



ABSOLUTE FUNDS

**ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (CAPOX)**

(the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated February 19, 2026 to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information of the Fund,
each dated August 1, 2025**

Internal Restructuring of Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC

Pursuant to an Exemptive Order issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC (“Absolute” or the “Adviser”) may enter into a new sub-advisory agreement without shareholder approval, upon approval of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”).

Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC (“Kovitz”) served as investment sub-adviser to the Fund since it commenced operations in September 2023. Subject to the oversight of Absolute, Kovitz was primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of a portion of the Fund’s assets, executing trades, and maintaining certain transaction and compliance related records of such assets.

Kovitz is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Focus Financial Partners, LLC (“FFP”), a Delaware limited liability company that is a strategic and financial investor in independently managed wealth management firms. Focus Partners Wealth, LLC (“Focus”) is also an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of FFP. In May of 2025, FFP announced an internal restructuring of Kovitz (the “Transaction”) that resulted in the transfer of a substantial majority of Kovitz’s assets and liabilities on January 1, 2026 to Focus.

At a meeting held on November 17-18, 2025, the Board approved a new sub-advisory agreement by and between Absolute and Focus. The Transaction occurred, and the sub-advisory agreement

with Focus was effective, on January 1, 2026. The new sub-advisory agreement is identical to the previous agreement except for the term of the agreement and the name of the sub-adviser. The personnel who service the Fund and the sub-advisory services provided to the Fund have not changed except the portfolio manager changes noted herein.

Portfolio Management Team

Effective January 1, 2026, Mark Rosland and Rege Eisaman are the portfolio managers of the Fund and assume responsibility for making investment decisions of the Fund. Mr. Rosland was a portfolio manager of the Fund prior to the Transaction. Mr. Eisaman is a vice-chair of Focus and a member of Focus' executive committee and investment committee. He has more than 33 years of asset management, asset allocation and portfolio construction experience.

All references to Mitchell Kovitz and Joel Hirsh as portfolio managers of the Fund are hereby deleted in their entirety.

Please Retain This Supplement for Future Reference



ABSOLUTE FUNDS

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2025

ABSOLUTE INVESTMENT ADVISERS, LLC

ABSOLUTE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (CAPOX)

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (ARBIX)
INVESTOR SHARES (ARBOX)

ABSOLUTE FLEXIBLE FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (FLXIX)

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the disclosure in this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Absolute Investment Advisers and its logo are registered service marks of Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC; (“Absolute”) and the logo of the Absolute Funds is a service mark of Absolute; other marks referred to herein are trademarks, service marks, registered trademarks or registered service marks of their respective owners.

ABSOLUTE
INVESTMENT ADVISERS

ABSOLUTE FUNDS

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SUMMARY SECTION

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund

This important section summarizes each Fund’s objectives, strategies, fees, risks, past performance, portfolio turnover, portfolio managers, your account and other information.

Investment Objective

The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation with a lower sensitivity to traditional financial market indices such as the Standard & Poor’s 500® Index (“S&P 500® Index”).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables or examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	1.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	0.36%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.79%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.28)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement) ⁽⁴⁾	1.51%

- (1) Dividend and interest expenses on short sales occur when the Fund sells an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective.
- (2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are fees and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with its investments in other investment companies.
- (3) Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC (“Absolute”) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that the Fund’s total annual operating expenses, excluding portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage fees and commissions); taxes; borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short); acquired fund fees and expenses; fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); any administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to a plan adopted by the Board; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; extraordinary expenses (such as litigation expenses, indemnification of Trust officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers); and other expenses that the Trustees agree have not been incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, do not exceed 1.48% through July 31, 2026 (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap may not be terminated prior to this date except by the Board of Trustees upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to Absolute. Absolute may recoup from the Fund fees waived (other than management fees waived by Absolute related to the Fund’s investments in other pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute) and expenses reimbursed by Absolute pursuant to the Expense Cap in the three years following the date the particular waiver/expense payment occurred in connection with the Fund or the Predecessor Fund, but only if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the annual expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver/expense payment and any expense limitation in effect at the time of the recoupment.. Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its investment management fees related to any Fund assets invested in pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute.
- (4) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets found in the “Financial Highlights” section of this prospectus because the Fund’s financial highlights do not include AFFE.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that it reflects the Expense Cap through the time periods described above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you do or do not redeem your shares at the end of each period described below, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$154	\$536	\$944	\$2,082

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 23% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC (“Absolute”), the Fund’s investment adviser, will pursue the Fund’s investment objective by allocating Fund assets to a subadviser (the “Subadviser”), who employs a range of specialized investment strategies.

Absolute’s primary responsibility is allocating Fund assets to the Subadviser, whom Absolute believes will provide long-term, risk-adjusted returns. In seeking long-term risk-adjusted returns, Absolute equates risk with a permanent loss of capital and not simply volatility. To this end, Absolute will be responsible for selecting and overseeing the Subadviser. Absolute reviews a range of factors (e.g., investment process) when evaluating the Subadviser. Absolute retains the discretion to invest the Fund’s assets in securities and other instruments directly. Absolute has the discretion to remove the Subadviser or, subject to board approval, add new subadvisers at any time. Under normal circumstances, the Subadviser uses a combination of the following investment strategies:

Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies seek to capitalize on undervalued equity securities (common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, rights and sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”)) or on positive market trends and, therefore, typically invests in a variety of securities markets, industries, company sizes, or U.S. or foreign (in the case of ADRs) geographical areas. Strategies may utilize short sales, options and futures and forward contracts to implement selective hedging and manage risk exposure. The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”).

Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies attempt to neutralize exposure to general domestic market risk by primarily investing in common stocks that are undervalued and short selling stocks that are considered to be overvalued. Strategies may attempt to realize a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities (relative value or value arbitrage) or may utilize quantitative factors to measure investment attractiveness among securities. Long/Short Equity includes the broad ability to invest in stocks both long and short. Long exposure to a security means the holder of the position owns the security and will profit if the price of the security increases. A short position generally involves the sale of a security that the Fund has borrowed (but does not own) with the expectation that the price of the security will decrease in value, enabling the Fund to repurchase the security later at the lower price. Longs and shorts may be directly related to one another or independent from each other. Equity Market Neutral is a strategy that commits to maintaining a certain balance of long and shorts. This could mean equal parts long and short to keep the net exposure at or near zero, or it could mean a slightly variable amount long and shorts to keep the strategy’s sensitivity to broad market movements at zero.

Long/Short Hedged Equity Strategies invest in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to minimize overall market risk or take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales, futures or options. Strategies may use futures or options to hedge risk, increase or reduce the Fund's investment exposure or obtain leverage. Leverage is an economic effect resulting from additional investment exposure, which creates the potential for magnified gains or losses. See "Leverage Risk," below, for more information about the risks of leverage. Hedged Equity refers to a strategy that generally contains a number of long investments, but also certain other securities (cash, shorts, derivatives) designed to mitigate a certain risk(s) embedded in the portfolio's long positions.

The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector from time to time, including the Financials Sector and Consumer Discretionary Sector.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments involve risks, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency. As with any mutual fund investment, the Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund prior to making an investment in the Fund.

Multi-Manager Risk. Absolute has engaged the Subadviser and may engage additional subadvisers to manage the Fund. The success of the Fund's strategy may therefore depend on, among other things, Absolute's skill in selecting Subadviser(s) and the Subadviser's skill in executing the relevant strategy. The Subadviser's strategies may be out of favor at any time. In addition, because each subadviser makes its trading decisions independently, it is possible that if there is more than one subadviser, they may purchase or sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses.

Equity Risk. Equity securities, which include common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants, rights and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates.

Value Style Risk. Investing in "value" stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Subadviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Subadviser considers to be the companies' true business values or because the Subadviser misjudged those values. In addition, value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during given periods.

Options Risk. The price of an option, which is a function of interest rates, volatility, dividends, the exercise price, stock price and other market factors, may change rapidly over time. Price valuations or market movements may not justify purchasing options on individual securities, stock indexes or ETFs, or, if purchased, the options may expire unexercised, causing the Fund to lose the premium paid for the options. There may be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective. Over-the-counter options expose the Fund to counterparty risk.

Short Sale Risk. If the price of stocks which the Fund has borrowed and sold to other investors has gone up since the time the Fund borrowed the stocks and sold them, the Fund will lose money on the investment. Although the Fund's gain is limited by the amount for which it sold the borrowed security, its potential loss is unlimited. A mutual fund that engages in short selling is more risky than other mutual funds that do not engage in short selling.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The risks of investing in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies or ETF invest. By investing in another investment company or ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company or ETF and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company or ETF. ETF shares trade in the secondary market and may be purchased by the Fund at a premium or discount to their NAV. When selling such securities, the Fund may not sell at the same premium or discount and may lose money on the premium or discount.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may use derivatives (including futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

Hedging Risk. Hedging Risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically involve expenses.

Leverage and Volatility Risk. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. In addition, it is anticipated that the futures will be "notionally funded" - that is their nominal trading level will exceed the cash deposited in the trading accounts. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Liquidity Risk. Although it is anticipated that the derivatives traded by the Fund will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations. Most U.S. commodity futures exchanges impose daily limits regulating the maximum amount above or below the previous day's settlement price which a futures contract price may fluctuate during a single day. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. It is also possible that an exchange or the CFTC, which regulates commodity futures exchanges, may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate settlement of a contract or order that trading be limited to the liquidation of open positions only.

Leverage Risk. Using futures to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and is thus subject to management risk. Absolute and/or the Subadviser will apply their investment techniques and strategies in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that such techniques will produce the intended results.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.

Foreign Investments Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries.

Money Market Fund Risk. Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk. The Fund risks achieving lower returns and potential lost opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance and ability to achieve its investment objective. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising.

Small and Mid-Sized Capitalization Company Risk. Securities of companies with small and medium market capitalizations are often more volatile and less liquid than investments in larger companies. Small and medium cap companies may face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

ADR Risk. ADRs are receipts, issued by depository banks in the United States, for shares of a foreign-based company that entitle the holder to dividends and capital gains on the underlying security. ADRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities, there is no guarantee that an ADR issuer will continue to offer a particular ADR. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling the ADR or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued. The issuers of unsponsored ADRs are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the U.S. and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. ADRs may not track the prices of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their values may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and fixed income securities are subject, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of the Fund's investment.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher costs, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. In addition, higher portfolio turnover may result in the acceleration of capital gains and the recognition of greater levels of short-term capital gains, which are taxed at ordinary federal income tax rates when distributed to shareholders.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. The Fund may not be able to sell certain securities when the Fund considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

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

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities and convertible securities, the risks of investing in contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") include the risk that a CoCo may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security when the issuer's capital ratio

falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects. Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside its control, and the fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

Forward and Futures Contracts Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (i) the imperfect correlation between the price of the contract and the change in value of the underlying asset or index; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward contract and the resulting inability to close such a contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and other economic factors; (v) the possibility that the counterparty to a forward contract will default in the performance of its obligations; and (vi) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments to meet daily variation margin requirements on a futures contract, and the Fund may also have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Rights and Warrants Risk. Rights and warrants may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities that may be purchased, nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Also, the value of a right or warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a right or warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. If a right or warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the right or warrant. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

Swap Contract Risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. In addition, each swap exposes the Fund to counterparty risk when a counterparty to a financial instrument entered into by the Fund may become bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. As a result, the Fund may experience delays in or be prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to a swap contract.

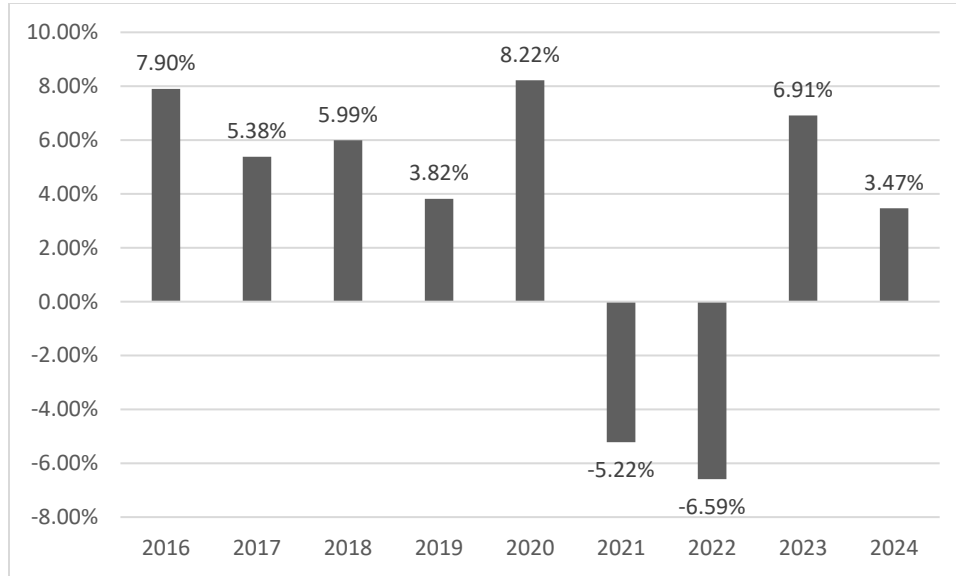
Performance Information

The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, a series of Forum Funds (the "Predecessor Fund"), in a tax-free reorganization on September 8, 2023. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares were exchanged for Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The Fund's performance for periods prior to September 11, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund, and therefore, the performance information includes the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad based securities market index and a secondary performance index. The performance of the Predecessor Fund was calculated net of the Predecessor Fund's fees and expenses. **The performance of the Predecessor Fund is not the performance of the Fund, has not been restated to reflect the fees, expenses and fee waivers and/or expense limitations of the Fund, and is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future performance. If the performance of the Predecessor Fund had been restated to reflect the applicable fees and expenses of the Fund, the performance may have been lower than the performance shown in the bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below.** Updated performance information is available at www.absoluteadvisers.com or by calling (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free).

Performance information (before and after taxes) represents only past performance and does not necessarily indicate future results.

**Average Returns as of December 31
Institutional Shares**



The calendar year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2025, was 3.84%.

Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest Quarter: First Quarter 2018 10.11%

Lowest Quarter: Fourth Quarter 2022 (5.09)%

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/2024)

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception 12/30/15
Return Before Taxes	3.47%	1.17%	3.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.25%	(0.16)%	2.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.21%	0.39%	2.11%
S&P 500® Index⁽¹⁾ (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes)	25.02%	14.53%	14.36%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes)	6.90%	6.09%	3.70%

(1) The Fund's primary index, the S&P 500 Index®, is included due to regulatory requirements for broad-based index comparison. The S&P 500® Index is a widely recognized unmanaged market capitalization weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S. and is representative of a broader domestic equity market and range of securities than is found in the Fund's portfolio. Individuals cannot invest directly in the index; however, an individual can invest in exchange traded funds or other investment vehicles that attempt to track the performance of a benchmark index. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and do not reflect any fees or expenses.

(2) **HFRX Equity Hedge Index** is an unmanaged index designed to measure daily performance representative of long-short equity hedge funds. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. is the established global leader in the indexation, analysis and research of the hedge fund industry. With over 150 indices ranging from broad composites down to specific, niche areas of sub-strategy and regional investment focus, the HFRX Indices are considered the industry standard

benchmarks of hedge fund performance. The HFRX branded indices are daily indices utilizing a rigorous quantitative selection process to represent the larger hedge fund universe. Investors cannot invest directly in the index. The index includes the reinvestment of dividends and does not reflect deduction of expenses.

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

The return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Management

Investment Adviser. Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager. Mr. Jay Compson, Principal of Absolute, is the portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Compson has managed the Fund since inception and managed the Predecessor Fund since its commencement in December 2015.

Subadviser. Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC is the Subadviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Management Team

Mitchell A. Kovitz, CFA, CPA, Portfolio Manager of the Fund since August 2023 and Chief Executive Officer, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Subadviser.

Joel D. Hirsh, CFA, Portfolio Manager of the Fund since August 2023 and Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Subadviser.

Mark C. Rosland, Portfolio Manager of the Fund since August 2023 and Investment Committee Member, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Subadviser.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Standard Accounts \$25,000
Retirement Accounts \$25,000

To Place Buy or Sell Orders
By Mail: Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund
c/o: Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Minimum Additional Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
NONE

By Phone: (888) 992-2765

- (1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.
- (2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, "relatives") of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

You may sell or redeem shares through your dealer or financial adviser. Please contact your financial intermediary directly to find out if additional requirements apply.

Tax Information

Shareholders may receive distributions from the Fund, which may be taxed to shareholders other than tax-advantaged investors (such as tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts) as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, you may still be subject to taxation at ordinary income tax rates upon withdrawals from that account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

Investment Objective

The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve positive absolute returns over the long-term with low volatility when compared to traditional market indices.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables or examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	NONE	0.25%
Other Expenses (including recoupment of previously waived management fees of 0.03%)	0.20%	0.20%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales ⁽¹⁾	0.21%	0.22%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.06%	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.47%	1.73%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement) ⁽⁴⁾	1.47%	1.73%

- (1) Dividend and interest expenses on short sales occur when the Fund sells an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective. Please refer to the section entitled “Information Regarding Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales” in the Prospectus.
- (2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are fees and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with its investments in other investment companies.
- (3) Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC (“Absolute”) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that the Fund’s total annual operating expenses, excluding portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage fees and commissions); taxes; borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short); acquired fund fees and expenses; fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); any administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to a plan adopted by the Board; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; extraordinary expenses (such as litigation expenses, indemnification of Trust officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers); and other expenses that the Trustees agree have not been incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, do not exceed 1.20% and 1.45% of the Institutional Shares and Investor Shares, respectively, through July 31, 2026 (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap may not be terminated prior to this date except by the Board of Trustees upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to Absolute. Absolute may recoup from the Fund fees waived (other than management fees waived by Absolute related to the Fund’s investments in other pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute) and expenses pursuant to the Expense Cap in the three years following the date the particular waiver/expense payment occurred in connection with the Fund or the Predecessor Fund, but only if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the annual expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver/expense payment and any expense limitation in effect at the time of the recoupment. Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its investment management fees related to any Fund assets invested in pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute.
- (4) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets found in the “Financial Highlights” section of this prospectus because the Fund’s financial highlights do not include AFFE.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that it reflects the Expense Cap through the time periods described above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you do or do not redeem your shares at the end of each period described below, your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Institutional Shares	\$150	\$465	\$803	\$1,757
Investor Shares	\$176	\$545	\$939	\$2,041

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of convertible securities issued by both U.S. and foreign companies. These convertible securities are typically debt securities or preferred stocks that can be exchanged for, or convert automatically to, common stock. Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing such a portfolio of convertible securities and hedging the equity risk inherent in such securities by selling short the common stock into which the securities may be converted. The Fund’s convertible arbitrage strategy is intended to offer investors the potential for yield and capital appreciation with less risk than traditional equity indices due to the convertible securities being hedged by shorting the underlying common stock.

In so doing, the Fund is designed to provide investors with a potential source of alternative income and returns from investments in interest and dividend-paying convertible securities and trading based on the pricing inefficiencies of the options embedded in the convertible securities.

Although the Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, the Fund expects to invest primarily in small- and mid-capitalization companies. For these purposes, the Fund considers small capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization of less than \$2 billion at the time of investment and mid-capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$10 billion at the time of investment.

The Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities with individual ratings ranging from BB+ to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the Fund’s portfolio is typically below investment grade. Such “junk bonds” typically are rated Bal or below by Moody’s, BB+ or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, Absolute believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

The Fund may invest, long or short, in securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad. The securities in which the Fund typically takes a long position include convertible bonds, such as private placement/restricted and Rule 144A securities and contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”), which are fixed-income instruments that are convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. As part of its convertible arbitrage strategy, the Fund typically invests in short equity positions against a long convertible position of the same issuer, which may include shorting the common stock of such issuer, or shorting certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs, and may utilize treasury futures to manage interest rate risk.

The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector from time to time, including the Information Technology Sector, Healthcare Sector, Consumer Discretionary Sector, or Industrials Sector.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments involve risks, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency. As with any mutual fund investment, the Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund prior to making an investment in the Fund.

Convertible Arbitrage Risk. Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities, generally convertible bonds, and hedging all or a portion of the equity risk by selling short the underlying common stock. Employing arbitrage and alternative strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities may not play out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund as it unwinds failed trades. Convertible arbitrage is further subject to special risks, including the risk of default in interest or principal payments, which could result in a loss of income to the Fund, or a decline in the market value of the securities. Arbitrage strategies involve the risk that underlying relationships between securities in which investment positions are taken may change in an adverse or unanticipated manner.

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

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities and convertible securities, the risks of investing in contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") include the risk that a CoCo may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security when the issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects. Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside its control, and the Fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

Short Sale Risk. If the price of stocks which the Fund has borrowed and sold to other investors has gone up since the time the Fund borrowed the stocks and sold them, the Fund will lose money on the investment. Although the Fund's gain is limited by the amount for which it sold the borrowed security, its potential loss is unlimited. A mutual fund that engages in short selling is more risky than other mutual funds that do not engage in short selling.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in fixed-income (debt) securities, which are generally subject to the following risks:

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able or willing to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of fixed income securities in which the Fund invests and, thus, the Fund's net asset value, can be expected to vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Fixed-income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than fixed-income securities with shorter durations.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. As interest rates decline, the issuers of certain types of fixed income securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. As interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of fixed income securities, locking in below-market interest rates and reducing the value of these securities. There is a greater risk that the Fund will lose money due to prepayment and extension risks when the Fund invests in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Equity Risk. Equity securities, which include common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. The Fund may not be able to sell certain securities when the Fund considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and is thus subject to management risk. Absolute will apply its investment techniques and strategies in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that the techniques will produce the intended results.

Small and Mid-Sized Capitalization Company Risk. Securities of companies with small and medium market capitalizations are often more volatile and less liquid than investments in larger companies. Small and medium cap companies may face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may use derivatives (including futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including

Hedging Risk. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically involve expenses.

Leverage and Volatility Risk. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. In addition, it is anticipated that the futures will be "notionally funded" - that is their nominal trading level will exceed the cash deposited in the trading accounts. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Liquidity Risk. Although it is anticipated that the derivatives traded by the Fund will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations. Most U.S. commodity futures exchanges impose daily limits regulating the maximum amount above or below the previous day's settlement price which a futures contract price may fluctuate during a single day. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point,

it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. It is also possible that an exchange or the CFTC, which regulates commodity futures exchanges, may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate settlement of a contract or order that trading be limited to the liquidation of open positions only.

Leverage Risk. Using futures to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price

Money Market Fund Risk. Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The risks of investing in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies or ETF invest. By investing in another investment company or ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company or ETF and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company or ETF. ETF shares trade in the secondary market and may be purchased by the Fund at a premium or discount to their NAV. When selling such securities, the Fund may not sell at the same premium or discount and may lose money on the premium or discount.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in securities that trade in and/or receive revenues in foreign currencies or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies. These investments are subject to the risk that the foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. The value of foreign currencies can change rapidly and unexpectedly.

Foreign Investments Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries.

ADR Risk. ADRs are receipts, issued by depository banks in the United States, for shares of a foreign-based company that entitle the holder to dividends and capital gains on the underlying security. ADRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities, there is no guarantee that an ADR issuer will continue to offer a particular ADR. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling the ADR or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued. The issuers of unsponsored ADRs are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the U.S. and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. ADRs may not track the prices of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their values may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.

Large Shareholder Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by that shareholder of all or a large portion of its Fund shares will require the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices or otherwise disrupt the Fund's operations.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price. High-Yield securities are speculative.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and fixed income securities are subject, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of the Fund's investment.

Performance Information

The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund, a series of Forum Funds (the "Predecessor Fund"), in a tax-free reorganization on September 8, 2023. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund's Investor Class and Institutional Class shares were exchanged for Investor Class and Institutional Class shares of the Fund, respectively. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The Fund's performance for periods prior to September 11, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund, and therefore, the performance information includes the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

The returns presented for the Predecessor Fund prior to August 14, 2017 reflect the performance of the Mohican VCA Fund, LP ("Mohican") a privately offered hedge fund that was the predecessor of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund had adopted the historical performance of Mohican as the result of a reorganization in which the Predecessor Fund acquired all the assets, subject to liabilities, of Mohican, effective as of the close of business on August 14, 2017.

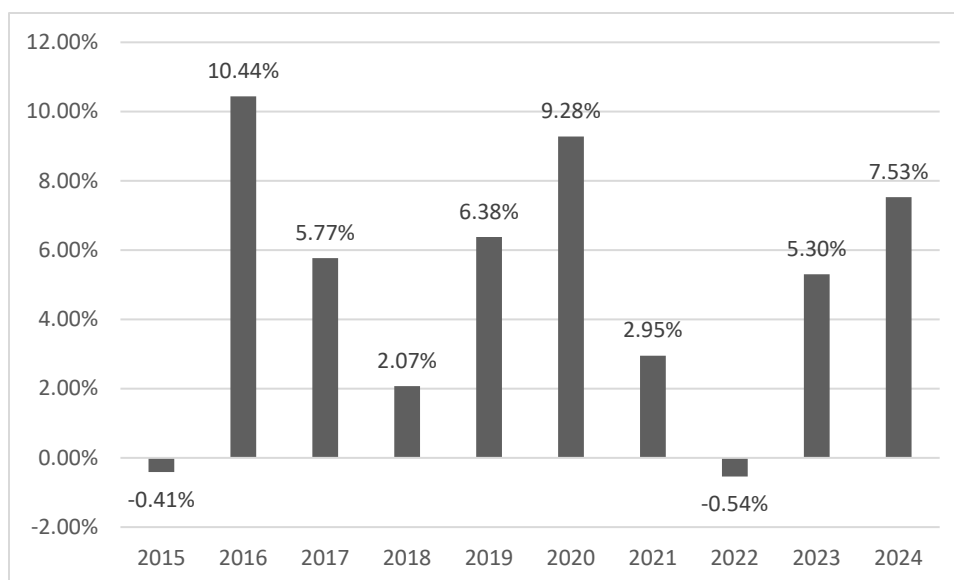
Mohican was advised by the Predecessor Fund's subadviser, Mohican Financial Management, LLC. The Predecessor Fund was managed in a manner that is in all material respects equivalent to the management of Mohican, including the investment objective, strategies, guidelines, and restrictions. Mohican was created for purposes entirely unrelated to the establishment of a performance record. Mohican, however, was not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). Therefore, Mohican was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, liquidity requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance.

The Predecessor Fund's performance for periods prior to August 14, 2017 is that of Mohican and is based on calculations that are different from the methodology mandated by the SEC for registered investment companies. The performance of Mohican and the Predecessor Fund was calculated net of the Mohican's and the Predecessor Fund's fees and expenses respectively. Mohican's and the Predecessor Fund's performance are included because the Fund believes that the performance information presented is sufficiently relevant to merit consideration by prospective Fund investors. **The performance of Mohican and the Predecessor Fund is not the performance of the Fund, has not been restated to reflect the fees, expenses and fee waivers and/or expense limitations of the Fund, and is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future performance. If the performance of Mohican and the Predecessor Fund had been restated to reflect the applicable fees and expenses of the Fund, the performance may have been lower than the performance shown in the bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below. Updated performance information for the Fund will be available at www.absoluteadvisers.com or by calling Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765.**

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks and potential rewards of investing in the Fund. The bar chart provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the performance of the Predecessor Fund and Mohican and the Fund has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the Predecessor Fund's and the Fund's average annual total returns of the share classes presented compared to those of a broad based securities market index and secondary performance indices.

Performance information (before and after taxes) represents only past performance and does not necessarily indicate future results.

**Annual Returns as of December 31
Institutional Shares**



The calendar year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2025, was 4.07%.

Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest Quarter: Second Quarter 2016 4.62%

Lowest Quarter: Second Quarter 2022 (3.07)%

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/2024)

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception*
Institutional Shares - Return Before Taxes	7.53%	4.85%	4.81%	6.35%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.47%	3.63%	4.03%	5.99%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.47%	3.36%	3.56%	5.27%
Investor Shares – Return Before Taxes*	7.28%	N/A	N/A	3.18%
S&P 500® Index⁽¹⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.02%	14.53%	13.10%	11.42%
HFRX Fixed Income Convertible Arbitrage Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.14%	4.04%	2.16%	0.63%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index⁽³⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.25%	(0.33)%	1.35%	3.16%

*The inception date of the Fund's Institutional Shares and Investor Shares is September 30, 2002 and February 25, 2021, respectively. The inception date used for the S&P 500® Index, HFRX Fixed Income Convertible Arbitrage Index and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is September 30, 2002, the inception date of the Fund's Institutional Shares.

(1) The Fund's primary index, the S&P 500 Index®, is included due to regulatory requirements for broad-based index comparison. The **S&P 500® Index** is a widely recognized unmanaged market capitalization weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S. and is representative of a broader domestic equity market and range of securities than is found in the Fund's portfolio. Individuals cannot invest directly in the index; however, an individual can invest in exchange traded funds or other investment vehicles that attempt to track the performance of a benchmark index. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and do not reflect any fees or expenses.

(2) **HFRX Fixed Income Convertible Arbitrage Index** is designed to reflect the performance of the hedge fund universe employing convertible arbitrage strategies. The index selects constituents which exhibit strategies in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a convertible fixed income instrument. Strategies employ an investment process designed to isolate attractive opportunities between the price of a convertible security and the price of a non-convertible security, typically of the same issuer.

(3) **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. investment grade, fixed rate bond market securities, including government, government agency, corporate and mortgage-backed securities between one and ten years. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Investors may not invest in the index directly.

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

The return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Management

Investment Adviser. Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers. Mr. Eric C. Hage and Mr. Daniel Hage are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Eric Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in August 2017. Mr. Daniel Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Institutional Class

Standard Accounts \$25,000

Retirement Accounts \$25,000

Investor Class

Standard Accounts \$2,500

Retirement Accounts \$2,500

To Place Buy or Sell Orders

By Mail: Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

c/o: Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

P.O. Box 46707

Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707

By Phone: (888) 992-2765

Minimum Additional Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

NONE

- (1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.
- (2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No

initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, “relatives”) of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

Tax Information

Shareholders may receive distributions from the Fund, which may be taxed to shareholders other than tax-advantaged investors (such as tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts) as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, you may still be subject to taxation at ordinary income tax rates upon withdrawals from that account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Absolute Flexible Fund

Investment Objective

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Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables or examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	1.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	0.64%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales ⁽¹⁾	0.02%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<hr/> 2.08%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.56)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement) ⁽⁴⁾	<hr/> 1.52%

- (1) Dividend and interest expenses on short sales occur when the Fund sells an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective.
- (2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are fees and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with its investments in other investment companies.
- (3) Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC (“Absolute”) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that the Fund’s total annual operating expenses, excluding portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage fees and commissions); taxes; borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short); acquired fund fees and expenses; fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); any administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to a plan adopted by the Board; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; extraordinary expenses (such as litigation expenses, indemnification of Trust officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers); and other expenses that the Trustees agree have not been incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, does not exceed 1.48% through July 31, 2026 (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap may not be terminated prior to this date except by the Board of Trustees upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to Absolute. Absolute may recoup from the Fund fees waived (other than management fees waived by Absolute related to the Fund’s investments in other pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute) and expenses reimbursed by Absolute pursuant to the Expense Cap in the three years following the date the particular waiver/expense payment occurred in connection with the Fund or the Predecessor Fund, but only if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the annual expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver/expense payment and any expense limitation in effect at the time of the recoupment. Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its investment management fees related to any Fund assets invested in pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute.
- (4) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets found in the “Financial Highlights” section of this prospectus because the Fund’s financial highlights do not include AFFE.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that it reflects the Expense Cap through the time periods described above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you do or do not redeem your shares at the end of each period described below, your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$155	\$598	\$1,067	\$2,366

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 52% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of convertible securities issued by both U.S. and foreign companies. These convertible securities are typically debt securities or preferred stocks that can be exchanged for, or convert automatically to, common stock. The Fund’s strategy generally involves purchasing such a portfolio of convertible securities and, at times, hedging all or a portion of the equity risk inherent in such securities by selling short the common stock into which the securities may be converted. The stock short is referred to as an “equity hedge”.

The Fund’s strategy differs from most convertible arbitrage strategies in that the Fund may own convertible securities outright (unhedged) or with a partial equity hedge (arbitraged), by selling the same company’s underlying common stock short. The degree of hedging with respect to a particular investment, if any, will depend on the equity sensitivity desired by Absolute at that particular time based on market conditions. The Fund’s strategy is intended to offer investors the potential for yield and capital appreciation if the underlying common stock moves higher, with lower volatility than traditional equity indices.

Although the Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, the Fund expects to invest primarily in small- and mid-capitalization companies. For these purposes, the Fund considers small capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization of less than \$2 billion at the time of investment and mid-capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$10 billion at the time of investment. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector from time to time, including the Financials Sector and Consumer Discretionary Sector.

The Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities with individual ratings ranging from BB+ to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the Fund’s portfolio is typically below investment grade. Such “junk bonds” typically are rated Bal or below by Moody’s, BB+ or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, Absolute believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

The Fund may invest, long or short, in securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad. The securities in which the Fund typically takes a long position include convertible bonds, such as private placement/restricted and Rule 144A securities and contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”), which are fixed-income instruments that are convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. As part of its strategy, the Fund may invest in short equity positions against a long convertible position of the same issuer, which may include shorting the common stock of such issuer, or shorting certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs, and may utilize treasury futures to manage interest rate risk.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments involve risks, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency. As with any mutual fund investment, the Fund's returns and share price will fluctuate, and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Fund prior to making an investment in the Fund.

Convertible Arbitrage Risk. Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities, generally convertible bonds, and hedging all or a portion of the equity risk by selling short the underlying common stock. Employing arbitrage and alternative strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities may not play out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund as it unwinds failed trades. Convertible arbitrage is further subject to special risks, including the risk of default in interest or principal payments, which could result in a loss of income to the Fund, or a decline in the market value of the securities. Arbitrage strategies involve the risk that underlying relationships between securities in investment positions that are taken may change in an adverse or unanticipated manner.

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

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities and convertible securities, the risks of investing in contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") include the risk that a CoCo may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security when the issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects. Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside its control, and the fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

Short Sale Risk. If the price of stocks which the Fund has borrowed and sold to other investors has gone up since the time the Fund borrowed the stocks and sold them, the Fund will lose money on the investment. Although the Fund's gain is limited by the amount for which it sold the borrowed security, its potential loss is unlimited. A mutual fund that engages in short selling is more risky than other mutual funds that do not engage in short selling.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in fixed-income (debt) securities, which are generally subject to the following risks:

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able or willing to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of fixed income securities in which the Fund invests and, thus, the Fund's net asset value, can be expected to vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Fixed-income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than fixed-income securities with shorter durations.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. As interest rates decline, the issuers of certain types of fixed income securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. As interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of fixed income securities, locking in below-market interest rates and reducing the value of these securities. There is a greater risk that the Fund will lose money due to prepayment and extension risks when the Fund invests in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Equity Risk. Equity securities, which include common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs may decline in value because of changes in the price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. Common stock ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the company in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events including changes in interest rates.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. The Fund may not be able to sell certain securities when the Fund considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty liquidating portfolio holdings, particularly at favorable prices. To the extent that the Fund experiences higher levels of redemptions, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings, even during volatile market conditions, which may negatively impact the Fund's net asset value.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and is thus subject to management risk. Absolute will apply its investment techniques and strategies in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

Small and Mid-Sized Capitalization Company Risk. Securities of companies with small and medium market capitalizations are often more volatile and less liquid than investments in larger companies. Small and medium cap companies may face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may use derivatives (including futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

Hedging Risk. Hedging risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically involve expenses.

Leverage and Volatility Risk. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. In addition, it is anticipated that the futures will be "notionally fund-d" - that is their nominal trading level will exceed the cash deposited in the trading accounts. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Liquidity Risk. Although it is anticipated that the derivatives traded by the Fund will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments

at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations. Most U.S. commodity futures exchanges impose daily limits regulating the maximum amount above or below the previous day's settlement price which a futures contract price may fluctuate during a single day. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. It is also possible that an exchange or the CFTC, which regulates commodity futures exchanges, may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate settlement of a contract or order that trading be limited to the liquidation of open positions only.

Leverage Risk. Using futures to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Money Market Fund Risk. Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The risks of investing in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies or ETF invest. By investing in another investment company or ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company or ETF and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company or ETF. ETF shares trade in the secondary market and may be purchased by the Fund at a premium or discount to their NAV. When selling such securities, the Fund may not sell at the same premium or discount and may lose money on the premium or discount.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in securities that trade in and/or receive revenues in foreign currencies or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies. These investments are subject to the risk that the foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. The value of foreign currencies can change rapidly and unexpectedly.

Foreign Investments Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries.

ADR Risk. ADRs are receipts, issued by depository banks in the United States, for shares of a foreign-based company that entitle the holder to dividends and capital gains on the underlying security. ADRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities, there is no guarantee that an ADR issuer will continue to offer a particular ADR. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling the ADR or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued. The issuers of unsponsored ADRs are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the U.S. and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. ADRs may not track the prices of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their values may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus in a particular sector.

Large Shareholder Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by that shareholder of all or a large portion of its Fund shares will require the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices or otherwise disrupt the Fund's operations.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price. High-Yield securities are speculative.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and fixed income securities are subject, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, preferred stock may have mandatory sinking

fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of the Fund's investment.

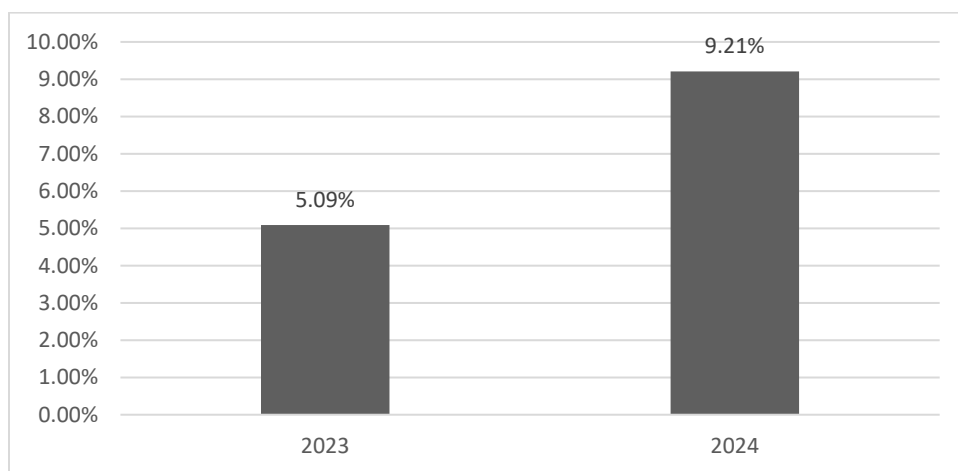
Performance Information

The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Absolute Flexible Fund, a series of Forum Funds (the "Predecessor Fund"), in a tax-free reorganization on September 8, 2023. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares were exchanged for Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The Fund's performance for periods prior to September 11, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund, and therefore, the performance information includes the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad based securities market index and a secondary performance index. The performance of the Predecessor Fund was calculated net of the Predecessor Fund's fees and expenses. **The performance of the Predecessor Fund is not the performance of the Fund, has not been restated to reflect the fees, expenses and fee waivers and/or expense limitations of the Fund, and is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future performance. If the performance of the Predecessor Fund had been restated to reflect the applicable fees and expenses of the Fund, the performance may have been lower than the performance shown in the bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below.** Updated performance information is available at www.absoluteadvisers.com or by calling (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free).

Performance information (before and after taxes) represents only past performance and does not necessarily indicate future results.

Annual Returns as of December 31 Institutional Shares



The calendar year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2025, was 4.20%.

Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest Quarter: Third Quarter 2024 3.07%
Lowest Quarter: Third Quarter 2023 (0.39)%

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/2024)

Absolute Flexible Fund	1 Year	Since Inception (6/30/2022)
Institutional Shares - Return Before Taxes	9.21%	7.09%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.95%	4.76%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.42%	4.46%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index⁽¹⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.25%	1.45%
S&P 500® Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.02%	21.11%

- (1) **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. investment grade, fixed rate bond market securities, including government, government agency, corporate and mortgage-backed securities between one and ten years. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends. Investors may not invest in the index directly.
- (2) **S&P 500® Index** is a widely recognized unmanaged market capitalization weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S. and is representative of a broader domestic equity market and range of securities than is found in the Fund's portfolio. Individuals cannot invest directly in the index; however, an individual can invest in exchange traded funds or other investment vehicles that attempt to track the performance of a benchmark index. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and do not reflect any fees or expenses.

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

The return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Management

Investment Adviser. Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers. Mr. Eric C. Hage and Mr. Daniel Hage are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Eric and Daniel Hage have served as Portfolio Managers of the Fund since its inception and the Predecessor Fund since its inception in June 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 Standard Accounts \$25,000
 Retirement Accounts \$25,000

To Place Buy or Sell Orders
 By Mail: Absolute Flexible Fund
 c/o: Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
 P.O. Box 46707
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Minimum Additional Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 NONE

By Phone: (888) 992-2765

- (1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge

transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.

- (2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, “relatives”) of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

You may sell or redeem shares through your dealer or financial adviser. Please contact your financial intermediary directly to find out if additional requirements apply.

Tax Information

Shareholders may receive distributions from the Fund, which may be taxed to shareholders other than tax-advantaged investors (such as tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts) as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, you may still be subject to taxation at ordinary income tax rates upon withdrawals from that account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

DETAILS REGARDING PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

This section includes additional information about each Fund's investment strategies.

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation with a lower sensitivity to traditional financial market indices such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index ("S&P 500® Index"). The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a vote of shareholders. The Fund, however, will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice prior to making any changes to the investment objective.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation with lower sensitivity and lower volatility relative to the broader stock markets as a part of an overall disciplined investment program.

The Fund will pursue its objective by allocating assets to a subadviser (the "Subadviser"), who employs a range of specialized investment strategies. Absolute will be responsible for selecting the Fund's subadviser.

Absolute reviews a wide range of factors when evaluating the Subadviser including, but not limited to, the following: risk-adjusted investment performance and capacity to adapt to various market conditions; well-defined and disciplined investment philosophy, strategy and process that have been consistently applied over time; portfolio characteristics and capacity of given strategy; consistency of investment style, purchase/sell discipline, risk management procedures; sensitivity and volatility of results as compared with other similar advisers; business focus, stability and depth of investment professionals; and investment professional interviews and ongoing dialogue. While Absolute does not evaluate the merits of the Subadviser's individual investment decisions, it does monitor investment performance and style consistency.

Absolute has entered into a subadvisory agreement with the Subadviser, chosen for its particular investment style(s). The Subadviser may employ aggressive investment strategies and techniques and focus investments in certain securities sectors and geographical regions. The Subadviser may also employ techniques, strategies and analyses based on relationships and correlations between and assumptions about securities, instruments, commodities, markets or other factors, or the occurrence of certain events. The Fund attempts to provide risk-adjusted investment returns with reduced volatility measured over a full market cycle. A full market cycle is generally considered to be the movement from a period of strong performance and rising prices through a period of weak performance and falling prices, then back again to a new period of strong performance. There can be no assurance that losses will be avoided.

Absolute retains the discretion to invest the Fund's assets in securities and other instruments directly consistent with any of the Fund's strategies or styles. Absolute may exercise this discretion in order to invest the Fund's assets pending allocation to the Subadviser or to increase or reduce the Fund's net market or investment exposure or exposure to a particular issuer, sector or industry, including by employing leverage. Absolute may exercise its discretion over unallocated assets or may allocate to itself assets previously allocated to the Subadviser at any time. Absolute has the discretion to remove the Subadviser, or subject to board approval, add new subadvisers at any time. See "The Adviser and Subadviser."

Absolute or the Subadviser may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including when a company's fundamental outlook deteriorates because of valuation and price considerations, for risk management purposes, or when a company is deemed to be misallocating capital. In addition, Absolute or the Subadviser may sell a position in order to meet shareholder redemptions.

From time to time, the Subadviser or its strategies may not be available for investment by the Fund due to, for example, such reasons as investment minimums, capacity limitations, regulatory limitations or other imposed constraints. Accordingly, the Fund may invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities or other cash instruments until Fund assets reach appropriate scale for optimal allocation.

To manage risk or enhance return (including through leverage), the Fund may invest in derivatives. Some derivatives, such as exchange-traded futures and options on securities, commodities and indexes are standardized contracts that can readily be bought or sold, and whose market values are published daily. Non-standardized derivatives, such as

swaps, tend to be more complex and harder to value. The Fund may invest in forwards, futures and options contracts and in equity, interest rate, index, credit default swap agreements and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund may invest in futures contracts on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund may invest in options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures.

The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector including the Financials Sector and Consumer Discretionary Sector.

The Fund seeks to pursue the following principal investment strategies: Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies, Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies, and Long/Short or Hedged Equity Strategies.

Opportunistic and Long-Biased Equity Strategies seek to capitalize on undervalued equity securities (common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, rights and sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”)) or on positive market trends and may invest in certain securities markets, industries, company sizes, or U.S. or foreign (in the case of ADRs) geographical areas. The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). Strategies are primarily managed for absolute return and Subadvisers typically assess risk and opportunity on an absolute, not an index-relative basis, by focusing on relatively few investments that a Subadviser believes are undervalued and either offer a margin-of-safety or high growth opportunities. Strategies may utilize short sales, options and futures and forward contracts to implement selective hedging and manage risk exposure. Strategies may also focus on special situations or events, including distressed equities.

“Distress” generally refers to some kind of stress surrounding the company and or/security. In Absolute’s or a Subadviser’s opinion, this typically occurs when a company’s security price has declined significantly due to fundamental issues that may result in bankruptcy. The Fund may invest in distressed companies when it believes the security price of these companies becomes so low that they represent a good value. The risk associated with distressed equities is that the market does not recognize the value and price continues to decline despite the value in the price/valuation. See “Distressed Investments Risk,” below, for more information about the risks involved with investments in the securities of financially distressed issuers.

Long/Short Equity or Market Neutral Strategies attempt to neutralize exposure to general domestic market risk by primarily investing in common stocks that are undervalued and short selling stocks that are considered to be overvalued. Strategies may attempt to realize a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities (relative value or value arbitrage) or may utilize quantitative factors to measure investment attractiveness among securities. Other qualitative and quantitative factors such as quality and momentum may be considered. Subadvisers intend to maintain approximately equal value or beta exposure in long and short positions, which normally will be obtained through short sales, in order to offset the effects of general stock market movements.

Long/Short Hedged Equity Strategies invest in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to minimize overall market risk or take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales, futures or options. Strategies may use futures or options to hedge risk, increase or reduce the Fund’s investment exposure or obtain leverage. Long and short positions may not be invested in equal dollars and, as such, may not seek to neutralize general market risks. At times, the Fund may have a long bias or a net short bias in equity sensitive investments.

Options Contracts Options may be effected on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market. A call option is a contract under which the purchaser of the call option, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the security or commodity underlying the option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. The writer of the call option, who receives the premium, has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or commodity against payment of the exercise price. The Fund may buy or write put and call options on securities, indexes and futures contracts. A put option gives its purchaser, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying security or commodity at a specified price during the term of the option. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy, upon exercise of the option, the underlying security or commodity at the exercise price. An index cash option involves the delivery of cash equal to the difference between the exercise price and the closing price of an index. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. The amount of a premium received or paid for an option is based upon certain factors including the market price of the underlying security or commodity, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security or commodity, the option period and interest rates.

Futures Contracts Futures contracts may be used for leveraging or hedging purposes. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make, delivery of cash, securities or commodities, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. An index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and at the price designated by the futures contract. A treasury futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept and the other party agrees to make delivery of a U.S. Treasury security, as called for in the agreement at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. Treasury futures contracts are used by the Fund to manage credit risk. Generally, futures contracts are closed out or rolled over prior to their expiration date.

Swap Agreements Swap agreements may be used for hedging or leveraging purposes. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the return on, or the increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. A swap contract may not be assigned without the consent of the counterparty. Credit default swaps (“CDS”) enable an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as an issuer’s failure to make timely payments on debt securities, bankruptcy or a restructuring. CDS are structured so that the “buyer” must pay the “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the CDS provided no event of default by a selected entity (or entities) has occurred. In event of a default, the seller must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. The Fund may act as a buyer or seller of CDS. CDS involve greater risk than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly.

Forward Contracts The Fund may use forward contracts to lock in an exchange rate for certain of its portfolio securities or to increase the Fund’s exposure to a currency that Absolute or a Subadviser believes is going to rise relative to the U.S. dollar. Thus, forward contracts may be used by the Fund for hedging or specialty purposes. Forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted and will cause the Fund to sustain losses.

Absolute intends to limit the Fund’s trading in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, non-deliverable forwards, swaps and cash-settled foreign currency contracts (“Commodity Interests”) to comply with one of the two alternative limitations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission’s amended Regulation 4.5 and claim an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) with respect to the Fund. The Fund therefore will not be subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. Complying with the limitations may restrict Absolute’s ability to use Commodity Interests as part of the Fund’s investment strategies, though Absolute expects to be able to execute the Fund’s strategies within the limitations. Additional information regarding the Fund’s investments in Commodity Interests may be found in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

Absolute may also allocate the Fund’s portfolio across additional strategies and investment styles that Absolute believes are complementary and, when combined, will produce risk-adjusted returns.

Global and Emerging Market Strategies seek to take advantage of investment opportunities that are believed to have the highest probability of success (long investment) or failure (short investment). Subadvisers may invest in equity, fixed income, currencies, precious metals or commodities in domestic or international, including high-growth emerging-markets. Strategies may utilize individual securities, ETFs, and other exchange-traded products, options and swaps linked to major market, sector or country indices, fixed-income securities, currencies and commodities. Certain of these investments may be designed to manage the Fund’s exposure, which may be for hedging or speculative purposes, to one or more currencies. Strategies may invest in a limited number of securities, issuers, industries, futures, or countries which may result in higher volatility.

Special Situations Strategies involve making evaluations and predictions about both the likelihood that a particular event, such as a merger, acquisition, bankruptcy or other significant event in the life of a company, will occur and the impact such event will have on the value of the company’s securities. Subadvisers may focus on relatively few investments believed to be undervalued and may invest in securities of companies involved in special situations, including companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts, tender offers, work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bank loans, bankruptcies, exchanges and similar transactions. Such investments may involve a long-term time horizon as well as idiosyncratic event risk. In addition to common stock, strategies may invest in warrants, options and credit default swaps and the Fund may act as a buyer or seller of credit default swaps.

The strategies and investment techniques employed by the Subadvisers in the aggregate, seek to produce capital appreciation while managing risk exposure. Although the Fund is not a hedge fund, such strategies are more commonly associated with hedge funds. These strategies may attempt to exploit disparities or inefficiencies in markets, geographical areas, and companies; take advantage of security mispricings or anticipated price movements; and/or benefit from cyclical themes and relationships. Such strategies may have low sensitivity to traditional markets because they seek investment opportunities and risks that are unrelated to traditional markets.

To manage risk or enhance return (including through leverage), the Fund may invest in derivatives. Some derivatives, such as exchange-traded futures and options on securities, commodities and indexes are standardized contracts that can readily be bought or sold, and whose market values are published daily. Non-standardized derivatives, such as swaps, tend to be more complex and harder to value. The Fund may invest in forwards, futures and options contracts and in equity, interest rate, index, credit default swap agreements and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund may invest in futures contracts on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund may invest in options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures.

Other Strategies Pursuant to any of the above-described strategies, the Fund may trade frequently and may invest in a wide range of instruments, markets and asset classes in domestic and foreign markets. Investments generally include equity securities, fixed income securities and derivatives.

- The Fund may invest in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad, including convertible, private placement/restricted, initial public offering (“IPOs”) and emerging market securities, with certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in ADRs. The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs.
- The Fund may invest opportunistically in fixed income securities of any credit quality and maturity, including those with fixed or variable terms and those of defaulted/distressed issuers and bank loans. These securities can be rated below investment grade (i.e., “junk bonds”) and thus rated below Baa3 by Moody’s, BBB- by S&P or BBB-by Fitch Ratings Ltd. or unrated and securities in default.
- The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments that have a value that depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. The most common types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are forwards, options, futures and swaps contracts. The Fund’s forward contracts include forward currency contracts. The Fund’s swap agreements may include equity, interest rate, index and credit default and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund’s futures contracts may include futures on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund’s options contracts may include options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures. The Fund may purchase or write options. The Fund may invest in derivatives to hedge or reduce its exposure to a portfolio asset or risk, to obtain leverage for speculative purposes, to manage cash and/or as a substitute for taking a position in the reference asset or to gain exposure to certain asset classes, in which case the derivatives may have economic characteristics similar to those of the reference asset and the Fund’s investment in the derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest a certain percentage of its net assets in instruments with such characteristics. Leverage generally involves the use of debt by the Fund to finance the purchase of investments and results in the Fund controlling substantially more assets than it has equity in an effort to increase returns. The Fund may also obtain leverage by investing an amount equivalent to short sale proceeds.

Temporary Defensive Position. In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective and/or strategies and may invest, without limitation, in cash or high-quality cash equivalents (including money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker’s acceptances and time deposits). A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive position.

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve positive absolute risk-adjusted returns over the long-term with low volatility when compared to traditional market indices. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a vote of shareholders. The Fund, however, will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice prior to making any changes to the investment objective.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of convertible securities issued by both U.S. and foreign companies. These convertible securities are typically debt securities or preferred stocks that can be exchanged for, or converted automatically to, common stock. Although the Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, the Fund expects to invest primarily in small- and mid-capitalization companies. For these purposes, the Fund considers small capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization of less than \$2 billion at the time of investment and mid-capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$10 billion at the time of investment.

Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities and hedging the equity risk inherent in such securities by selling short the common stock into which the securities may be converted. In so doing, the Fund is designed to provide investors with a source of alternative income and returns from investments in interest and dividend-paying convertible securities and trading based on the pricing inefficiencies of the options embedded in the convertible securities.

The Fund may invest, long or short, in securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad. The securities in which the Fund typically takes a long position include convertible bonds, such as private placement/restricted and Rule 144A securities and contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"), which are fixed-income instruments that are convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. As part of its convertible arbitrage strategy, the Fund typically invests in short equity positions against a long convertible position of the same issuer, which may include shorting the common stock of such issuer, or shorting certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs, and may utilize treasury futures to manage interest rate risk.

Absolute analyzes the return potential and the default risk of the convertible securities when investing the Fund's portfolio. In this regard, Absolute generally considers an issuer's financial soundness, ability to make interest and dividend payments, earnings and cash flow forecast and quality of management. Absolute also takes into account the price at which the convertible security is trading, as well as the risk/reward profile of the security in light of such valuation considerations.

The Fund's convertible arbitrage strategy is intended to offer investors the potential for yield and capital appreciation with less risk than traditional equity indices due to the convertible securities being hedged by shorting the underlying common stock. Consistent with the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategy, the Fund's Adviser views the Fund's strategy as a low volatility strategy that is intended to achieve fixed-income-like returns with lower equity market risk by managing a portfolio that it believes will exhibit less volatility over full market cycles.

The Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities with individual ratings ranging from BB+ to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the portfolio is typically below investment grade. Such "junk bonds" typically are rated Bal or below by Moody's, BB+ or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, Absolute believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

Absolute may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including when a company's fundamental outlook deteriorates because of valuation and price considerations, for risk management purposes, or when a company is deemed to be misallocating capital. In addition, Absolute may sell a position in order to meet shareholder redemptions.

The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector including the Information Technology Sector, Healthcare Sector, Consumer Discretionary Sector, or Industrials Sector.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Non-Principal Strategies. In addition to the principal strategies, the Fund may also invest in several other types of financial instruments that Absolute believes are complimentary and, when combined, will produce risk-adjusted returns.

- The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality and maturity, including those with fixed and variable terms. These securities can be rated below investment grade (i.e., “junk bonds”) and thus rated Baa3 or below by Moody’s, BBB- or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch Ratings Ltd. or unrated and securities in default.
- The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments that have a value that depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. The most common types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are forwards, options, futures and swaps contracts. The Fund’s forward contracts may include forward currency contracts. The Fund’s swap agreements may include equity, interest rate, index, credit default and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund’s futures contracts may include futures on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund’s options contracts may include options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures. The Fund may purchase or write options. The Fund may invest in derivatives to hedge or reduce its exposure to a portfolio asset or risk, to obtain leverage for speculative purposes, to manage cash and/or as a substitute for taking a position in the reference asset or to gain exposure to certain asset classes, in which case the derivatives may have economic characteristics similar to those of the reference asset and the Fund’s investment in the derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest a certain percentage of its net assets in instruments with such characteristics. Leverage generally involves the use of debt by the Fund to finance the purchase of investments and results in the Fund controlling substantially more assets than it has equity in an effort to increase returns. The Fund may also obtain leverage by investing an amount equivalent to short sale proceeds.

Temporary Defensive Position. In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective and/or strategies and may invest, without limitation, in cash or high-quality cash equivalents (including money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker’s acceptances and time deposits). A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive position.

Absolute Flexible Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve positive absolute risk-adjusted returns over the long-term with low volatility when compared to traditional market indices. The Fund’s investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a vote of shareholders. The Fund, however, will provide shareholders with at least 60 days’ notice prior to making any changes to the investment objective.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of convertible securities issued by both U.S. and foreign companies. The convertible securities in which the Fund invests are typically debt securities or preferred stocks that can be exchanged for, or converted automatically to, common stock. Although the Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization, the Fund expects to invest primarily in small- and mid-capitalization companies. For these purposes, the Fund considers small capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization of less than \$2 billion at the time of investment and mid-capitalization companies to be those with a market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$10 billion at the time of investment. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector from time to time, including the Financials Sector and Consumer Discretionary Sector.

The Fund’s strategy generally involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities and, at times, hedging all or a portion of the equity risk inherent in such securities by selling short the common stock into which the securities may be converted. The stock short is referred to as an “equity hedge”. This strategy, when hedged, is designed to take advantage of pricing inefficiencies while providing market neutral investment returns. When the convertible arbitrage strategy is not applied, or if the convertible arbitrage strategy is applied to a lesser extent, the underlying security is expected to show stronger correlation to the broader equity markets. Absolute considers, among other things, the valuations, appreciation potential, and downside risks of the equity and credit components underlying each convertible

security in the Fund's portfolio when determining the extent to which the equity component underlying a convertible security is hedged. Absolute retains ultimate discretion when deciding the extent to which the Fund's portfolio may or may not be hedged and, as such, the portfolio positioning and the Fund's strategy are likely to be more actively managed as compared to a consistent convertible arbitrage approach.

The Fund may invest, long or short, in securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad. The securities in which the Fund typically takes a long position include convertible bonds, such as private placement/restricted and Rule 144A securities and contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"), which are fixed-income instruments that are convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. As part of its strategy, the Fund may invest in short equity positions against a long convertible position of the same issuer, which may include shorting the common stock of such issuer, or shorting certain exposures to non-U.S. issuers obtained through investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund may also invest in pooled investment vehicles, including other registered investment companies and ETFs, and may utilize treasury futures to manage interest rate risk.

Absolute analyzes the appreciation potential of the common stock underlying the convertible securities and the default risk of the convertible securities when investing the Fund's portfolio. In this regard, Absolute generally considers an issuer's financial soundness, ability to make interest and dividend payments, earnings and cash flow forecast and quality of management. Absolute also takes into account the price at which the convertible security is trading, as well as the risk/reward profile of the security in light of such valuation considerations.

The Fund's strategy is intended to offer investors the potential for yield and capital appreciation if the underlying common stock moves higher, with lower volatility than traditional equity indices. Consistent with the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategy, the Fund's Adviser views Fund's strategy as a low volatility strategy that is intended to achieve fixed-income-like returns with lower equity market risk by managing a portfolio that it believes will exhibit less volatility over full market cycles.

The Fund's strategy differs from most convertible arbitrage strategies in that the Fund may own convertible securities outright (unhedged) or with a partial equity hedge (arbitraged), by selling the same company's underlying common stock short. The degree of hedging with respect to a particular investment, if any, will depend on the equity sensitivity desired by the Fund's Adviser at that particular time based on market conditions.

The Fund may also invest in below investment grade securities with individual ratings ranging from BB+ to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the portfolio is typically below investment grade. Such "junk bonds" typically are rated Bal or below by Moody's, BB+ or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, Absolute believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

Absolute may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including when a company's fundamental outlook deteriorates because of valuation and price considerations, for risk management purposes, or when a company is deemed to be misallocating capital. In addition, Absolute may sell a position in order to meet shareholder redemptions.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

Non-Principal Strategies. In addition to the principal strategies, the Fund may also invest in several other types of financial instruments that Absolute believes are complimentary and, when combined, will produce risk-adjusted returns.

- The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality and maturity, including those with fixed and variable terms. These securities can be rated below investment grade (i.e., "junk bonds") and thus rated Bal or below by Moody's, BBB- or below by S&P or BB+ or below by Fitch Ratings Ltd. or unrated and securities in default.
- The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments that have a value that depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. The most common types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are forwards, options, futures and swaps contracts. The Fund's forward contracts may include forward currency contracts. The Fund's swap agreements may include equity, interest rate, index, credit default and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund's futures contracts may include futures on securities, commodities, and securities indices. The Fund's options contracts may include options on securities, securities indices, commodities and futures. The Fund may purchase or write options. The Fund may invest in derivatives to hedge or reduce its exposure to a portfolio asset or risk, to obtain leverage for speculative purposes, to manage

cash and/or as a substitute for taking a position in the reference asset or to gain exposure to certain asset classes, in which case the derivatives may have economic characteristics similar to those of the reference asset and the Fund's investment in the derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest a certain percentage of its net assets in instruments with such characteristics. Leverage generally involves the use of debt by the Fund to finance the purchase of investments and results in the Fund controlling substantially more assets than it has equity in an effort to increase returns. The Fund may also obtain leverage by investing an amount equivalent to short sale proceeds.

Temporary Defensive Position. In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective and/or strategies and may invest, without limitation, in cash or high-quality cash equivalents (including money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and time deposits). A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive position.

DETAILS REGARDING PRINCIPAL AND NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

This section includes additional information about each Fund’s investment risks.

A Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio. You could lose money on your investment in a Fund, and a Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that a Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

	Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund	Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund	Absolute Flexible Fund
<i>Principal Risks</i>			
ADR Risk	X	X	X
Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk	X		
Convertible Arbitrage Risk		X	X
Convertible Securities Risk	X	X	X
Contingent Convertible Securities Risk	X	X	X
Counterparty Risk	X	X	X
Currency Risk		X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X
Hedging Risk	X	X	X
Leverage and Volatility Risk	X	X	X
Equity Risk	X	X	X
Fixed-Income Securities Risk		X	X
Credit Risk	X	X	X
Interest Rate Risk		X	X
Prepayment and Extension Risk		X	X
Foreign Investments Risk	X	X	X
Forward and Futures Contracts Risk	X		X
Portfolio Turnover Risk	X		
High-Yield Securities Risk		X	X
Information Technology Sector Risk		X	X
Large Capitalization Company Risk	X		
Large Shareholder Risk		X	X
Leverage Risk	X	X	X
Liquidity Risk	X	X	X

Management Risk	X	X	X
Market and Geopolitical Risk	X	X	X
Money Market Fund Risk		X	X
Multi-Manager Risk	X		
Options Risk	X		
Preferred Stock Risk	X	X	X
Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk	X	X	X
Rights and Warrants Risk	X		
Sector Concentration Risk	X	X	X
Short Sale Risk	X	X	X
Small and Mid-Sized Capitalization Company Risk	X	X	X
Swap Contracts Risk	X		
Value Style Risk	X		
<i>Non-Principal Risks</i>			
Commodities Risk	X		
Currency Risk	X		
Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk	X	X	X
Distressed Investments Risk	X		
Emerging Markets Risk	X		
Event Driven and Special Situations Strategies Risk	X		
Financials Sector Risk	X	X	X
Healthcare Sector Risk			
High-Yield Securities Risk			
Industrials Sector Risk			
Initial Public Offering Risk	X		
Money Market Fund Risk	X		
Mortgage-Related Securities Risk		X	
Multi-Manager Risk		X	X
Precious Metals Risk	X		
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk	X		
Restricted Securities Risk	X		

Treasury Inflation and Protected Securities Risk		X	
Variable and Floating Interest Rate Risk	X		

ADR Risk. Investing in ADRs may involve risks relating to political, economic or regulatory conditions in foreign countries where the underlying securities are traded. These risks include political and financial instability, less liquidity, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and increased price volatility. The underlying securities are typically denominated (or quoted) in a currency other than U.S. dollars. The securities underlying ADRs may trade on foreign exchanges at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading. As a result, the value of ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities and may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading. Unsponsored ADRs may involve additional risks, and their prices may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored ADRs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk. The Fund risks achieving lower returns and potential lost opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and ability to achieve its investment objective. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising.

Commodities Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities-related instruments are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events. Factors that may significantly affect the prices of commodities include, but are not limited to: changes in overall market movements, resource availability, commodity price volatility, speculation in the commodities markets, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and investment and trading activities in commodities.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The Fund’s performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Consumer discretionary products and services are non-essential products and services whose demand tends to increase as consumers’ disposable income increases, such as automobiles, apparel, electronics, home furnishings, and travel and leisure products and services. Investments in this sector can be significantly affected by the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, competition, and consumer confidence. Success can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products. The prices of raw materials fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including changes in government agricultural support programs, exchange rates, import and export controls, changes in international agricultural and trading policies and seasonal and weather conditions. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may also have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Convertible Arbitrage Risk. Convertible arbitrage involves purchasing a portfolio of convertible securities, generally convertible bonds, and hedging a portion of the equity risk by selling short the underlying common stock. Employing arbitrage and alternative strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities may not play out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund as it unwinds failed trades. Convertible arbitrage is further subject to special risks, including the risk of default in interest or principal payments, which could result in a loss of income to the Fund, or a decline in the market value of the securities.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities entail some of the risks of both equity and debt securities, such as credit risk, market events risk, and counterparty risk. While fixed-income securities generally have a priority claim on a corporation’s assets over that of common stock, some of the convertible securities which the Fund may hold are high-yield/high-risk securities that are subject to special risks, including the risk of default in interest or principal payments which could result in a loss of income from or a decline in the market value of, the securities. In addition, convertible securities often display a degree of market price volatility that is comparable to common stocks. The credit risk associated with convertible securities generally is reflected by their ratings by organizations such as Moody’s or S&P or a similar determination of creditworthiness by a Subadviser. The market value of convertible securities may change based on changes in the issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of the issuer’s

creditworthiness. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities.

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk. Contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”) are hybrid debt securities that are a form of preferred securities. Cocos are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain “triggers.” The triggers are generally linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution’s continued viability as a going-concern if the conversion trigger were not exercised. CoCos’ unique equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The occurrence of a conversion event is inherently unpredictable and depends on many factors, some of which will be outside the issuer’s control. Because of the uncertainty regarding whether a conversion event will occur, it may be difficult to predict when, if at all, a CoCo will be converted to equity, and a fund may suffer losses as a result.
- CoCos may have no stated maturity and fully discretionary coupons. This means coupon (*i.e.*, interest) payments can be canceled at the banking institution’s discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses, without causing a default.
- CoCos are usually issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment. If an issuer liquidates, dissolves or winds-up before a conversion to equity has occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos (such as a fund) against the issuer generally rank junior to the claims of holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer’s underlying equity securities after a conversion event (*i.e.*, a “trigger”), each holder will be further subordinated.
- The value of CoCos is unpredictable and is influenced by many factors including, without limitation: the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer’s applicable capital ratios; supply and demand for CoCos; general market conditions and available liquidity; and economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer’s decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside a fund’s control, and a fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may enter into financial instruments or transactions with a counterparty. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, jeopardizing the value of a Fund’s investment. A Fund may experience significant delays in recovering an investment in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding and recover only a limited amount or none of its investment in such circumstances.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund invests in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. As a result, the Fund’s investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund. The value of foreign securities can change rapidly and unexpectedly. Suitable hedging instruments may not be available for all foreign currencies.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that have a value which depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may result in investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest; in other words, a small investment in a derivative may have a large impact on the Fund’s performance. Derivatives can create leverage, which can magnify the impact of a decline in the value of the reference instrument underlying the derivative, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses, including, for

example, where the Fund may be called upon to deliver a security it does not own. Derivatives can be difficult to value and may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives may involve fees, commissions, or other costs that may reduce the Fund's gains (if any) from the derivatives. Derivatives that have margin requirements involve the risk that if the Fund has insufficient cash or eligible margin securities to meet daily variation margin requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The Fund may remain obligated to meet margin requirements until a derivatives position is closed. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the reference instruments, and those differences may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxable distributions payable to shareholders. The successful use of derivatives generally depends on the Subadviser's ability to predict market movements.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and general market risks. The Fund's use of derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater or different risks including the following:

Correlation Risk is the risk that derivative instruments may be mispriced or improperly valued and that changes in value of the derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset or security.

Credit Risk is the risk associated with the use of credit derivatives, which is a highly specialized activity that involves strategies and risks different than those with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If Absolute or the Subadviser is incorrect in its forecast of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors, the Fund's investment performance would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Moreover, even if Absolute or the Subadviser is correct in its forecast, there is a risk that a credit derivative position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged. The Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction and may be significant.

Hedging Risk is the risk that derivative instruments used to hedge against an opposite position may offset losses, but they also may offset gains. Hedges may not be perfect and typically include expenses.

Volatility Risk is the risk that, because the Fund may use some derivatives that involve economic leverage, this economic leverage will increase the volatility of a derivative instrument, as they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the reference asset.

Distressed Investments Risk. The Fund's distressed debt strategy of investing in instruments involving loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, non-performing, sub-performing and sub-prime mortgage loans, many of which are not publicly traded, may involve a substantial degree of risk. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for these instruments. The prices of such instruments may be extremely volatile. Valuing such instruments may be difficult, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of them may be greater than normally expected. If a Subadviser's evaluation of a distressed security should prove incorrect, the Fund may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment, or it may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment. Moreover, because issuers of distressed securities are typically in a weak financial condition, the likelihood of default is high, in which case the Fund may lose its entire investment in such defaulted securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems than more developed foreign markets. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries and security issuers may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market securities also tend to be less liquid. Investments in emerging markets countries may be affected by government policies that restrict foreign investment in certain issues or industries. Investments in emerging market securities may be more volatile than investments in developed countries, and such securities may be subject to abrupt and severe price declines. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Equity Risk. Equity securities, including common stocks, convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants and sponsored and unsponsored ADRs, and REITs may decline in value because of changes in price of a particular holding or a broad stock market decline. These fluctuations could be a drastic movement or a sustained trend. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer of a security, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, or broader economic or market events, including changes in interest rates. Common stocks in general are subject to the risk of an issuer liquidating or declaring bankruptcy, in which case the claims of owners of the issuer's debt securities and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of common stockholders.

Event-Driven and Special Situations Strategies Risk. Special situations and event-driven strategies are inherently speculative in nature. Any investment made pursuant to this strategy is subject to the risk of complete loss. Investments pursuant to special situations and event driven strategies require predictions about the likelihood of a corporate event and its impact on a company, which may be inaccurate. The anticipated event and/or impact of the event may never be realized, and losses may result. A contemplated corporate transaction may never occur, may take more time than is expected or may result in the distribution of a new, less valuable security in place of the security (or derivative) purchased by the Fund. In addition, certain events, such as emergence from, or restructuring as a result of, bankruptcy, carry additional risks, and the securities of such companies may be more likely to lose value than the securities of more stable companies. It also may be difficult to obtain complete financial information about companies involved in certain situations and management of such companies may be addressing a situation with which it has little experience. If a transaction does not occur, the Fund may have to sell securities purchased pursuant to this strategy at a loss. The performance of these strategies may be expected to fluctuate from period to period; thus, the results generated by the strategy in one period will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected from the strategy in future periods.

Financials Sector Risk. The Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, recent or future regulation of any individual financial company, or recent or future regulation of the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The value of fixed-income (debt) securities depends generally on an issuer's credit rating and the interest rate of the security. Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the following risks:

Call Risk. An issuer may call (or redeem) a fixed-income investment prior to maturity. This often happens when prevailing interest rates are lower than the rate specified for the fixed-income investment. If a fixed-income investment is called early, the Fund may not be able to benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed-income investments experience when interest rates decline. Additionally, the Fund would likely have to reinvest the payoff proceeds at current yields, which are likely to be lower than the fixed-income investment in which the Fund originally invested, resulting in a decline in income.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able or willing to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation.

Credit Spread Risk. Credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in each security's respective credit quality) may increase when market participants believe that bonds generally have a greater risk of default. Increasing credit spreads may reduce the market values of the Fund's securities. Credit spreads often increase more for lower-rated and unrated securities than for investment-grade securities. In addition, when credit spreads increase, reductions in market value will generally be greater for longer-maturity securities.

Duration Risk. Prices of fixed income securities with longer effective durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective durations.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of fixed income securities in which the Fund invests and, thus, the Fund's net asset value, can be expected to vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Fluctuations in the market value of fixed income securities subsequent to their acquisition will not affect cash income from such securities but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. As interest rates decline, the issuers of certain types of fixed income securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund (or an underlying fund) to reinvest in lower yielding securities. As interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of fixed income securities, locking in below- market interest rates and reducing the value of these securities. There is a greater risk that the Fund will lose money due to prepayment and extension risks when the Fund invests in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Variable and Floating Interest Rate Risk. Floating and variable rate securities provide for adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations typically provide that interest rates are adjusted

based upon an interest or market rate adjustment as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event-based, such as based on a change in the prime rate. Because of the interest rate adjustment feature, floating and variable rate securities provide an investor with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, although the investor will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of floating and variable rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in floating and variable rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed-income securities. Floating and variable rate securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Fund's ability to sell the securities at any given time. Such securities also may lose value.

Foreign Investments Risk. The value of foreign investments may be affected by risks in addition to those affecting domestic investments, including the imposition of new or amended government regulations, changes in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and another country, political and economic instability, the imposition or tightening of exchange controls or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital or nationalization, trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.) and/or increased taxation or confiscation of investors' assets. Investments in securities of foreign issuers are subject to the risk that an issuer's securities may not reflect the issuer's condition because there is not sufficient publicly available information about the issuer. This risk may be greater for investments in issuers in emerging or developing markets due to lower liquidity and higher likelihood of hyperinflation and currency devaluations. The Fund may have limited or no legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain foreign securities. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate. Investments in securities of foreign issuers are subject to fluctuations in the value of the issuer's local currency relative to the U.S. dollar and may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes. Trading in foreign markets typically involves higher expense than trading in the United States. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment or delivery of securities.

Forward and Futures Contracts Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (i) the imperfect correlation between the price of the contract and the change in value of the underlying asset or index; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close such a contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and other economic factors; (v) the possibility that the counterparty to a forward contract will default in the performance of its obligations; and (vi) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell investments to meet daily variation margin requirements on a futures contract, and the Fund may have to sell investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Index futures based upon a narrower index of securities may present greater risks than futures based on broad market indices, as narrower indices are more susceptible to rapid and extreme fluctuations as a result of changes in the value of a small number of securities.

Healthcare Sector Risk. The profitability of companies in the healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, government reimbursement for medical expenses, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services, limited product lines, increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services and product liability claims. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of a company's patent may adversely affect that company's profitability. Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in pricing pressure, including price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence. Many new products in the healthcare sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, which may be time consuming and costly and with no guarantee that the product will come to market.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher costs, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. In addition, higher portfolio turnover may result in the acceleration of capital gains and the recognition of greater levels of short-term capital gains, which are taxed at ordinary federal income tax rates when distributed to shareholders.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Investments in "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds" are inherently speculative and have a greater risk of default than investments in investment-grade fixed-income securities. High-Yield securities are speculative. Issuers of below investment-grade fixed-income securities are more likely to encounter and be materially

affected by financial difficulties that may cause the issuer to default or otherwise become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security. Rising interest rates may compound such difficulties and reduce an issuer's ability to repay principal and interest. If an issuer defaults, a below investment-grade fixed-income security could lose all of its value, be renegotiated at a lower interest rate or principal amount or become illiquid. Below investment-grade fixed-income securities may be less liquid and more volatile than investment-grade fixed-income securities and may be more difficult to value or sell. Furthermore, securities rated below investment-grade frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems the bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

Industrials Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the industrials sector, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this sector rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The information technology sector includes, for example, internet, semiconductor, software, hardware, and technology equipment companies. Information technology companies face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. This sector can be affected by, among other things, the supply and demand for specific products and services, the pace of technological development, and government regulation.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Large company stock risk is the risk that stocks of larger companies may underperform relative to those of small and mid-sized companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Large Shareholder Risk. To the extent that a large number of shares of the Fund is held by a single shareholder (e.g., an institutional investor), the Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by that shareholder of all or a large portion of its Fund shares will require the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices or otherwise disrupt the Fund's operations.

Leverage Risk. Leverage transactions, including futures contracts, selling securities short, swap contracts, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, create the risk of magnified capital losses. The use of leverage may increase (or decrease) the Fund's return when the Fund earns a greater (or lesser) return on leveraged investments than the cost of the leverage. The effect of leverage on the Fund's returns may be magnified by market movements or changes in the cost of leveraging. Changes in interest rates and similar economic factors could cause the relationship between the cost of leveraging and the yield on leveraged investments to change in a manner that is unfavorable for the Fund. The Fund's current investment income may not be sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, and it may be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inopportune time. Leverage may exaggerate the effect of a change in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, causing the Fund to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. Leverage may also involve the creation of liability that requires the Fund to pay interest. The Fund will, where required, reduce leverage risk by either segregating an equal amount of liquid assets or "covering" the transactions that introduce such risk.

Liquidity Risk. Less liquid and restricted securities may have no active trading market, limitations on resale, and the Fund may have to register a restricted security in order to dispose of it, resulting in expense and delay. Restricted and illiquid securities are extremely difficult to value and are not subject to disclosure or other investor protection requirements. The Fund may not be able to dispose of restricted, thinly traded, or illiquid securities promptly and/or may only be able to do so at substantial discounts. As a result, the Fund may experience difficulty satisfying redemption requests. Significant positions in other instruments, including those in which there is low trading volume, also may be difficult for the Fund to liquidate and result in losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, and its performance will reflect Absolute's and the Subadviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the Fund's investment objective. Investments selected by Absolute for the Fund may not perform to expectations. This could result in the Fund's underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives. Further, the Fund's performance may deviate from overall market returns to a greater degree than funds that do not employ a similar strategy.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. General market risk is the risk that the market value of a security may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time. General market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. The market's daily movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which the securities trade. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. The securities purchased by the Fund may experience large price swings and potential for loss.

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the responses taken by many governments has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings, disruption and delays in healthcare services, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, temporary store closures, social distancing, government ordered curfews and business closures, disruptions to supply chains and consumer activity, shortages, highly volatile financial markets, and negative impacts, in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant event described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic shutdown, which may impact your Fund investment. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies and capital markets of many nations or the entire global economy, as well as individual companies, entire sectors, and securities and commodities markets (including liquidity), in ways that may not necessarily be foreseen at the present time. COVID-19 and other health crises in the future may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks, and its impact in developing or emerging market countries may be greater due to less established health care systems. The duration and ultimate impact of the current outbreak is still not known. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

In addition, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, significantly amplifying already existing geopolitical tensions. The United States and many other countries have instituted various economic sanctions against Russian individuals and entities (including corporate and banking). The extent and duration of the military action, sanctions imposed, and other punitive action taken and resulting future market disruptions in Europe and globally cannot be easily predicted but could be significant and have a severe adverse effect on Russia and Europe in general, including significant negative impacts on the economy.

Money Market Fund Risk. Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk. Mortgage-related (and other asset-backed) securities represent interest in pools of mortgages (or other assets). Mortgage-Related Securities can have a fixed or adjustable interest rate. The Fund may also invest in debt securities that are issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Investments in these securities involve credit risk as they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The Fund may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") or collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CMOs and CDOs are each divided into classes, which are referred to as "tranches." Certain such tranches have priority over other tranches. With respect to CMOs, each tranche's priority is generally with respect to payment of principal. With respect to CDOs, each tranche's priority is generally with respect to the payment of cash flows to

investors, and no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full. The CDO investor's interest in the cash flows of the investment, rather than in its underlying assets, differentiates the CDO from a CMO. The value of such securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or originator of the underlying assets, the creditworthiness of entities that provide supporting letters of credit or other credit enhancements and the market's assessment of the underlying assets. Mortgage-Related Securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that issuers of such securities will prepay their debt when interest rates fall and cause the Fund to have to invest its assets in lower yielding investments. The risk of prepayment is difficult to predict and may result in volatility in the Fund.

Multi-Manager Risk. The methodology by which Absolute allocates Fund assets may not achieve desired results and may cause the Fund to lose money or underperform other funds. In addition, the subadviser(s) make their trading decisions independently, and, as a result, it is possible that one or more subadviser(s) may take positions in the same security or purchase/sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses, and the Fund may incur losses as a result.

Options Risk. The success of the Fund's investment in options depends upon many factors, such as the price of the options, which is a function of interest rates, volatility, dividends, the exercise price, stock price and other market factors. These factors may change rapidly over time. When the Fund writes a covered call option, it assumes the risk that it will have to sell the underlying instrument at an exercise price that may be lower than the market price of the instrument, and it gives up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying instrument above the exercise price. If a call option that the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will experience a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying instrument. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. If a call option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will experience a gain in the amount of the premium it received; however, that gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period.

When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it will have to purchase the underlying instrument at an exercise price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If the market price of the underlying instrument declines, the Fund would expect to suffer a loss. However, the premium the Fund received for writing the put should offset a portion of the decline. There may also be an imperfect correlation between the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective. In addition, each over-the-counter ("OTC") option exposes the Fund to counterparty risk, and Absolute may determine to concentrate any or all of its OTC option transaction with a single counterparty or a small group of counterparties. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund's only recourse will be to pursue contractual remedies against the counterparty, and the Fund may be unsuccessful in its pursuit. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to an OTC options transaction.

Precious Metals Risk. Prices of precious metals and of precious metal-related securities historically have been very volatile. The production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals. Other factors that may affect the prices of precious metals and securities related to them include changes in inflation, the outlook for inflation and changes in industrial and commercial demand for precious metals.

Preferred Stock Risk. If interest rates rise, the dividend on preferred stock may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stock to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions for call or redemption prior to maturity, which can have a negative effect on prices when interest rates decline. Preferred stocks are equity securities because they do not constitute a liability of the issuer and therefore do not offer the same degree of protection of capital or continuation of income as debt securities. Unlike debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. The market prices of preferred stocks are generally more sensitive to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial condition or prospects than are the prices of debt securities. Preferred stock also may be less liquid than common stock. The rights of preferred stock on distribution of an issuer's assets in the event of its liquidation are generally subordinated to the rights associated with an issuer's debt securities. Preferred stock may also be subject to the risk that the issuer is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Registered Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. Other investment companies including mutual funds, ETFs and closed-end funds in which the Funds invest are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, the cost of investing in a Fund may be higher than the cost of investing directly in an underlying fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the underlying funds is subject to its own specific risks, but Absolute expects the principal investments risks of such underlying funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Funds. Additional risks of investing in ETFs and mutual funds are described below:

ETF Risk: ETFs may trade at a discount to the aggregate value of the underlying securities and although expense ratios for ETFs are generally low, frequent trading of ETFs by the Funds can generate brokerage expenses. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Shareholders of the Funds will indirectly be subject to the fees and expenses of the other investment companies or individual ETFs in which the Funds invest.

Management Risk: When the Funds invest in underlying funds there is a risk that the investment advisers of those underlying funds may make investment decisions that are detrimental to the performance of the Funds.

Mutual Fund Risk: Mutual funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, your cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in a mutual fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Mutual funds are also subject management risk because the adviser to the underlying mutual fund may be unsuccessful in meeting a Fund's investment objective and may temporarily pursue strategies which are inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective.

Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk: The market value of ETF shares may differ from their net asset value. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when shares trade at a premium or discount to net asset value.

Strategies Risk: Each underlying funds is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund. These risks could include liquidity risk, sector risk, and foreign currency risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities and commodities.

Exchange Traded Notes Risk: Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk. The Funds may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions agreements. The risks associated with these types of transactions arise if the other party to the agreement defaults or goes bankrupt and a Fund experiences losses or delays in recovering their investments. In a repurchase transaction, a Fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities sold has increased in value relative to the value of the cash or collateral held by a Fund. In the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities purchased by the Fund has decreased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV and may be considered borrowing for some purposes and create the risk of magnified capital losses. The use of leverage may decrease (or increase) the Fund's return when the Fund earns a lesser (or greater) return on leveraged investments than the cost of the leverage. See Leverage Risk for more information.

Restricted Securities Risk. Rule 144A securities, which are restricted securities, may be less liquid investments than registered securities because Rule 144A securities may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. A Rule 144A restricted security carries the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell the security when the portfolio manager considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for Rule 144A securities than for more liquid securities. Although there is a substantial institutional market for Rule 144A securities, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for Rule 144A securities will develop. A restricted security that when purchased was liquid in the institutional markets may subsequently become illiquid.

Rights and Warrants Risk. Rights and warrants may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities

that may be purchased, nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Also, the value of a right or warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a right or warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. If a right or warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the right or warrant. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Fund may invest a higher percentage of its total assets in one or more sectors. The industries that comprise a sector may react similarly to changes in market conditions such as economic, political or regulatory events. Therefore, the value of the Fund's portfolio investments may be more sensitive to such events, which may result in greater risk to the Fund. In addition, the profitability of companies in the financial services industries can also be significantly affected by the cost of capital, changes in interest rates and price competition.

Short Sale Risk. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities by borrowing a security and then selling it. If the price of stocks which the Fund has borrowed and sold to other investors has gone up since the time the Fund borrowed the stocks and sold them, the Fund will lose money on the investment. Although the Fund's gain is limited by the amount for which it sold the borrowed security, its potential loss is unlimited. A mutual fund that engages in short selling is more risky than other mutual funds that do not engage in short selling.

Small and Mid-Sized Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in small and mid-sized capitalization companies may be less liquid, and the prices of such securities may fluctuate more and have a higher degree of volatility than those of larger, more established companies. Securities of small and mid-capitalization companies may be traded in lower volume. The general market may not favor the small and mid-sized companies in which the Fund invests, and as a result the Fund could underperform the general market. Small and mid-sized companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources that make them more susceptible to economic and market setbacks. Additionally, information about these companies may not be readily available. The smaller the company, the greater effect these risks may have on the company's operations and performance, which could have a significant impact on the price of the security. These factors could adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell such securities at a desirable time and price.

Swap Contracts Risk. The Fund may engage in interest rate, currency, and equity swaps and CDSs, and related instruments, which require Absolute or the Subadviser to forecast, among other things, interest rate movements, currency fluctuations, market values and the likelihood of credit event for a securities issuer. Such forecasting is inherently difficult and entails investment risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to eliminate its exposure under an outstanding swap by entering into an offsetting swap, and the Fund may not assign a swap without the consent of the counterparty to it. In addition, each swap exposes the Fund to counterparty risk and Absolute or the Subadviser may determine to concentrate any or all of its swap transactions, including CDS, in a single counterparty or small group of counterparties. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund's only recourse will be to pursue contractual remedies against the counterparty and the Fund may be unsuccessful in such pursuit. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to a swap contract. In addition to counterparty risks, CDS are subject to credit risk on the underlying investment. If the Fund were the buyers of CDS and no event of default occurred, the Fund would lose its entire investment. Similarly, if the Fund were the seller of CDS and an event of default occurred, it would be required to pay its counterparty the value of the CDS, which may cause the Fund to incur a loss on the CDS transaction.

Treasury Inflation and Protected Securities Risk. TIPS are income-generating instruments whose interest and principal payments are adjusted for inflation. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, TIPS may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. The inflation adjustment, which is typically applied monthly to the bond's principal, follows a designated inflation index, such as the consumer price index (CPI). A fixed coupon rate is applied to the inflation adjusted principal so that as inflation rises, both the principal value and the interest payments increase. This adjustment can provide investors with a hedge against inflation, as it helps preserve the purchasing power of their investments. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation protected bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds. TIPS are subject to certain risks, including interest rate risk and deflation risk. TIPS may also be divided into individual zero-coupon instruments for each coupon or principal payment (known as "iSTRIPS"). An iSTRIP of the principal component of a TIPS issue will retain the embedded inflation floor that will allow the holder of that security to receive the greater of the original principal or inflation adjusted principal value at maturity. iSTRIPS may be less liquid than conventional TIPS because they are a small component of the TIPS market.

Value Style Risk. The determination that a stock is undervalued is subjective, the market may not agree, and the stock's price may not rise to what Absolute or Subadviser believes is its full value. The value of the Fund's shares may decline, even if stock prices generally are rising because value stocks may fall out of favor with the market or react differently to market, political and economic developments.

MANAGEMENT

The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund, and Absolute Flexible Fund (each a "Fund"; collectively the "Funds") are each a series of the Unified Series Trust (the "Trust"), an open-end investment company. The Board of Trustees (the "Board") oversees the management of the Funds and meets periodically to review each Fund's performance, monitor investment activities and practices and discuss other matters affecting the Funds. Additional information regarding the Board and the Trust's executive officers may be found in the Funds' SAI, which is available from Absolute's website at www.absoluteadvisers.com.

The Adviser and Subadviser

The Funds' investment adviser is Absolute Investment Advisers, LLC ("Absolute"), 82 S. Barrett Square, Unit 2G, Rosemary Beach, FL 32461. Absolute is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment management services to the Funds. As of June 30, 2025, Absolute had approximately \$1.3 billion of assets under management.

With respect to the Funds, Absolute has claimed an exclusion from regulation with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act and is exempt from registration as a commodity trading adviser under CFTC Regulation 4.14(a)(8).

Subject to the general oversight of the Board, Absolute makes investment decisions for the Funds pursuant to investment management agreements between Absolute and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (each, a "Management Agreement" and together, the "Management Agreements"). Absolute receives a management fee from the Funds at an annual rate equal to 1.40% of the average annual daily net assets of the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and the Absolute Flexible Fund, and 1.00% of the average annual daily net assets of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund under the terms of the Management Agreement. The actual management fee paid to Absolute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 was 1.12%, by the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, 1.03% including recoupments by the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund, and 0.84% by the Absolute Flexible Fund.

Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that the Fund's total annual operating expenses, excluding portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage fees and commissions); taxes; borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short); acquired fund fees and expenses; fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); any administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to a plan adopted by the Board; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; extraordinary expenses (such as litigation expenses, indemnification of Trust officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers); and other expenses that the Trustees agree have not been incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, do not exceed 1.48% of the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund's average daily net assets, 1.20% or 1.45% of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund's average daily net assets of the Institutional Class Shares and Investor Class Shares, respectively, and 1.48% of the Absolute Flexible Fund's average daily net assets. The contractual agreement is in place through at least July 31, 2026 ("Expense Cap") and may not be terminated prior to this date except by the Board upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Absolute. The Expense Cap may only be raised with the consent of the Board of Trustees. Absolute may recoup from the Fund fees waived (other than management fees waived by Absolute related to the Funds' investments in other pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute) and expenses reimbursed by Absolute pursuant to the Expense Cap in the three years following the date the particular waiver/expense payment occurred in connection with the Fund or the Predecessor Fund, but only if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the annual expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver/expense payment and any expense limitation in effect at the time of the recoupment. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement will increase if exclusions from the Expense Cap apply. Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its investment management fees related to any Fund assets invested in pooled vehicles sponsored by Absolute.

The current term of each Management Agreement is one year. The Board may extend each Management Agreement for additional one-year terms. A discussion summarizing the basis on which the Board approved the Management Agreements and sub-advisory agreement between Absolute and the Subadviser is included in the Funds’ Form N-CSR dated September 30, 2023.

Subject to the general oversight of the Board, Absolute delegates the day-to-day management of the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund to the following Subadviser. Absolute retains overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund’s assets.

Subadviser	Investment Strategy
Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC ⁽¹⁾ 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1860 Chicago, IL 60606	Fundamental Long/Short Equity

(1) **Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC** commenced operations in 2003 as Kovitz Investment Group, LLC and provides investment advisory services for corporations, individuals, pension and profit sharing plans and other pooled investment vehicles.

Absolute pays any subadvisory fees out of the fees it receives pursuant to the Management Agreement for the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund. The aggregate amount paid by Absolute to its Subadviser for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, was 0.\$593,953.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Board and its shareholders have approved a “Manager of Managers” structure that permits Absolute to appoint a new subadviser, replace an existing Subadviser, and enter into, materially amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements with other investment managers with respect to the each of the Funds, subject to Board approval but without shareholder approval (the “Manager Of Managers Structure”).

The ability to implement the Manager of Managers Structure with respect to the Funds is pursuant to an exemptive order from the SEC (“Exemptive Relief”). Pursuant to the Exemptive Relief, the Funds are required to notify shareholders of the retention of a new subadviser within 90 days of the hiring of the new subadviser. In the future, Absolute may propose to appoint or replace one or more subadvisers subject to Board approval and applicable shareholder notice requirements.

The Manager of Managers Structure enables the Funds to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of such subadvisory agreements. Under the Manager of Managers Structure, Absolute maintains the ultimate responsibility, subject to the oversight of the Board, to oversee the subadviser and recommend their hiring and replacement. The Manager Of Managers Structure provides Absolute with the discretion to terminate any subadviser and allocate and reallocate the Fund’s assets for management. The Manager of Managers Structure permits disclosure of the fees paid to subadvisers in the aggregate in its registration statement (both as a dollar amount and as a percentage of the Fund’s net assets), but does not permit investment management fees paid by the Funds to be increased without shareholder approval, nor does it change Absolute’s responsibilities to the Funds including responsibility for all advisory services furnished by a subadviser.

Portfolio Managers

Jay Compson is the Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and is responsible for Subadviser selection and overall portfolio construction, allocation, and monitoring of the Fund’s assets. Mr. Compson served as Portfolio Manager of the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund’s Predecessor Fund since it commenced operations in December 2015. Prior to founding Absolute in 2004, Mr. Compson was a Portfolio Manager and Partner at Abington Capital LP, a Boston-based hedge fund. He also spent several years in corporate risk management roles at two investment banks — Lehman Brothers and Tucker Anthony Sutro.

Mr. Compson received his BA degree from Franklin & Marshall College and his MBA in Finance and Management from New York University’s Stern School of Business.

Eric Hage is a Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund and the Absolute Flexible Fund and is responsible for managing the convertible arbitrage portfolio. Mr. Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund’s Predecessor Fund since its inception in August 2017 and has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Absolute Flexible Fund’s Predecessor Fund since its inception in June 2022.

Prior to joining Absolute in 2021, Mr. Hage worked as Chief Investment Officer for Mohican Financial Management, LLC, a previous subadviser for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund's Predecessor Fund.

Prior to founding Mohican in 2002, Mr. Hage spent several years trading and selling convertible securities for investment banks Citigroup, Bear Stearns and Smith Barney. Mr. Hage received his BS degree from Cornell University and his MBA from Columbia Business School.

Daniel Hage is a Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund and the Absolute Flexible Fund and shares responsibility for managing the convertible arbitrage portfolio. Mr. Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund's Predecessor Fund since 2020 and has served as Portfolio Manager of the Absolute Flexible Fund's Predecessor Fund since its inception in June 2022.

Prior to joining Absolute in 2021, Mr. Hage worked as a Principal for Mohican Financial Management, LLC, a previous subadviser for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund's Predecessor Fund.

Prior to joining Mohican in 2002, Mr. Hage spent over seven years brokering and selling convertible securities for CIBC World Markets, Fahnstock & Company and Murphy & Durieu. Mr. Daniel Hage received his BS degree in Business Finance from LeMoyne College and his MBA degree from the University at Albany.

Joel D. Hirsh is a Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and Principal of the Subadviser. Mr. Hirsh has been managing the Fund and, previously, the Predecessor Fund since 2011. He joined Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC in 2006 as an equity analyst. In 2007 his role expanded to Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC, Mr. Hirsh was an equity research analyst for KeyBank Capital Markets, a division of McDonald Investments. Mr. Hirsh graduated from the University of Michigan in 2004 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. Mr. Hirsh is a CFA® Charterholder and a member of the CFA Society of Chicago's Education Advisory Group.

Mark C. Rosland is a Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and a Principal of the Subadviser. Mr. Rosland has been managing the Fund and, previously, the Predecessor Fund since 2011. He joined Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC in 2003 as Financial Advisor and Head Equity Trader, and in 2015 his role expanded to Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC, Mr. Rosland was a financial advisor at Rothschild Investment Corporation. Mr. Rosland graduated from the University of Iowa in 1997 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration.

Mitchell A. Kovitz is a Portfolio Manager for the Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund. He is the Chief Executive Officer, Portfolio Manager and Principal of the Subadviser. Mr. Kovitz has been managing the Fund and, previously, the Predecessor Fund since 2011. He founded the previous adviser to the Predecessor Fund, Kovitz Investment Group, LLC, with his partners in 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Kovitz helped form the Kovitz Group within Rothschild Investment Corporation, Chicago, IL in 1994. Mr. Kovitz graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1986 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting. He became licensed as a Certified Public Accountant in 1986 and received his Masters in Taxation from the University of Illinois in 1987. Mr. Kovitz is a CFA® Charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the compensation of the portfolio managers, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the ownership of Fund shares by the portfolio managers.

Other Service Providers

U.S. Bank, N.A., located at 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53212, is Custodian of the Funds' investments. The Custodian acts as the Funds' depository, safekeeps portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Funds' request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, acts as the Funds' transfer agent, fund accountant, and administrator. Ultimus is the parent company of the Distributor. One Trustee and certain officers of the Trust are members of management and/or employees of the Distributor or Ultimus.

Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC ("NLCS"), an affiliate of Ultimus, provides a Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust, as well as related compliance services, pursuant to a consulting agreement between NLCS and the Trust. Under the terms of such agreement, NLCS receives fees from the Funds.

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd. ("Cohen & Co"), located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds for the fiscal year

ending March 31, 2026. Cohen & Co will perform an annual audit of each Fund’s financial statements. Cohen & Company Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Co, provides tax services as requested.

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246., is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Funds. The Distributor is obligated to sell the shares of the Funds on a best-efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Funds are offered to the public on a continuous basis.

Fund Expenses

Each Fund is charged for those expenses that are directly attributable to it, while other expenses are allocated proportionately among the Funds and other series of the Trust based upon methods approved by the Board. Expenses that are directly attributable to a specific class of shares, such as distribution fees and shareholder servicing fees, are charged directly to that class. Absolute or other service providers may waive all or any portion of their fees and may reimburse certain expenses of a Fund. Service provider waivers may be different in dollar and percentage amount for different classes of the Fund, as applicable, may be voluntary, and do not affect Absolute’s contractual waiver. To the extent that a service provider is waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses pursuant to a contractual arrangement, such waivers and/or reimbursements may be reflected in the Fund’s Fees and Expenses table. Any agreement to waive fees or to reimburse expenses increases the investment performance of the Fund and its share classes for the period during which the waiver or reimbursement is in effect. Current Adviser fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements are reflected in the section titled “Fees and Expenses.”

Information Regarding Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales

Dividend and interest expenses on short sales occur when the Funds sell an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet their investment objective. When the Funds sell a security short, the Funds borrow the security from a lender and then sell the security in the general market. The Funds are obligated to pay an amount equivalent to any dividend declared or interest paid during the duration of the short position to the lender from which the Funds borrowed the security, and the Funds are obligated to record the payment as an expense. The Funds may also be obligated to pay fees in connection with a short sale. Also, the dividend and interest expenses on short sales are typically offset, in their entirety or in part, by the income derived from earnings on the cash proceeds of the short sales. Nevertheless, the Funds will bear the cost of the dividend and interest expenses on short sales. The Funds are also required to pay any applicable interest on a borrowed security and borrowings related to short sales.

YOUR ACCOUNT

How to Contact the Fund

Telephone the Funds at:

(888) 99-ABSOLUTE

(888) 992-2765

Website Address:

www.absoluteadvisers.com

Write the Funds:

Absolute Funds

c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

P.O. Box 46707

Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Overnight Address:

Absolute Funds

c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450

Cincinnati, OH 45246

Wire investments (or ACH payments):

Please contact Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 to obtain instructions on how to set up your account and to obtain an account number.

General Information

Shares of the Funds will only be issued against full payment, as described more fully in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Funds do not issue share certificates.

If you purchase shares directly from a Fund, you will receive a confirmation of each transaction and quarterly statements detailing Fund balances and all transactions completed during the prior quarter. Automatic reinvestments of distributions and systematic investments and withdrawals may be confirmed only by quarterly statement. You should verify the accuracy of all transactions in your account as soon as you receive your confirmations and quarterly statements.

A Fund may limit the amount of purchases and refuse to sell shares to any person. If your check or wire does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund and charged a \$25 fee to defray bank charges. You may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in the Fund. Checks must be made payable to the Fund. A Fund and its transfer agent may refuse any purchase order for any reason. Cash, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA rollover checks), counter checks, starter checks, traveler's checks, money orders (other than money orders issued by a bank), credit card checks, and checks drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions will not be accepted. Cashier's checks, bank official checks, and bank money orders are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and may be accepted under certain circumstances. In such cases, a 15 business day hold will be applied to the funds (which means that you may not redeem your shares until the holding period has expired).

If your account is deemed abandoned or unclaimed by applicable state law, a Fund may be required to "escheat" or transfer the property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administration. Certain states have laws that allow shareholders to name a representative to receive notice of abandoned property ("escheatment") by submitting a designation form, which generally can be found on the official state website. In such states, if a shareholder designates a representative to receive escheatment notices, any notice generally will be delivered as required by the state's laws. A completed designation form should be mailed to a Fund (if shares are held directly with a Fund) or to the shareholder's financial intermediary. Shareholders should check their state's official website to get more information on escheatment law(s).

NAV Determination. The price you pay for your shares is based on each Fund's NAV per share for the applicable class. The NAV of each class is calculated at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. The NYSE is closed on Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The NAV of each class is calculated by dividing the value of its total assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not received) minus liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares of the class outstanding. Requests to purchase and sell shares are processed at the applicable NAV next calculated after the Funds receive your order in proper form.

The Funds' assets generally are valued at their market value. Securities that are traded on any exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are valued at the closing price reported by the exchange on which the securities are traded. If market quotations are not available or do not reflect a fair value, or if an event occurs after the close of the trading market but before the calculation of the NAV that materially affects the value, then the assets may be valued by Absolute, as the "Valuation Designee," at a fair value as determined in good faith by Absolute pursuant to guidelines established by the Board. When pricing securities using the fair value guidelines established by the Board, the Valuation Designee seeks to assign a value that represents the amount that the Funds might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale of the securities.

Without fair value pricing, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Funds' portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders. However, there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Funds' NAV by short-term traders, or that the Funds will realize fair valuation upon the sale of a security. The Funds may invest in portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Funds do not price its shares and, as a result, the NAV of the Funds' shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Funds' shares.

Given the subjectivity inherent in fair valuation and the fact that events could occur after NAV calculation, the actual market prices for a security may differ from the fair value of that security as determined by the Valuation Designee at the time of NAV calculation. Thus, discrepancies between fair values and actual market prices may occur on a regular and recurring basis. These discrepancies do not necessarily indicate that Absolute's fair value methodology is

inappropriate. The Valuation Designee will adjust the fair values assigned to securities in the Funds' portfolio, to the extent necessary, as soon as market prices become available.

Although a Fund generally prices its foreign securities using their closing prices from the foreign markets where they trade (typically prior to the Fund's calculation of its NAV), these prices may be affected by events that occur after the close of the foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign securities are more likely to require a fair value determination than investments in domestic securities. In determining fair value prices of foreign securities, a Fund may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation or depreciation, securities market movements in the U.S. and other relevant information as related to the securities.

Securities of smaller companies are more likely to require a fair value determination because they may be thinly traded and less liquid than securities of larger companies.

Transactions Through Financial Intermediaries. The Funds have authorized certain financial services companies, broker-dealers, banks and other agents, including the designees of such entities (collectively, "financial intermediaries"), to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Funds' behalf. If you invest through a financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the financial intermediary may be different from the policies and fees you would be subject to if you had invested directly in the Funds. Among other things, financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investment restrictions or limitations on buying or selling Fund shares. You should consult your broker or another representative of your financial intermediary for more information.

Each Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a financial intermediary that is an agent of the Funds for the purpose of accepting orders receives the order. All orders to purchase or sell shares are processed as of the next NAV calculated after the order has been received in good order by a financial intermediary. Orders are accepted until the close of trading on the NYSE every business day (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) and are processed, including by financial intermediaries, at that day's NAV.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries. A Fund, at its own expense, may pay additional compensation to financial intermediaries for shareholder-related services, including administrative, recordkeeping and shareholder communication services. In addition, pursuant to any applicable Rule 12b-1 plan, a Fund may pay compensation to financial intermediaries for distribution-related services. For example, compensation may be paid to make Fund shares available to sales representatives and/or customers of a fund supermarket platform or a similar program sponsor or for services provided in connection with such fund supermarket platforms and programs. To the extent that a Fund pays all or a portion of such compensation, the payment is designed to compensate the financial intermediary for distribution activities or for providing services that would otherwise be provided by a Fund's transfer agent and/or administrator.

Absolute or another Fund affiliate, out of its own resources and not as an expense of a Fund, may provide additional compensation to financial intermediaries. Such compensation is sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing." Compensation received by a financial intermediary from Absolute or another Fund affiliate may include payments for shareholder servicing, marketing and/or training expenses incurred by the financial intermediary, including expenses incurred by the financial intermediary in educating its salespersons with respect to Fund shares. For example, such compensation may include reimbursements for expenses incurred in attending educational seminars regarding a Fund, including travel and lodging expenses. It may also cover costs incurred by financial intermediaries in connection with their efforts to sell Fund shares, including costs incurred in compensating registered sales representatives and preparing, printing and distributing sales literature.

The amount of compensation paid to different financial intermediaries may vary. The compensation paid to a financial intermediary may be based on a variety of factors, including average assets under management in accounts distributed and/or serviced by the financial intermediary, gross sales by the financial intermediary and/or the number of accounts serviced by the financial intermediary that invest in a Fund.

Any compensation received by a financial intermediary, whether from the Funds, Absolute or another affiliate, and the prospect of receiving such compensation, may provide the financial intermediary with an incentive to recommend the shares of a Fund, or a certain class of shares of a Fund, over other potential investments. Similarly, the compensation may cause financial intermediaries to elevate the prominence of a Fund within its organization by, for example, placing it on a list of preferred funds.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. Customer identification and verification are part of each Fund’s overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Trust’s Anti-Money Laundering Program is designed to prevent a Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities (the “AML Compliance Program”). The Trust has delegated the responsibility to implement the AML Compliance Program to the Transfer Agent, subject to oversight by the Trust’s CCO and, ultimately, by the Board.

When you open an account with a Fund, the Transfer Agent will request that you provide your name, physical address, date of birth, and Social Security number or tax identification number. You may also be asked for other information that, in the Transfer Agent’s discretion, will allow the Fund to verify your identity. Entities are also required to provide additional documentation. This information will be verified to ensure the identity of all persons opening an account with the Funds. The Funds reserve the right to (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order, freeze any account and/or suspend account activities, or (iii) involuntarily redeem your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of the Transfer Agent, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds, or in cases where the Funds are requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio securities is available in the Funds’ SAI.

Choosing a Share Class

The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and the Absolute Flexible Fund each offer one class of shares: Institutional Shares. The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund offers two classes of shares: Institutional Shares and Investor Shares. Each class has a different combination of purchase restrictions and ongoing fees, allowing you to choose the class that best meets your needs.

Investor Shares. Investor Shares of the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund are for retail investors who invest in the Fund directly or through a fund supermarket or other investment platform. Investor Shares are not sold with the imposition of initial sales charges but are subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee of up to 0.25% of the Investor Shares’ average daily net assets. A lower minimum initial investment is required to purchase Investor Shares.

Institutional Shares. Institutional Shares of each Fund are designed for individual investors who meet the minimum investment threshold and for institutional investors (such as investment advisers, financial institutions, corporations, trusts, estates and religious and charitable organizations) investing for proprietary programs and firm discretionary accounts. Institutional Shares are sold without the imposition of initial sales charges and are not subject to Rule 12b-1 fees.

	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	\$25,000	\$2,500
Sales Charges	None	None
Rule 12b-1 Distribution Fees	None	0.25%

Note: Investor Shares are only available for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund.

Under certain circumstances, an investor’s investment in one class of shares of a Fund may be converted into an investment in another class of shares of that Fund. If you qualify as a purchaser of Institutional Shares, but your account is invested in Investor Shares, you may convert your Investor Shares to Institutional Shares based on the relative NAV of the two classes on the conversion date. Conversely, , if the investor no longer meets the eligibility criteria for holding a particular class of shares due to investment minimum or other ownership requirements the investor may be required to convert from Institutional Shares to Investor Shares. Shareholders will be notified in advance of any such conversion and provided an opportunity to cure. Such conversion will be effected at NAV without the imposition of any fees or charges. No gain or loss will generally be recognized for federal income tax purposes as a result of such a conversion, and a shareholder’s basis in the acquired shares will be the same as such shareholder’s basis in the converted shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the state and local tax consequences of such a conversion, or any exchange of shares.

The Funds reserve the right to change the above eligibility criteria for either share class. Absolute may waive the minimums for any class of shares at its discretion, including for existing clients of Absolute. The Funds may waive or lower investment minimums for investors who invest in the Funds through an asset-based fee program made available through a financial intermediary. If your investment is aggregated into an omnibus account established by an investment adviser, broker or other intermediary, the account minimums apply to the omnibus account, not to your individual investment; however, the financial intermediary may also impose minimum requirements that are different from those set forth in this prospectus. If you choose to purchase or redeem shares directly through the distributor, you will not incur charges on purchases and redemptions. However, if you purchase or redeem shares through a broker-dealer or another intermediary, you may be charged a fee (which may be a commission) by that intermediary.

Buying Shares

Initial Purchase

By Mail – Your initial purchase request must include:

- a completed and signed investment application form;
- a personal check with name pre-printed (subject to the minimum amount) made payable to the Fund (the initial purchase cannot be made via ACH); and
- an indication of which Fund and share class is to be purchased.

Mail the application and check to:

U.S. Mail: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Overnight: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

By Wire – You may also purchase shares of the Funds by wiring federal funds from your bank, which may charge you a fee for doing so. To wire money, you must call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 to obtain instructions on how to set up your account and to obtain an account number.

You must provide a signed application to Ultimus at the above address, to complete your initial wire purchase. Wire orders will be accepted only on a day on which the Funds, the custodian and the transfer agent are open for business. A wire purchase will not be considered made until the wired money is received and the purchase is accepted by a Fund. The purchase price per share will be the NAV determined after the wire purchase is received by a Fund. Any delays which may occur in wiring money, including delays which may occur in processing by the banks, are not the responsibility of the Funds or the transfer agent. There is presently no fee for the receipt of wired funds, but the Funds may charge shareholders for this service in the future.

Additional Investments

You may purchase additional shares of a Fund at any time by mail, wire or automatic investment. Each additional mail purchase request must contain:

- your name
- the name on your account(s)
- your account number(s)

a check made payable to the Fund

Checks should be sent to the Fund at the address listed under the heading “Initial Purchase – By Mail” in this prospectus. To send a bank wire, call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 to obtain instructions.

Minimum Investments. The Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund and the Absolute Flexible Fund accept investments in the following minimum amounts:

	Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Minimum Additional Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Standard Accounts	\$25,000	None
Retirement Accounts	\$25,000	None

- (1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.
- (2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, “relatives”) of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

Minimum Investments. The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund accepts investments in the following minimum amounts:

	Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Minimum Additional Investment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Institutional Shares		
Standard Accounts	\$25,000	None
Retirement Accounts	\$25,000	None
Investor Shares		
Standard Accounts	\$2,500	None
Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	None

- (1) If you invest through a broker or other financial intermediary, the policies and fees of the intermediary may be different than the policies and fees of the Fund. Among other things, such financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying (selling) Fund shares. You should consult your broker or other representative of your financial intermediary for more information.
- (2) No initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through investment programs such as (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans like 401(k) retirement plans; (3) mutual fund platforms; and (4) consulting firms. No initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Trust, directors, officers and employees of Absolute, employees of any Subadviser, and employees and affiliates of the Fund, or the distributor or any of their affiliates, or the spouse, sibling, direct ancestor, or direct descendent (collectively, “relatives”) of any such person, any trust or individual retirement account or self-employed retirement plan for the benefit of any such person or relative; or the estate of any such person or relative.

Each Fund reserves the right to waive minimum investment amounts, if deemed appropriate by an officer of the Trust. Registered investment advisers and financial planners may be permitted to aggregate the value of accounts in order to meet minimum investment amounts.

Account Requirements. The following table describes the requirements to establish certain types of accounts in the Funds.

Type of Account	Requirement
<i>Individual, Sole Proprietorship and Joint Accounts</i>	
· Individual accounts and sole proprietorship accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts have two or more owners (tenants).	· Instructions must be signed by all persons named as account owners exactly as their names appear on the account
<i>Gifts or Transfers to a Minor (UGMA, UTMA)</i>	
· These custodial accounts are owned by a minor child but controlled by adult custodian	· Depending on state laws, you may set up a custodial account under the UGMA and UTMA · The custodian must sign instructions in a manner indicated custodial capacity
<i>Corporations/Other Entities</i>	
· These accounts are owned by the entity, but control is exercised by its officers, partners or other management	· The entity should submit a certified copy of its articles of incorporation (or a government-issued business license or other document that reflects the existence of the entity) and a corporate resolution or a secretary’s certificate.
<i>Trusts</i>	
· These accounts are controlled by a trustee as way to convey and control assets for the benefit of a third-party owner	· The trust must be established before an account may be opened · The trust should provide the first and signature pages from the trust document identifying the trustees.

Account Application and Customer Identity Verification. To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

When you open an account, the Fund will ask for your first and last name, U.S. taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), physical street address, date of birth and other information or documents that will allow the Fund to identify you. We may also ask to see your driver’s license or other identifying documents and may take additional steps to verify your identity. If we do not receive these required pieces of information, there may be a delay in processing your investment request, which could subject your investment to market risk. If we are unable to immediately verify your identity, the Funds may restrict further investment until your identity is verified. If we are unable to verify your identity, the Funds reserve the right to close your account without notice and return your investment to you at the Fund’s NAV determined on the day your account is closed. If we close your account because we are unable to verify your identity, your investment will be subject to market fluctuation, which could result in a loss of a portion of your principal investment.

Policy on Prohibition of Foreign Shareholders. Each Fund requires that all shareholders be U.S. persons or U.S. resident aliens with a valid TIN (or show proof of having applied for a TIN and commit to provide a valid TIN within 60 days) in order to open an account with the Fund.

Investment Procedures. The following describes the procedures for investing in the Funds.

Initial Purchase

By Mail – Your initial purchase request must include:

- a completed and signed investment application form;
- a personal check with name pre-printed (subject to the minimum amount) made payable to the Fund (the initial purchase cannot be made via ACH); and
- an indication of which share class is to be purchased.

Mail the application and check to:

U.S. Mail: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Overnight: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

By Wire – You may also purchase shares of the Funds by wiring federal funds from your bank, which may charge you a fee for doing so. To wire money, you must call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 to obtain instructions on how to set up your account and to obtain an account number.

You must provide a signed application to Ultimus at the above address, to complete your initial wire purchase. Wire orders will be accepted only on a day on which a Fund, the custodian and the transfer agent are open for business. A wire purchase will not be considered made until the wired money is received and the purchase is accepted by a Fund. The purchase price per share will be the NAV determined after the wire purchase is received by a Fund. Any delays which may occur in wiring money, including delays which may occur in processing by the banks, are not the responsibility of a Fund or the transfer agent. There is presently no fee for the receipt of wired funds, but a Fund may charge shareholders for this service in the future.

Additional Investments

You may purchase additional shares of the Fund at any time by mail, wire or automatic investment. Each additional mail purchase request must contain:

- your name
- the name on your account(s)
- your account number(s)
- a check made payable to the Fund

Checks should be sent to the Fund at the address listed under the heading “Initial Purchase – By Mail” in this prospectus. To send a bank wire, call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 to obtain instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan

You may make regular investments in a Fund with an Automatic Investment Plan by completing the appropriate section of the account application or completing a systematic investment plan form with the proper signature guarantee and attaching a voided personal check. Investments may be made monthly or at another frequency to allow dollar-cost averaging by automatically deducting \$100 or more from your bank checking account. You may change the amount of your purchase at any time, subject to the minimum of \$100 per subsequent investment. If an Automatic Investment Plan purchase is rejected by your bank, your shareholder account will be charged a \$25 fee to defray bank charges.

Retirement Plans

Shares of a Fund may be an appropriate investment medium for tax-sheltered retirement plans, including: individual retirement plans (IRAs); simplified employee pensions (SEPs); 401(k) plans; qualified corporate pension and profit-sharing plans (for employees); tax-deferred investment plans (for employees of public school systems and certain types of charitable organizations); and other qualified retirement plans. You should contact the Fund’s transfer agent for the procedure to open an IRA or SEP plan, as well as more specific information regarding these retirement plan options. Please consult with an attorney or tax adviser regarding these plans. You must pay custodial fees for your IRA by redemption of sufficient shares of the Fund from the IRA unless you pay the fees directly to the IRA custodian. Call Shareholder Services about the IRA custodial fees.

Other Purchase Information

The Funds may limit the amount of purchases and refuse to sell shares to any person. If your check or electronic payment does not clear, you will be responsible for any loss incurred by the Fund and charged a \$25 fee to defray bank charges. You may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in the Fund. Checks must be made payable to the applicable Fund. A Fund and its transfer agent may refuse any purchase order for any reason. Cash, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA rollover checks), counter checks, starter checks, traveler’s checks, money orders, (other than money orders issued by a bank), credit card checks, and checks drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions will not be accepted. Cashier’s checks, bank official checks, and bank money orders are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and may be accepted under certain circumstances. In such cases, a 15-business day hold will be applied to the funds (which means that you may not redeem your shares until the holding period has expired).

Each Fund has authorized certain broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (including their designated intermediaries) to accept on its behalf purchase and sell orders. A Fund is deemed to have received an order when the authorized person or designee accepts the order, and the order is processed at the NAV next calculated thereafter. It is the responsibility of the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary to transmit orders promptly to the Funds’ transfer agent.

Frequent Trading. The Funds discourage market timing. Market timing is an investment strategy using frequent purchases, redemptions and/or exchanges in an attempt to profit from short-term market movements. Frequent trading or market timing by a Fund shareholder may pose risks to other shareholders in the Fund, including (1) the dilution of the Fund’s NAV, (2) an increase in the Fund’s expenses, and (3) interference with the portfolio manager’s ability to execute efficient investment strategies. The Board has adopted a policy directing the Funds to reject any purchase order with respect to any investor, a related group of investors or their agent(s), where the Funds detect a

pattern of purchases and sales of a Fund's shares that indicates market timing or trading that it determines is abusive. This policy generally applies to all shareholders of the Funds.

Ultimus, the Funds' administrator, performs automated monitoring of short-term trading activity with respect to the Funds. Instances of suspected short-term trading are investigated by the administrator's compliance department. If an instance is deemed a violation of the short-term trading policies of a Fund, then Ultimus notifies Absolute and action, such as suspending future purchases, may be taken. A quarterly certification reporting any instances of short-term trading in violation of the Funds' policies is provided to the Board.

There is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to detect or deter market timing in all accounts. In particular, many shareholders may invest in the Funds through financial intermediaries that hold omnibus accounts with the Funds. omnibus accounts—in which Fund shares are held in the name of an intermediary on behalf of multiple beneficial owners—are a common form that financial intermediaries (including brokers, advisers, and third-party administrators) use to hold shares for their clients. In general, a Fund is not able to identify trading by a particular beneficial owner within an omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular shareholder is engaging in market timing. Ultimus reviews trading activity at the omnibus account level and looks for activity that may indicate potential frequent trading or market timing. If cash flows or other information indicate that market timing may be taking place, a Fund will seek the intermediary's assistance to help identify and remedy any market timing. However, the Funds' ability to monitor and deter market timing in omnibus accounts ultimately depends on the capabilities and cooperation of these third-party financial intermediaries. Financial intermediaries may apply different or additional limits on frequent trading. If you invest in the Funds through an intermediary, please read that intermediary's program materials carefully to learn of any additional rules or fees that may apply.

Selling Shares

You may receive redemption payments by check, ACH or federal wire transfer. The minimum redemption amount via ACH is \$100 and the minimum redemption amount via wire is \$1,000. The proceeds may be more or less than the purchase price of your shares, depending on the market value of a Fund's securities at the time of your redemption. A wire transfer fee of \$15 is charged to defray custodial charges for redemptions paid by wire transfer. This fee is subject to change. Any charges for wire redemptions will be deducted from your account by redemption of shares.

The Funds encourage, to the extent possible, advance notification of large redemptions. The Funds typically expect that it will take up to seven days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds by check or electronic transfer. The Funds typically expect to pay redemptions from cash, cash equivalents, proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, any lines of credit, and then from the sale of portfolio securities. These redemption payment methods will be used in regular and stressed market conditions.

If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether the Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

The Funds will normally pay your redemption proceeds to you in cash. However, if the aggregate amount you are redeeming is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's NAV within a 90-day period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV in securities instead of cash. If an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund. If you redeem your shares through a broker-dealer or other institution, you may be charged a fee by that institution.

By Mail – You may redeem any part of your account in the Funds at no charge by mail. Your request should be addressed to:

U.S. Mail: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Overnight: Absolute Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Your request for a redemption must include your letter of instruction, including the Fund name, account number, account name(s), the address, and the dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem. Requests to sell shares that are received in good order are processed at the NAV next calculated after the Fund receives your order in proper form. To be in proper order, your request must be signed by all registered share owner(s) in the exact name(s) and any special capacity in which they are registered. A Fund may require that signatures be guaranteed if you request the redemption check be made payable to any person other than the shareholder(s) of record or mailed to an address other than the address of record, or if the mailing address has been changed within 30 days of the redemption request, or in certain other circumstances, such as to prevent unauthorized account transfers or redemptions. A Fund may require a signature guarantee if a redemption is transmitted by ACH or wire to a bank other than the bank of record. The Fund may also require a signature guarantee for redemptions of \$100,000 or more. Signature guarantees are for the protection of shareholders. All documentation requiring a signature guarantee stamp must utilize a New Technology Medallion stamp, generally available from the bank where you maintain a checking or savings account. You can obtain a signature guarantee from most banks and securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, both signatures must be guaranteed. Please call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765 if you have questions. At the discretion of a Fund or its transfer agent, you may be required to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization.

By Telephone – Unless you have opted out of telephone privileges in your account application or by writing to the Fund at the address above, you may redeem any part of your account (up to \$100,000) in the Funds by calling Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765. Payment will be made by check mailed to the address of record unless you have previously provided electronic funds transfer instructions. A Fund may suspend telephone redemption privileges if the address of record has been changed within 30 days of the redemption request. The Funds, its transfer agent and custodian are not liable for following redemption instructions communicated by telephone to the extent that they reasonably believe the telephone instructions to be genuine. However, if they do not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone instructions are genuine, they may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. Procedures employed may include recording telephone instructions and requiring a form of personal identification from the caller.

The Funds or the transfer agent may terminate the telephone redemption procedures at any time. During periods of high market activity, you may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. Neither the Funds nor its transfer agent will be held liable if you are unable to place your trade due to high call volume. If you are unable to reach the Funds by telephone, you may request a redemption by mail. If you are redeeming from an IRA, you will be asked whether or not the Fund should withhold federal income tax.

Tax Withholding - If your account is an IRA or other retirement plan account, you must indicate on your redemption request whether a Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal income tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding. If you request a redemption by telephone, you will be asked whether or not the Fund should withhold federal income tax.

Additional Information – If you are not certain of the requirements for a redemption, please call Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765. Redemptions specifying a certain date or share price cannot be accepted and will be returned. You will be mailed the proceeds on or before the seventh day following the redemption. However, payment for redemption made against shares purchased by check will be made only after the check has been collected, which normally may take up to 15 calendar days. Also, when the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closing, or under any emergency circumstances (as determined by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”)) the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payment dates. You may be assessed a fee if a Fund incurs bank charges because you direct the Fund to re-issue a redemption check.

For non-retirement accounts, redemption proceeds, including dividends and other distributions, sent by check by the Fund and not cashed within 180 days will be reinvested in the Fund at the current day’s NAV. Redemption proceeds

that are reinvested are subject to market risk like any other investment in the Fund.

Because the Funds incur certain fixed costs in maintaining shareholder accounts, a Fund may require you to redeem all of your shares in the Fund on 30 days' written notice if the value of your shares in the Fund is less than \$1,000 due to redemptions, or such other minimum amount as the Fund may determine from time to time. You may increase the value of your shares in the Fund to the minimum amount within the 30-day period. All shares of a Fund are also subject to involuntary redemption if the Board determines to liquidate the Fund. In such event, pursuant to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Board may close the Fund with notice to shareholders but without having to obtain shareholder approval. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or capital loss which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax adviser.

Signature Guarantee Requirements. To protect you and the Funds against fraud, signatures on certain requests must have a Medallion Signature Guarantee. A Medallion Signature Guarantee verifies the authenticity of your signature. You may obtain a Medallion Signature Guarantee from most banking institutions or securities brokers but not from a notary public. Written instructions signed by all registered shareholders with a Medallion Signature Guarantee for each shareholder are required for any of the following:

- written requests to redeem \$100,000 or more;
- changes to a shareholder's record name or account registration;
- paying redemption proceeds from an account for which the address has changed within the last 30 days;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to any person, address or financial institution account not on record;
- sending redemption and distribution proceeds to an account with a different registration (name or ownership) from your account; and
- adding or changing ACH or wire instructions, the telephone redemption or any other election in connection with your account.

Each Fund reserves the right to require Medallion Signature Guarantees on all redemptions.

Small Account Balances. If the value of your account falls below the minimum account balances in the following table, a Fund may ask you to increase your balance. If the account value is still below the minimum balance after 60 days, the Fund may close your account and send you the proceeds. Each Fund will not close your account if it falls below these amounts solely as a result of Fund performance.

Minimum Account Balance	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Standard Accounts	\$5,000	\$2,500
Retirement Accounts	\$5,000	\$2,500

Note: Investor Shares are only available for the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund.

Redemptions in Kind. The Funds do not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. However, if the aggregate amount being redeemed within any 90-day period is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net asset value, pursuant to Rule 18f-1, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net asset value in securities instead of cash. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Funds.

Summary of Shareholder Fees.

Below are fees that may be paid by shareholders of the applicable Fund, some of which have been addressed above:

Annual IRA Custodial Fee	\$25.00
Removal of excess contribution or Roth conversion/recharacterization	\$25.00
Outbound Wire	\$15.00
Returned ACH/Bounced Check	\$25.00

IRA Withdrawal Fee (transfer or redemption)	\$25.00
Overnight Delivery	\$35.00
Statement Retrieval Fee	\$25.00

Inactive Accounts.

If shareholder-initiated contact does not occur on your account within the timeframe specified by the law in your state of record, or if Fund mailings are returned as undeliverable during that timeframe, the assets of your account (shares and/or any uncashed checks) may be transferred to your last known recorded state of residence as unclaimed property, in accordance with specific state law. Although this is not an exhaustive list of state unclaimed property laws, if you are a resident of the State of Texas you may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. A Texas Designation of Representative Form is available for making such an election.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fees. The Trust has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan under which each Fund pays the Distributor a fee up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Investor Shares for distribution services and/or the servicing of shareholder accounts.

Because the Investor Shares may pay distribution fees on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The Distributor may pay any fee received under the Rule 12b-1 plan to Absolute or other financial intermediaries that provide distribution and shareholder services with respect to Investor Shares.

In addition to paying fees under the Rule 12b-1 plan, the Funds may pay service fees to financial intermediaries for administration, recordkeeping and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents. If the Funds pay shareholder service fees on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment.

Exchanging Shares

You may exchange Fund shares for shares of other Absolute Funds between like classes and between identically registered accounts. For a list of funds available for exchange, call the transfer agent. Be sure to confirm with the transfer agent that the Fund into which you exchange is available for sale in your jurisdiction. Funds available for exchange may not be available for purchase in your jurisdiction. Because exchanges are a sale and purchase of shares, they may have tax consequences.

Requirements. You may make exchanges only between identically registered accounts (name(s), address, and taxpayer ID number). There is no limit on exchanges, but the Funds reserve the right to limit exchanges. You may exchange your shares by mail or telephone, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application. You may be responsible for any unauthorized telephone exchange order as long as the transfer agent takes reasonable measures to verify that the order is genuine.

How to Exchange

Through a Financial Intermediary

- Contact your financial intermediary by the method that is most convenient for you.

By Mail

- Prepare a written request including:
 - your name(s) and signature(s);
 - your account number;
 - the name of each Fund you are exchanging;
 - the dollar amount or number of shares you want to sell (and exchange);
 - a Medallion Signature Guarantee (if required); and
 - other documentation (if required).
- Complete a new account application if you are requesting different shareholder privileges in the Fund into which you are exchanging.

- Mail the Fund your request and documentation.

By Telephone

- Call the applicable Fund with your request, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application.
- Provide the following information:
 - your account number;
 - exact name(s) in which the account is registered; and
 - additional form of identification.

Retirement Accounts

You may invest in shares of each Fund through an IRA, including traditional and Roth IRAs, also known as a “Qualified Retirement Account.” The Funds may also be appropriate for other retirement plans, such as 401(k) plans. Before investing in an IRA or other retirement account, you should consult your tax advisor. Whenever making an investment in an IRA or certain retirement plans, be sure to indicate the year to which the contribution is attributed.

OTHER INFORMATION

Distributions and Reinvestments. The Funds typically distributes to its shareholders as dividends substantially all of its net investment income and any realized net capital gains at least annually. These distributions, if any, are automatically reinvested in the Fund unless you request cash distributions on your application or through a written request to the Funds. The Funds expect that its distributions will consist primarily of net realized capital gains.

Taxes. Each Fund intends to operate in a manner such that it will continue to qualify for treatment as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of Chapter 1, Subtitle A, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and will not be liable for federal income or excise taxes on net income and net realized gains that it distributes.

A Fund’s distributions of net investment income, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and certain net foreign currency gains are taxable to you as ordinary income, except as noted below. A Fund’s distributions of net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, are taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares. Distributions may also be subject to state and local income taxes. Some Fund distributions may also include a nontaxable so-called “return of capital,” which will reduce your tax basis in your Fund shares and is treated as gain from the sale of the shares to the extent that it exceeds your basis.

A Fund’s dividends attributable to its “qualified dividend income” (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions) generally will be subject to federal income tax for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an “individual shareholder”) who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rates for net capital gain — a maximum of 15% for non-corporate shareholders with taxable income not exceeding certain thresholds (which will be adjusted for inflation annually) and 20% for non-corporate shareholders with taxable income exceeding such thresholds. A portion of a Fund’s dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations; the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (thus excluding, among others, real estate investment trusts) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations, subject to similar restrictions. Tax laws and rates may change over time. Please consult a tax professional for more information.

Generally, Fund distributions are taxable to you in the year you receive them. However, any distributions that are declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record in such a month but paid in January generally are taxable as if received on December 31.

A distribution reduces the NAV of a Fund’s shares by the amount of the distribution. If you purchase shares prior to a distribution, you are taxed on the full amount of the distribution even though it represents a partial return of your investment.

A sale (redemption) of Fund shares is a taxable event for federal income tax purposes. You will recognize a gain or loss on the transaction equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of your net redemption proceeds and your

tax basis in the redeemed Fund shares. The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares as capital assets. Any capital gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares for more than one year at the time of the redemption, and any such gain will be taxed to individual shareholders at the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above. Any capital loss arising from a redemption of Fund shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net capital gain distributions received with respect to those shares.

Withholding Tax. If an individual shareholder fails to certify that the TIN furnished to a Fund is correct or furnishes an incorrect number, the Fund must withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury Department 24% of dividends, capital gain distributions, and redemption proceeds (regardless of whether the shareholder realizes a gain or loss) otherwise payable to the shareholder (together with the withholding described in the next sentence, “backup withholding”). Withholding at that rate also is required from that Fund’s dividends and capital gain distributions otherwise payable to such a shareholder who is subject to backup withholding for any other reason. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts so withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s federal income tax liability or refunded.

A Fund shareholder who wants to use the average basis method for determining basis in Fund shares that he or she acquired or acquires after December 31, 2011 (“Covered Shares”) must elect to do so in writing (which may be electronic). If a Fund shareholder fails to affirmatively elect the average basis method, the basis determination will be made in accordance with that Fund’s default method, which is first-in first-out. If, however, a Fund shareholder wishes to use a different method accepted by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) for basis determination (*e.g.*, a specific identification method), the shareholder may elect to do so. The basis determination method that a Fund shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption (including a redemption that is part of an exchange) of Covered Shares after the settlement date of the redemption.

In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from a redemption of shares, a Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares and indicate whether they had a short-term (one year or less) or long-term (more than one year) holding period. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted basis determination method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law applies to them.

An individual shareholder whose “modified adjusted gross income” exceeds a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers) (“Excess”) is required to pay a 3.8% federal tax on the lesser of (1) the Excess or (2) the individual shareholder’s “net investment income,” which generally includes dividends, interest, and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including distributions each Fund pays and net gains realized on a redemption of Fund shares). This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

After December 31 of each year, each Fund will mail to its shareholders reports containing information about the federal income tax status of distributions paid during the year. For further information about the tax effects of investing in the Funds, please see the SAI and consult your tax advisor.

Organization. The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio, and each Fund is a series thereof. The Funds do not expect to hold shareholders’ meetings unless required by federal or Ohio law. Shareholders of each series of the Trust are entitled to vote at shareholders’ meetings unless a matter relates only to a specific series (such as the approval of a management agreement for the Funds). From time to time, large shareholders may control a Fund or the Trust.

Additional Information. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, Absolute, subadviser(s) (if applicable), custodian, principal underwriter and transfer agent who provide services to each Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning each Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund shares. Neither this Prospectus, the SAI nor any other communication to shareholders is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust, its trustees or any series of the Trust,

including the Funds, and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The returns shown below for periods prior to September 11, 2023 are those of the Predecessor Funds.

This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Predecessor Funds' financial statements, are included in the Funds' Form N-CSR dated March 31, 2025, which is available upon request.

Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund – Institutional Shares

For a share outstanding during each year.

Selected Per Share Data:	For the Years Ended March 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.58	\$ 9.54	\$ 10.09	\$ 10.63	\$ 11.90
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.05	0.04	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.14)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	<u>0.05</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>(0.53)</u>	<u>(0.43)</u>	<u>0.82</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>0.10</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>(0.55)</u>	<u>(0.54)</u>	<u>0.68</u>
Less distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.09)	(0.01)	—	—	— ^(b)
Net realized gains	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1.95)</u>
Total from distributions	<u>(0.09)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1.95)</u>
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.58	\$ (9.54)	\$ 10.09	\$ 10.63
Total Return^(c)	0.98%	10.97%	(5.45)%	(5.08)%	5.41%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000 omitted)	\$55,990	\$64,649	\$96,681	\$146,266	\$122,942
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.51%	0.41%	(0.17)%	(1.10)%	(1.22)%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.48%	1.48%	1.55%	1.57%	1.81%
Dividend and interest expenses	—%	—%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.48%	1.48%	1.49%	1.49%	1.75%
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets before waiver or recoupment	1.76%	1.73%	1.71%	1.73%	1.82%
Portfolio turnover	23%	11%	120%	30%	140%

^(a) Per share net investment income has been calculated using the average shares method.

^(b) Rounds to less than \$0.005 per share.

^(c) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Absolute Capital Opportunities Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund – Institutional Shares

For a share outstanding during each year.

Selected Per Share Data:	For the Years Ended March 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value, beginning of year	<u>\$ 11.17</u>	<u>\$ 10.90</u>	<u>\$ 11.12</u>	<u>\$ 11.34</u>	<u>\$ 10.32</u>
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.36	0.38	0.21	0.01	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.29</u>	<u>(0.07)</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>1.37</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>0.81</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>1.35</u>
Less distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.14)	—	(0.01)
Net realized gains	<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.22)</u>	<u>(0.35)</u>	<u>(0.32)</u>
Total from distributions	<u>(0.55)</u>	<u>(0.40)</u>	<u>(0.36)</u>	<u>(0.35)</u>	<u>(0.33)</u>
Net asset value, end of year	<u>\$ 11.43</u>	<u>\$ 11.17</u>	<u>\$ 10.90</u>	<u>\$ 11.12</u>	<u>\$ 11.34</u>
Total Return^(b)	7.38%	6.23%	1.30%	1.13%	13.12%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000 omitted)	\$936,212	\$766,589	\$783,028	\$680,871	\$440,974
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	3.21%	3.44%	1.96%	0.10%	(0.16)%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.41%	1.37%	1.33%	1.51%	1.68%
Dividend and interest expenses	0.21%	0.17%	0.13%	0.31%	0.38%
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.30%
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets before waiver or recoupment	1.38%	1.43%	1.54%	1.75%	1.88%
Portfolio turnover ^(c)	25%	51%	34%	45%	93%

^(a) Per share net investment income has been calculated using the average shares method.

^(b) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund – Institutional Shares, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

^(c) Portfolio turnover is calculated on the basis of Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund as a whole, without distinguishing among the classes of shares.

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund – Investor Shares

For a share outstanding during each period.

	For the Years Ended March 31,			For the Period Ended March 31,
	2025	2024	2023	2022 ^(a)
Selected Per Share Data:				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.14	\$ 10.86	\$ 11.09	\$ 11.34
Income from investment operations:				
Net investment income ^(b)	0.34	0.35	0.24	— ^(c)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.44	0.29	(0.14)	0.10
Total from investment operations	0.78	0.64	0.10	0.10
Less distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.11)	—
Net realized gains	(0.15)	—	(0.22)	(0.35)
Total from distributions	(0.52)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.35)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.40	\$ 11.14	\$ 10.86	\$ 11.09
Total Return^(d)	7.13%	6.03%	1.01%	0.86% ^(e)
Ratios and Supplemental Data:				
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$174,132	\$179,128	\$274,291	\$30,533
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	2.97%	3.16%	2.20%	(0.01)% ^(f)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.67%	1.62%	1.58%	1.77% ^(f)
Dividend and interest expenses	0.22%	0.17%	0.13%	0.32% ^(f)
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45% ^(f)
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets before waiver or recoupment	1.64%	1.71%	1.82%	2.16% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover ^(g)	25%	51%	34%	45% ^(e)

^(a) For the period February 25, 2021 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2022.

^(b) Per share net investment income has been calculated using the average shares method.

^(c) Rounds to less than \$0.005 per share.

^(d) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund – Investor Shares, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

^(e) Not annualized.

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Portfolio turnover is calculated on the basis of Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund as a whole, without distinguishing among the classes of shares.

Absolute Flexible Fund – Institutional Shares

For a share outstanding during each period.

	For the Years Ended		For the Period Ended
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2023 ^(a)
Selected Per Share Data:			
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:			
Net investment income ^(b)	0.43	0.54	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.25	0.07	0.23
Total from investment operations	0.68	0.61	0.53
Less distributions to shareholders from:			
Net investment income	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.17)
Net realized gains	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.04)
Total from distributions	(0.53)	(0.69)	(0.21)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.32
Total Return^(c)	6.83%	6.16%	5.37% ^(d)
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 28,902	\$27,185	\$21,438
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.15%	5.22%	3.96% ^(e)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.50%	1.51%	1.49% ^(e)
Dividend and interest expenses	0.02%	0.02%	—% ^(e)
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.48%	1.49%	1.49% ^(e)
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets before waiver or recoupment	2.06%	2.13%	2.43% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover	52%	50%	21% ^(d)

^(a) For the period June 30, 2022 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2023.

^(b) Per share net investment income has been calculated using the average shares method.

^(c) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Absolute Flexible Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Not annualized.

^(e) Annualized.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find additional information about the Funds in the following documents:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: While the Prospectus describes each Fund's potential investments, the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports detail the Funds' actual investments as of their report dates. The Annual Report also includes a discussion by Fund management of recent market conditions, economic trends, and investment strategies that significantly affected Fund performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"): The SAI supplements the Prospectus and contains detailed information about the Funds and their investment restrictions, risks and policies and operations, including the Funds' policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of portfolio holdings by the Funds' affiliates. A current SAI for the Funds is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference, which means it is considered part of this Prospectus.

You can obtain free copies of the current SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about the Funds, by contacting Shareholder Services at (888) 992-2765, or by visiting the Funds' website at www.absoluteadvisers.com.

Information about the Fund (including the SAI and other reports) is available on the SEC's website at <https://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act #811-21237