with company management include: appointment of auditors; fees paid to board members; and change in the board structure. The Company will generally vote along with management as long as the proposal does not: i) measurably change the structure, management, control or operations of the company; ii) measurably change the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the company; and (iii) the proposal is consistent with customary industry standards and practices, as well as the laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company. Routine matters may not necessitate the same level of analysis than non-routine matters.

Non-Routine Matters

Non-routine matters include such things as:

- Amendments to management incentive plans;
- The authorization of additional common or preferred stock;
- Initiation or termination of barriers to takeover or acquisition;
- Mergers or acquisitions;
- Changes in the state of incorporation;
- Corporate reorganizations;
- Term limits for board members; and
- “Contested” director slates.

In non-routine matters, the Company will attempt to be generally familiar with the questions at issue. Non-routine matters will be voted on a case-by-case basis given the complexity of many of these issues. When determining how to vote non-routine matters the Company shall conduct an issue-specific analysis, giving consideration to the potential effect on the value of a client’s investments, documentation of the analysis shall be maintained in the Company’s proxy voting files.

Processing Proxy Votes

The CCO will be responsible for determining whether each proxy is for a “routine” matter, as described above, and whether the policy and procedures set forth herein actually address the specific issue. For proxies that are not clearly “routine”, the Company, in conjunction with the CCO, will determine how to vote each such proxy by applying these policies and procedures. Upon making a decision, the proxy will be executed and returned for submission to the issuer. The Company’s proxy voting record will be updated at the time the proxy is submitted.

An independent proxy voting advisory and research firm may be appointed as a “Proxy Service” for voting the Company’s proxies after approval by the CCO.

Periodic Testing

The Company shall evaluate compliance by periodically sampling the proxy votes it casts on behalf of its clients by sampling proxy votes that relate to proposals that are non-routine matters and require more issue-specific analysis (*e.g.*, mergers and acquisition transactions, dissolutions, conversions, or consolidations).

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest between the Company or a principal of the Company and the Company’s clients with respect to a proxy issue conceivably may arise, for example, from personal or professional relationships with an issuer or with the directors, candidates for director, or senior executives of an issuer.

Potential conflicts of interest between the Company and its clients may arise when the Company’s relationships with an issuer or with a related third party actually conflict, or appear to conflict, with the best interests of the Company’s clients.

If the issue is specifically addressed in these policies and procedures, the Company will vote in accordance with these policies. In a situation where the issue is not specifically addressed in these policies and procedures and an apparent or actual conflict exists, the Company shall either: i) delegate the voting decision to an independent third party; ii) inform clients of the conflict of interest and obtain advance consent of a majority of such clients for a particular voting decision; or iii) obtain approval of a voting decision from the Company's CCO, who will be responsible for documenting the rationale for the decision made and voted.

In all such cases, the Company will make disclosures to clients of all material conflicts and will keep documentation supporting its voting decisions.

If the CCO determines that a material conflict of interest exists, the following procedures shall be followed:

1. The Company may disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to the client(s) owning the securities, and seek directions on how to vote the proxies;
2. The Company may abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting client interests (for example, where client accounts hold different client securities in a competitive merger situation); or
3. The Company may follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

Disclosure to Clients

A summary of the Company's proxy voting policy will be included in the Company's Disclosure Brochure. The full text of the Company's proxy voting policy will be provided to clients upon request.

Class Action Lawsuits

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of clients will be the subject of class action lawsuits. The Company has undertaken the obligation to inform clients if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit and to inform clients if they may be eligible to receive proceeds of a securities class action settlement or verdict. When securities held by the client are the subject of a class action lawsuit, the Company will inform the client of the action, inform the client that he or she may opt in or opt out of the lawsuit, advise the client that the Company cannot render legal services, advise the client to consult with an attorney, and advise the client that the failure to do so may negatively affect his or her rights. The Company will take any actions as instructed by the client's attorney or the client and in the absence of any such instructions, the Company shall take any actions (other than those which would be required to be performed by an attorney) which in its sole discretion is determined to be in the best interests of its clients.

Where the Company receives written or electronic notice of a class action lawsuit, settlement, or verdict directly relating to a client account, it will forward all notices, proof of claim forms, and other materials, to the client. Electronic mail is acceptable where appropriate if the client has authorized contact in this manner.

The Company generally will monitor proposed corporate actions and proxy issues regarding client securities and may take any of the following actions based on the best interests of its clients: (i) determine how to vote the proxies; (ii) abstain; or (iii) follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

In general, the Company will determine how to vote proxies based on reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for its clients. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. The Company will always consider each side of each proxy issue.

Gerber Kawasaki, Inc.
Proxy Voting Policy

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 helps to ensure that SEC-registered advisers act in the best interest of their clients when exercising proxy voting authority. The rule obligates advisers to provide clients with information on how their securities were voted.

Advisers that have explicit or implicit voting authority must comply with rule 206(4)-6. Therefore, even when the advisory contract is silent, the rule applies if the adviser's voting authority is implied by an overall delegation of discretionary authority. The rule does not apply to advisers that provide clients with advice about voting proxies but do not have authority to vote them.

The Firm does not vote proxy's for clients. If clients seek advice relating to proxy we offer our opinion in a fair and balanced manner. We also disclose our position on any proxy vote if a client inquires.

- A. Fiduciary Duty.** The SEC adopted rule 206(4)-6 to regulate proxy voting by investment advisers with authority to vote their clients' proxies. Under the Investment Advisers Act, an adviser is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients the duties of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client's behalf, which may or may not include proxy voting. To satisfy its duty of loyalty, the adviser must cast proxy votes in a way that will advance the best interest of its client. The adviser must not put its own interests ahead of the client's.

Under rule 206(4)-6, it is a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice, or course of business for an investment adviser to exercise voting authority over client proxies unless the investment adviser:

1. Adopts and implements written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the client's best interest;
2. Discloses to clients how they may obtain information regarding how their proxies were voted; and
3. Describes proxy voting policies and procedures and furnishes a copy of the policies and procedures to the client when requested to do so.

The Adviser will keep a record of:

1. any advice given to a client regarding proxy voting.
2. any proxy material received on behalf of a client and the steps taken to forward such material to the client.

B. Philosophy and Practice regarding the voting of proxies.

1. General

The Company believes that each proxy proposal should be individually reviewed to determine whether the proposal is in the best interests of its clients. As a result, similar proposals for different companies may receive different votes because of different corporate circumstances. In general, the firm does not vote proxy's for clients. If clients ask for direction on the vote, the advisor should give a fair and balanced review of the proposal.

2. Procedures

To implement the Company's proxy voting policies, the Company has developed the following procedures for voting proxies.

- (a) Upon receipt of a corporate proxy by the Company, the special or annual report and the proxy are submitted to Ross Gerber ("the Proxy Manager"). The Proxy Manager will then vote the proxy in accordance with this policy.
- (b) The Proxy Manager shall be responsible for reviewing the special or annual report, proxy proposals, and proxy proposal summaries. The reviewer shall take into consideration what vote is in the best interests of clients and the provisions of the Company's Voting Guidelines in Section 2 below. The Proxy Manager will then vote the proxies.
- (c) The Proxy Manager shall be responsible for maintaining copies of each annual report, proposal, proposal summary, actual vote, and any other information required to be maintained for a proxy vote under Rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act (see discussion in Section 3 below). With respect to proxy votes on topics deemed, in the opinion of the Proxy Manager, to be controversial or particularly sensitive, the Proxy Manager will provide a written explanation for the proxy vote, which will be maintained with the record of the actual vote in the Company's files.

3. Voting Guidelines

While the Company's policy is to review each proxy proposal on its individual merits, the Company has adopted guidelines for certain types of matters to assist the Proxy Manager in the review and voting of proxies. These guidelines are set forth below:

C. Corporate Governance

1. Election of Directors and Similar Matters

In an uncontested election, the Company will generally vote in favor of management's proposed directors. In a contested election, the Company will evaluate proposed directors on a case-by-case basis. With respect to proposals regarding the structure of a company's Board of Directors, the Company will review any contested proposal on its merits.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company expects to **support** proposals to:

- (a) Limit executive pay and benefits
- (b) Generally **vote against** proposals to Adopt or continue the use of a classified Board structure; and
- (c) To add diversity and independent directors to the Board and to follow ESG guidelines.

2. Audit Committee Approvals

The Company generally supports proposals that help ensure that a company's auditors are independent and capable of delivering a fair and accurate opinion of a company's finances. The Company will generally vote to ratify management's recommendation and selection of auditors.

3. Shareholder Rights

The Company may consider all proposals that will have a material effect on shareholder rights on a case by case basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, The Company expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- (a) Adopt confidential voting and independent tabulation of voting results; and
- (b) Require shareholder approval of “poison pills;”

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- (a) Adopt super-majority voting requirements; and
- (c) Restrict the rights of shareholders to call special meetings, to amend the bylaws, or to act by written consent.

4. Anti-Takeover Measures, Corporate Restructurings and Similar Matters

The Company may review any proposal to adopt an anti-takeover measure, to undergo a corporate restructuring (e.g., change of entity form or state of incorporation, mergers, or acquisitions) or to take similar action by reviewing the potential short and long-term effects of the proposal on the company. These effects may include, without limitation, the economic and financial impact the proposal may have on the company, and the market impact that the proposal may have on the company’s stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- (a) Prohibit the payment of greenmail (i.e., the purchase by the company of its own shares to prevent a hostile takeover);
- (b) Adopt fair price requirements (i.e., requirements that all shareholders be paid the same price in a tender offer or takeover context), unless the Proxy Manager deems them sufficiently limited in scope; and
- (c) Require shareholder approval of “poison pills.”

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- (b) Adopt classified boards of directors;
- (d) Reincorporate a company where the primary purpose appears to the Proxy Manager to be the creation of takeover defenses; and
- (e) Require a company to consider the non-financial effects of mergers or acquisitions.

5. Capital Structure Proposals

The Company will seek to evaluate capital structure proposals on their own merits on a case-by-case basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, The Company expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- (a) Eliminate preemptive rights.

D. Compensation

1. General

The Company generally supports proposals that encourage the disclosure of a company's compensation policies. In addition, the Company generally supports proposals that fairly compensate executives, particularly those proposals that link executive compensation to performance. The Company may consider any contested proposal related to a company's compensation policies on a case-by-case basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company expects to generally **support** proposals to:

- (a) Require shareholders approval of "golden parachutes;" and
- (b) Adopt "golden parachutes" that do not exceed 1 to 3 times the base compensation of the applicable executives.

And expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- (c) Adopt measures that appear to the Proxy Manager to arbitrarily limit executive or employee benefits.

2. Stock Option Plans and Share Issuances

The Company evaluates proposed stock option plans and share issuances on a case-by-case basis. In reviewing proposals regarding stock option plans and issuances, the Company may consider, without limitation, the potential dilutive effect on shareholders and the potential short and long-term economic effects on the company. The Company believes that stock option plans do not necessarily align the interest of executives and outside directors with those of shareholders and that well thought out cash compensation plans can achieve these objectives without diluting shareholders ownership. Therefore, the Company generally will vote against stock option plans. However, these proposals will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine that shareholders interests are being represented. The Company is in favor of management, directors, and employees owning stock, but prefers that the shares be purchased in the open market.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company expects to generally **vote against** proposals to:

- (a) Establish or continue stock option plans and share issuances that are not in the best interest of the shareholders.

E. Corporate Responsibility and Social Issues

The Company generally believes that ordinary business matters (including, without limitation, positions on corporate responsibility and social issues) are primarily the responsibility of a company's management that should be addressed solely by the company's management. However, we do take into account these decision in voting for Board members and policies of the company. We prefer companies adopt ESG type policies with regard to employee rights, compensation of executives and business practices with regard to human rights and carbon emissions. These types of proposals, often initiated by shareholders, may request that the company disclose or amend certain business practices.

F. Record-Keeping Requirements Pertaining to Proxy Voting.

Rule 204-2, requires that the following proxy voting records be maintained. The CCO shall be responsible for maintaining these records relating to proxy voting.

1. Copies of all policies and procedures required by Rule 206(4)-6.
2. A copy of each proxy statement that the investment the Company receives regarding a client's securities. The Company may satisfy this requirement by relying on a third-party provider, such as a proxy voting service, or the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system.
3. A record of each vote cast by the investment the Company on behalf of a client. The Company may satisfy this requirement by relying on a third-party service to provide these records. The third party must be capable of providing documents promptly upon request.
4. A copy of any document created by the Company that was material in making a decision on how to vote proxies on a client's behalf or that articulates the basis for that decision.
5. A copy of each written client request for information on how the Company voted proxies on his or her behalf, as well as a copy of any written response by the investment the Company to any written or oral client request for information.

G. Conflicts of Interest Pertaining to Proxy Voting

Conflicts of interest between the Company or a principal of the Company and the Company's clients in respect of a proxy issue conceivably may arise, for example, from personal or professional relationships with a company or with the directors, candidates for director, or senior executives of a company that is the issuer of client securities.

If the CCO determines that a material conflict of interest exists, the following procedures shall be followed:

1. The Company may disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to the client(s) owning the securities, and seek directions on how to vote the proxies;
2. The Company may abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting client interests (for example, where client accounts hold different client securities in a competitive merger situation); or
3. The Company may follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

The Company keeps certain records required by applicable law in connection with its proxy voting activities for clients and shall provide proxy-voting information to clients upon their written or oral request. A copy of the Company's proxy-voting policies shall be made available to clients upon request.

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.

CREATIVEONE WEALTH, LLC
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

CORPORATE ACTIONS AND PROXY VOTING POLICY

Introduction

Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act (the “**Proxy Rule**”) requires a registered investment adviser that exercises voting authority with respect to client securities to: (i) adopt written policies reasonably designed to ensure that the investment adviser votes in the best interest of its clients and addresses how the investment adviser will deal with material conflicts of interest that may arise between the investment adviser and its clients; (ii) disclose to its clients information about such policies and procedures; and (iii) upon request, provide information on how proxies were voted.

Corporate Action and Proxy Voting Policy

In general, CreativeOne Wealth does not vote proxies or participate in corporate actions on behalf of clients. However, should the Firm participate in either corporate actions or votes proxies, CreativeOne Wealth’s policy is to comply with the Proxy Rule and act solely in the best interest of the client when exercising its voting authority. Should the Firm determine whether and how to vote corporate actions and proxies, it will apply the following guidelines, as applicable:

- CreativeOne Wealth will attempt to consider all aspects of the vote that could affect the value of the issuer or that of the client;
- CreativeOne Wealth will vote in a manner that it believes is consistent with the client’s stated objectives; and
- CreativeOne Wealth will generally vote in accordance with the recommendation of the issuing company’s management on routine and administrative matters, unless the Firm has a particular reason to vote to the contrary.
- CreativeOne Wealth will vote proxies for assets maintained in funds sub-advised by CreativeOne Wealth (e.g., VEGA) in accordance with the requirements of the Sub-Advisory Agreement between CreativeOne Wealth and the fund’s investment adviser.
- With some ERISA accounts, CreativeOne Wealth may vote proxies if the Investment Advisory Agreement states that the advisor will vote proxies.
- Under some Sub-Advisory Agreement(s), CreativeOne Wealth may be responsible for reviewing proxy solicitation materials or voting and handling proxies in relation to the securities held as assets.

Conflicts of Interest

CreativeOne Wealth will not put its own interests ahead of those of any client and will resolve any possible conflicts between its interests and those of the client in favor of the client. In the event that a potential conflict of interest arises, the Firm will undertake the below analysis.

A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that the conflict has the potential to influence CreativeOne Wealth’s decision making in voting the proxy. If such a material conflict is deemed to exist, the Firm will refrain completely from exercising its discretion with respect to voting the proxy and will instead refer that vote to an outside service for its independent consideration. If it is determined that any such conflict or potential conflict is not material, CreativeOne Wealth may vote the proxy.

Voting Information and Recordkeeping

Under the Books and Records Rules, CreativeOne Wealth must retain: (i) its voting policies and procedures; (ii) corporate action and proxy statements received; (iii) records of votes cast; (iv) records of its client's requests for voting information; and (v) any documents prepared by the Firm that were material to making a decision on how to vote. All votes will be documented and maintained by the CCO.

Operating Procedures and Compliance Review

CreativeOne Wealth generally will not vote proxies; however, it may do so as it deems necessary or appropriate. Prior to voting, the CCO will make a determination as to whether a material conflict of interest exists and will either resolve the conflict or refer the proxy vote to an outside service for its independent consideration. The CCO periodically reviews the proxy voting records to confirm that proxies are voted according to the Firm's policies and records are appropriately maintained.