

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND (the “Fund”)

Supplement dated September 7, 2021 to the Prospectus dated August 1, 2021

As part of a strategic transaction, Absolute Investment Advisers LLC (the “Adviser”) acquired all of the assets and liabilities of Mohican Financial Management, LLC (“Mohican”), the subadviser to the Fund, effective September 1, 2021 (the “Transaction”). As a result of the Transaction, the Adviser and Mohican mutually agreed to terminate the existing investment subadvisory agreement between the Adviser and Mohican; and all employees of Mohican, including the Fund’s co-portfolio managers, became employees of the Adviser. The Mohican personnel who were responsible for co-managing the Fund’s portfolio prior to the Transaction will continue to do so after September 1, 2021 in their capacity as employees of the Adviser. Accordingly, all references to the Subadviser are hereby deleted or replaced with the Adviser, as appropriate to reflect that the Adviser will manage the Fund after September 1, 2021. In addition, Mr. Jay Compson is removed as a portfolio manager to the Fund, and all references to him are hereby deleted.

* * *

For more information, please contact Fund customer service representative toll free at (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765.

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CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2021

ABSOLUTE INVESTMENT ADVISERS LLC
ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES (ARBIX)
INVESTOR SHARES (ARBOX)

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 Convertible Arbitrage Fund 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.

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ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

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The Notice of Privacy Policy and Practices of the Fund is included with this Prospectus but is not considered to be part of the Prospectus.

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Summary Section

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 and 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	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.69%	0.69%
Other Expenses	0.31%	0.31%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales ⁽¹⁾	0.38%	0.38%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾	1.90%	2.15%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.31)%	(0.31)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.59%	1.84%

⁽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⁾ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets given in the financial highlights because gross expenses in the financial highlights do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”).

⁽³⁾ Absolute Investment Advisers LLC (“Absolute”) has contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (excluding all taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, dividend and interest expense on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, broker charges, proxy expenses and extraordinary expenses) to 1.20% and 1.45% of the Institutional Shares and Investor Shares, respectively, through August 1, 2022 (the “Expense Cap”). Absolute may recoup from the Fund fees waived and expenses pursuant to the Expense Cap if such recoupment is made within three years of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement and does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (i.e., after the recoupment has been taken into account) to exceed the lesser of (i) the then-current expense cap, and (ii) the expense cap in place at the time the fees/expenses were waived or reimbursed. The Expense Cap may only be raised or eliminated with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

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

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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
Institutional Shares	\$162	\$567	\$998	\$2,197
Investor Shares	\$187	\$643	\$1,126	\$2,458

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 93% 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 a portion of the equity and default 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 stocks and bonds due to a portion of the default risk of the convertible securities being hedged by shorting the underlying common stock.

In so doing, the Fund is designed to provide investors with a source of alternative income and non-correlated 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. Non-correlated returns fluctuate in value independent of the core financial markets, such as stocks and bonds, and are intended to neutralize or counterbalance the risk that one or more of the investments in a traditional portfolio of stocks and bonds declines in value.

The Adviser works with a Subadviser to implement the Fund’s investment strategy. The Adviser has primary responsibility for allocating Fund assets to the Subadviser and retains the discretion to invest the Fund’s assets in securities and other instruments directly. The Adviser also has the discretion to remove the Subadviser or, subject to board approval, add a subadviser at any time.

The Subadviser 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, the Subadviser generally considers an issuer’s financial soundness, ability to make interest and dividend payments, earnings and cash flow forecast, and quality of management.

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 AA to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the Fund’s portfolio is typically below investment grade. Such “junk bonds” typically are rated Baa3 or below by Moody’s, BBB- or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated

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securities if, at the time of purchase, the Adviser or Subadviser believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad, including convertible, private placement/restricted, and Rule 144A securities, initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and frontier and emerging market securities, with 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.

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

Principal Investment Risks

The Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the 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.

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 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. 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. 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

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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 Selling Risk. If the Fund buys back a security it has sold short at a higher price, the Fund will incur a loss on the transaction. Because the loss on a short sale stems from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss is theoretically unlimited. Short sales may decrease the liquidity of the Fund and may create leverage, which may cause relatively smaller adverse market movement to have a disproportionate impact on the Fund's performance.

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

Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed-income security may cause the issuer to default. A decline in an issuer's credit rating may cause a decrease in the value of the security and an increase in investment risk and price volatility.

Extension Risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain fixed-income securities may occur at a slower-than-expected rate and, as a result, the expected maturity of such securities could lengthen which could cause their value to decline.

Interest Rate Risk. An increase in interest rates typically causes a decrease in the value of fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest. Given that interest rates are near historic lows, risks associated with rising rates may be heightened. 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 Risk. Prepayment of fixed-income securities, which is more common when interest rates are declining, may shorten such securities' maturity, reduce the Fund's return and cause the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities.

Equity Risk. Equity securities, including 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. The Fund may not be able to dispose of restricted, thinly traded and/or illiquid instruments at an appropriate time or at a reasonable price, which may result in a loss to the Fund. Liquidity can decline unpredictably and investments that are illiquid are typically more difficult to value than investments with more active markets.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may result in high portfolio turnover rates, which may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Such portfolio turnover also may generate net short-term capital gains.

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Market Events Risk. Disruptive events with geopolitical consequences, including pandemics (such as COVID-19), may destabilize various countries' economies and markets, which may experience increased volatility and reduced liquidity. Policy changes by the Federal Reserve and/or other government actors could similarly cause increased volatility in financial markets. Globally, various governments have taken steps to support liquidity in their local markets, including by purchasing certain securities in the markets. Such activity by governments has contributed to additional demand, which may have resulted in artificial increased prices for such securities. Trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.) may also result in market turbulence. Market volatility and reductions in market liquidity may negatively affect issuers worldwide, including issuers in which the Fund invests. 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 transact in contemporaneous markets, even if they are volatile and/or illiquid, which may negatively impact the Fund's net asset value.

Management Risk. The Fund's performance may deviate from overall market returns to a greater degree than other funds that do not employ an absolute return strategy. Alternatively, if the Fund or a Subadviser takes a defensive posture by hedging its portfolio, then stock prices advance, the return to Fund investors may be lower than expected and lower than if the portfolio had not been hedged. Due to its active management, the Fund could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

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 than those of larger, more established companies. These factors could adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell such securities at a desirable time and price.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps, can be volatile, and a small investment in a derivative can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund as derivatives can result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Other risks of investments in derivatives include risks of default by the other party to the derivative transactions; risks that the transactions may result in losses that partially or completely offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transaction may not be liquid. The Fund's use of derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater or different risks, including the following:

Correlation Risk is the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets.

Credit Derivative Risk is the risk that a credit derivative position, such as a credit default swap, 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 involve expenses.

Segregation Risk is the risk associated with any requirements, which may be imposed on the Fund, to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives. Such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss, and the Fund may incur investment risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

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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.

Leverage Risk. Certain transactions, such as those involving borrowing money, selling securities short, lending portfolio securities, entering into reverse repurchase agreements and investing in certain derivatives, may give rise to leverage, causing the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged.

Money Market 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. The value of foreign investments may be affected by risks in addition to those affecting domestic investments, including the imposition of new, amended, or limited government regulations, changes in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and another country, political and economic instability, less favorable economic conditions, the imposition or tightening of exchange controls, trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.), or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital or nationalization and/or increased taxation or confiscation of investors' assets. 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.

Frontier and Emerging Markets Risk. Frontier and emerging markets investments are subject to the same risks as foreign investments and to additional risks due to greater political and economic uncertainties as well as a relative lack of information about companies in such markets. Securities traded on frontier and emerging markets are potentially illiquid and may be subject to volatility and high transaction costs.

ADR Risk. The Fund may invest in ADRs. ADR risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in foreign currencies and foreign investment risks, such as political and financial instability, less liquidity, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and increased price volatility. In addition, ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when 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.

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Sector Risk. The Fund may invest a higher percentage of its total assets in one or more sectors. Developments affecting those sectors should be expected to impact the Fund more than a fund that is more broadly diversified and/or is not weighted in those sectors.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Fund currently invests a portion of its assets in the information technology sector, and therefore the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. The information technology sector includes, for example, internet, semiconductor, software, hardware, and technology equipment companies. 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.

Healthcare Sector Risk. The profitability of companies in the healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations changing costs of medical products and services, limited product lines, and product liability claims, among other things. 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 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.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. 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.

Communications Sector Risk. Companies in the communications sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, cyclicity of revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and changing consumer tastes and interests.

Industrials Sector Risk. 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.

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

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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. 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. If an issuer defaults, a below-investment grade security could lose all of its value, be renegotiated at a lower interest rate or principal amount or become illiquid. Below-investment grade securities may be less liquid and more volatile than investment grade fixed-income securities and may be more difficult to value or sell.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is a class of a capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but subordinate to debt securities, with respect to the payment of dividends and on liquidation of the issuer. The market value of preferred stock generally decreases when interest rates rise and is also affected by the issuer's ability to make payments on the preferred stock.

Initial Public Offering Risk. The Fund may purchase securities in an IPO. Securities purchased in an IPO may be illiquid, and therefore more difficult to sell promptly at the most favorable price, and may be subject to substantial price volatility due to factors such as unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, and limited operating history.

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.

Multi-Manager Risk. The success of the Fund's strategy depends on, among other things, Absolute's skill in selecting Subadvisers and the Subadvisers' skill in executing the relevant strategy. The Subadvisers' strategies may be out of favor at any time. In addition, because the Subadvisers each make their trading decisions independently, it is possible that Subadvisers may purchase or 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.

Performance Information

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

The Predecessor Fund was advised by the Fund's subadviser, Mohican Financial Management, LLC. The Fund is managed in a manner that is in all material respects equivalent to the management of the Predecessor Fund, including the investment objective, strategies, guidelines, and restrictions. The Predecessor Fund was created for purposes entirely unrelated to the establishment of a performance record. The Predecessor Fund, however, was not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). Therefore, the Predecessor Fund 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 Fund's performance for periods prior to August 14, 2017 is that of the Predecessor Fund and is based on calculations that are different from the methodology mandated by the SEC for registered investment companies.

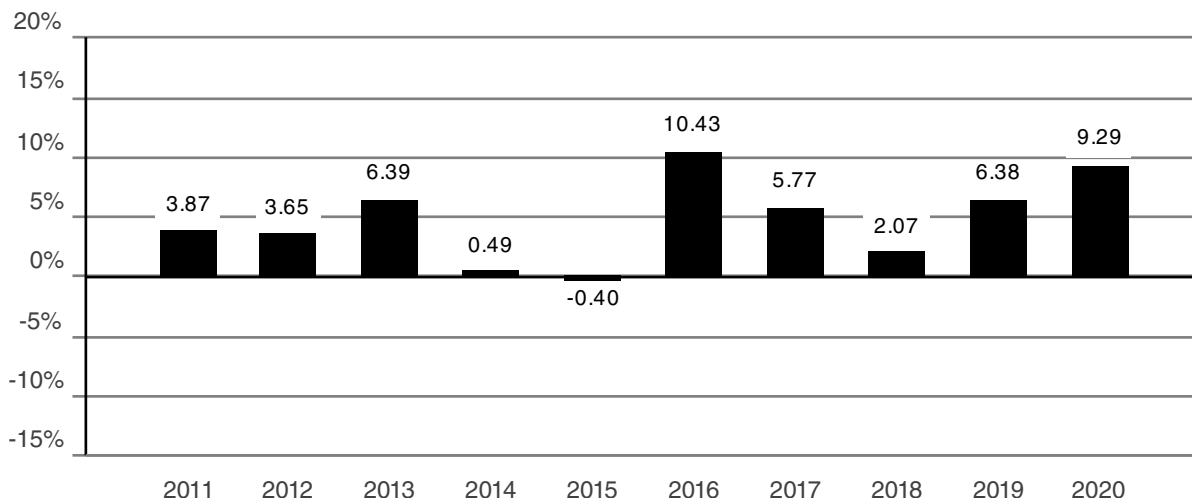
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The performance of the Predecessor Fund was calculated net of the Predecessor Fund's fees and expenses. The Predecessor Fund's performance is included because the Fund believes that the performance information presented is sufficiently relevant to merit consideration by prospective Fund investors. **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 for the Fund will be available at www.absoluteadvisers.com or by calling toll free at (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free).**

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 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 measure of market performance. The Fund's Investor Shares had no assets during this period. Therefore there were no annual returns on the Fund's Investor Shares.

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 June 30, 2021 was 1.43%.

During the period shown, the highest return for a quarter was 4.62% for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, and the lowest return -3.04% for the quarter ended December 31, 2015.

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Average Annual Total Returns
(For the periods ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Institutional Shares - Return Before Taxes	9.29%	6.74%	4.74%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.52%	6.25%	4.50%
Institutional Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.00%	5.16%	3.71%
HFRX Fixed Income Convertible Arbitrage Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.71%	6.49%	3.59%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%
iBoxx High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.66%	7.71%	6.06%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%

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.

iBoxx High Yield Index consists of liquid USD high yield bonds, selected to provide a balanced representation of the broad USD high yield corporate bond universe.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

S&P 500® Index is a broad-based, unmanaged measure of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of stocks of 500 large U.S. companies.

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.

Management

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

Subadviser. Mohican Financial Management, LLC is the Subadviser to the Fund.

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Portfolio Managers. Mr. Jay Compson, Principal of Absolute and Mr. Eric C. Hage, Chief Investment Officer and Principal of Mohican, have served as co-portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in August 2017. Mr. Daniel Hage, Principal at Mohican, has served as a co-portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business. You may purchase or redeem shares directly from the Fund by calling (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) or writing to the Fund at Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund, P.O. Box 588, Portland, Maine 04112. You also may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund through your financial intermediary. The 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 the Subadvisers, 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.

If deemed appropriate by the Trust officers, the Fund reserves the right to waive minimum investment amounts.

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 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

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recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Details Regarding Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

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 a portion of the equity and default 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 non-correlated 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. Non-correlated returns fluctuate in value independent of the core financial markets, such as stocks and bonds, and are intended to neutralize or counterbalance the risk that one or more of the investments in a traditional portfolio of stocks and bonds falls in value.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization in the U.S. or abroad, including convertible, private placement/restricted, including those which may be sold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, initial public offerings ("IPOs") and emerging market securities, with 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.

The Adviser has engaged a Subadviser to implement the Fund's investment strategy. The Adviser has primary responsibility for allocating Fund assets to the Subadviser and retains the discretion to invest the Fund's assets in securities and other instruments directly. The Adviser also has the discretion to remove the Subadviser or, subject to board approval, add a subadviser at any time.

The Subadviser 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, the Subadviser generally considers an issuer's financial soundness, ability to make interest and dividend payments, earnings and cash flow forecast and quality of management.

The Fund's convertible arbitrage strategy is intended to offer investors the potential for yield and capital appreciation with less risk than traditional stocks and bonds due to a portion of the default risk of 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 convertible arbitrage as a low volatility strategy that is intended to achieve fixed-income-like returns with lower than 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 AA to CCC. The weighted average grade of bonds in the portfolio is typically below investment

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grade. Such “junk bonds” typically are rated Baa3 or below by Moody’s, BBB- or below by S&P or BBB- or below by Fitch. The Fund may purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, the Adviser or Subadviser believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

The Adviser 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, the Adviser or the Subadviser 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 the Adviser or Subadviser 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.

Additional Information Regarding Principal Investment Risks

The 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 the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit

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of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

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

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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.

Short Selling Risk. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities by borrowing a security and then selling it. If the Fund buys back the security at a higher price, the Fund will incur a loss on the transaction. Short sales may involve additional transactions costs and other expenses that may exceed the return on the position, which may cause the Fund to lose money. Short sales may decrease the liquidity of certain securities or positions, or the Fund as a whole, and may lower the Fund's returns or result in a loss. A short sale may create leverage and as a result, may cause relatively smaller adverse market movement to have a disproportionate impact on the Fund's performance.

In addition, when the Fund is selling stocks short, it must maintain a segregated account with its custodian of cash and/or high-grade securities equal to the current market value of the stocks sold short less any collateral deposited with the Fund's broker. As a result, the Fund may maintain high levels of cash or liquid assets (such as U.S. Treasury bills, money market accounts, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, high quality commercial paper and long equity positions) for collateral needs.

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:

Credit Risk. The financial condition or perceived financial condition of an issuer of a fixed-income security may cause the issuer to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security. If an issuer defaults, a fixed-income security could lose all of its value, be renegotiated at a lower interest rate or principal amount or become illiquid. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a fixed-income security's credit rating declines, which can cause the price of fixed-income securities to go down.

Extension Risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain fixed-income securities may occur at a slower-than-expected rate and, as a result, the expected maturity of such securities could lengthen which could cause their value to decline.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income securities may decline due to changes in prevailing interest rates. An increase in interest rates typically causes a decrease in the value of fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest. 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. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. The longer the duration of the Fund's debt securities, the more sensitive the Fund will be to interest rate changes. Given that interest rates are near historic lows, risks associated with rising rates may be heightened.

Prepayment Risk. Fixed-income securities may be subject to unanticipated prepayment, shortening the effective maturity of the security. As a result, prepayments may reduce the return on investment and cause increased price volatility in fixed-income securities. Such prepayments often occur during periods of declining interest rates, and may cause the Fund to reinvest its assets in lower yielding securities.

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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.

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.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may result in high portfolio turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs. The performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased brokerage commission cost incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed-income markets may negatively affect issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. Disruptive events with geopolitical consequences, including pandemics and natural disasters, may destabilize world economies and cause market turbulence. Trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those in the U.S.) may also increase market turbulence. Similarly, policy changes by the Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, including changes in interest rates, could cause or increase volatility in the financial markets. Increases in market volatility may lead to reductions in market liquidity, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell portfolio holdings at favorable market prices and make the Fund's net asset value fluctuate materially. Globally, various governments have taken steps to support liquidity in their local markets, including by purchasing certain securities in the markets. Such activity by governments has contributed to additional demand, which may have resulted in artificial increased prices for such securities. To the extent that the Fund experiences high redemptions during periods of market turbulence, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected as the Fund may not be able to sell portfolio holdings at favorable prices. In addition, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase its costs and adversely impact its performance.

In late 2019 and early 2020, a global pandemic and policy changes implemented by the United Kingdom caused varying levels of market turbulence. Most significantly, an outbreak of severe acute respiratory disease from a novel coronavirus, COVID-19, was detected in China and spread internationally, resulting in major operational and market disruptions. Various countries closed their borders and internally imposed or recommended strict quarantines of exposed populations. Travel became restricted. Supply chains were disrupted, and consumer activity decreased. All of these changes in the world economy led to significant market uncertainty, heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity. The final impact of COVID-19, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, cannot be known at this time and may materially adversely affect issuers in which the Fund invests and the Fund itself.

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In addition, the United Kingdom officially withdrew from the European Union (“EU”) on January 31, 2020 in an act commonly referred to as “Brexit.” The effect of Brexit on the United Kingdom and European economies will likely depend on the nature of trade relations between the United Kingdom and the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are matters being negotiated. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict.

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 the Adviser 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.

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.

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 a 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.

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Credit Derivative 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.

Segregation Risk is the risk associated with any requirements, which may be imposed on the Fund, to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives. Such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss, and the Fund may incur investment risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement, the Fund would sell the segregated assets. If the Fund is required to segregate assets equal to only the current market value of its obligation under a derivative, the Fund may be able to use derivatives to a greater extent than if it were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such derivative, which would increase the degree of leverage the Fund could undertake through derivatives and otherwise.

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.

Leverage Risk. Leverage transactions, including borrowing money, selling securities short, lending portfolio securities, entering into reverse repurchase agreements and investing in certain derivatives, 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.

Money Market 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 ETFs invest. When the Fund invests in investment company or ETF securities, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment

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by the Fund in an investment company or ETF could cause the cost of investing in the Fund to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if the Fund were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company or ETF. To the extent that the Fund invests in any investment company or ETF sponsored by Absolute or its affiliates, Absolute may waive certain fees and expenses.

Because ETF shares are listed and traded on national stock exchanges, they may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. Investments in ETFs are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. The trading in an ETF may be halted if the trading in one or more of the ETF's underlying securities is halted. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends in part on the demand for them in the market, Absolute may not be able to liquidate an ETF position at the NAV of the ETF, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

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.

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.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in emerging markets present greater risks than investing in foreign issuers in general. The risk of political or social upheaval is greater in emerging markets. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and markets of certain emerging market countries. A relative lack of information about companies in emerging markets may also exist. Securities traded on emerging markets are potentially illiquid and may be subject to volatility and high transaction costs.

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 fluctuations in foreign currencies, political

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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.

Sector 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.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Fund currently invests a portion of its assets in the information technology sector, and therefore the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. 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.

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.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. 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.

Communications Sector Risk. Companies in the communications sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, cyclicity of revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and changing consumer tastes and interests.

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Industrials Sector Risk. 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.

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.

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. 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.

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.

Initial Public Offering Risk. Special risks associated with securities purchased in IPOs may include illiquidity and substantial price volatility due to unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, and limited operating history. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. Some companies whose shares are sold through IPOs are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of achieving them.

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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. The 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.

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 Subadvisers 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.

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Management

The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund (the “Fund”) is a series of Forum Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end, management investment company (mutual fund). The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) oversees the management of the Fund and meets periodically to review the Fund’s performance, monitor investment activities and practices and discuss other matters affecting the Fund. Additional information regarding the Board and the Trust’s executive officers may be found in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), which is available on the Adviser’s website at www.absoluteadvisers.com.

The Adviser and Subadviser

The Fund’s investment adviser is Absolute Investment Advisers LLC (the “Adviser”), 4 North Street, Suite 2, Hingham, MA 02043. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment advisory services to the Fund. As of March 31, 2021, Absolute had approximately \$654.6 million of assets under management.

With respect to the Fund, the Adviser 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 Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between Absolute and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). Absolute receives an advisory fee from the Fund at an annual rate equal to 1.20% of the Fund’s average annual daily net assets under the terms of the Advisory Agreement. The actual advisory fee rate retained by the Adviser for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 was 1.02%. Absolute pays any subadvisory fees out of the fees it receives pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The aggregate amount paid by the Adviser to its Subadviser for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 was 0.51%. Absolute has contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (excluding all taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, broker charges, proxy expenses and extraordinary expenses) of Institutional Shares to 1.20%, and Investor Shares to 1.45% through August 1, 2022 (“Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap may only be raised or eliminated with the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Adviser may recoup from the Fund fees waived and expenses reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to the Expense Cap if such recoupment is made within three years of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement and does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement of the Fund (i.e., after the recoupment has been taken into account) to exceed the lesser of (i) the then-current expense cap and (ii) the expense cap in place at the time the fees/expenses were waived or reimbursed. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement will increase if exclusions from the Expense Cap apply. Absolute waives its investment advisory fees for any Fund assets invested in pooled vehicles sponsored by it.

A discussion summarizing the basis on which the Board last approved the Advisory Agreement and sub-advisory agreement between Absolute and the Subadviser is included in the Fund’s semi-annual report for the period ending September 30, 2020.

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

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Subadviser	Investment Strategy
Mohican Financial Management, LLC 21 River Road, Suite 2100 Wilton, CT 06897	Convertible Arbitrage

Mohican Financial Management, LLC was founded in 2002 and provides investment advisory services for another pooled investment vehicle.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Fund's Board and its shareholders have approved a "Manager of Managers" structure that permits the Adviser to appoint and replace Subadvisers and enter into, materially amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements with other investment managers with respect to the Fund, 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 Fund is pursuant to an exemptive order from the SEC ("Exemptive Relief"). Pursuant to the Exemptive Relief, the Fund is required to notify shareholders of the retention of a new Subadviser within 90 days of the hiring of the new Subadviser. In the future, the Adviser may propose to appoint or replace one or more Subadviser subject to Board approval and applicable shareholder notice requirements.

The Manager Of Managers Structure enables the Fund 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, the Adviser 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 the Adviser 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 Fund to be increased without shareholder approval, nor does it change the Adviser's responsibilities to the Fund including responsibility for all advisory services furnished by a Subadviser.

Portfolio Managers

Jay Compson is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund and is responsible for Subadviser selection and overall portfolio construction, allocation, and monitoring of the Fund's assets. Mr. Compson has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since it commenced operations in August 2017.

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.

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Eric Hage is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund and, as the Chief Investment Officer of the Subadviser, is responsible for managing the convertible arbitrage portfolio. Mr. Eric Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in August 2017.

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

Daniel Hage, a Principal of the Subadviser, is a Portfolio Manager for the Fund and shares responsibility for managing the convertible arbitrage portfolio. Mr. Daniel Hage has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2020.

Prior to joining Mohican in 2002, Mr. Daniel 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.

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

Atlantic Fund Administration, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Apex US Holdings LLC (d/b/a Apex Fund Services) (“Apex”), provides fund accounting, fund administration, and compliance services to the Fund and the Trust and supplies certain officers of the Trust, including a Principal Executive Officer, a Principal Financial Officer, a Chief Compliance Officer, an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and additional compliance support personnel. Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Apex, provides transfer agency services to the Fund and the Trust.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), the Trust’s principal underwriter, acts as the Trust’s distributor in connection with the offering of Fund shares. The Distributor may enter into arrangements with banks, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase or redeem shares. The Distributor is not affiliated with Absolute or with Apex or their affiliates.

Fund Expenses

The Fund is charged for those expenses that are directly attributable to it, while other expenses are allocated proportionately among the Fund and other series of the Trust based upon methods approved by the Board. Absolute or other service providers may waive all or any portion of their fees and may reimburse certain expenses of the 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. Any agreement to waive fees or to reimburse expenses increases the investment performance of the applicable 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 Fund sells an equity or debt security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective. When the Fund sells a security short, the Fund borrows

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the security from a lender and then sells the security in the general market. The Fund is 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 Fund borrowed the security and the Fund is obligated to record the payment as an expense. The Fund 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 Fund will bear the cost of the dividend and interest expenses on short sales. The Fund is also required to pay any applicable interest on a borrowed security and borrowings related to short sales.

The table below illustrates the Fund's "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses with Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales." The Fund's total annual operating expenses (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets) were:

Comparison of Expenses	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares
Management Fees	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses		
Other Expenses	0.31%	0.31%
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	0.38%	0.38%
Total Other Expenses	0.69%	0.69%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses with Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	1.90%	2.15%
Less Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	(0.38%)	(0.38%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales	1.52%	1.77%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.31%)	(0.31%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement without Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales ⁽¹⁾	1.21%	1.46%

(1) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the financial highlights due to a reduction in the expense cap for the Fund and because they do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ("AFFE").

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

Your Account

How to Contact the Fund

E-mail the Fund at:

absolute.ta@apexfs.com

Telephone the Fund at:

(888) 99-ABSOLUTE

(888) 992-2765 (toll free)

Website Address:

www.absoluteadvisers.com

Write the Fund:

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

P.O. Box 588

Portland, Maine 04112

Overnight Address:

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

c/o Apex Fund Services

Three Canal Plaza, Ground Floor

Portland, Maine 04101

Wire investments (or ACH payments):

Please contact the transfer agent at (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) to obtain the ABA routing number and account number for the Fund.

General Information

You may purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund on any day that the NYSE is open for business. Notwithstanding this fact, the Fund may, only in the case of an emergency, calculate its NAV and accept and process shareholder orders when the NYSE is closed.

You may purchase or sell shares of the Fund at the next NAV calculated (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) after the transfer agent or your approved broker-dealer or other financial intermediary receives your request in good order. "Good order" means that you have provided sufficient information necessary to process your request as outlined in this Prospectus, including any required signatures, documents, payment and Medallion Signature Guarantees. All requests to purchase or sell Fund shares received in good order prior to the Fund's close will receive that day's NAV. Requests received in good order after the Fund's close or on a day when the Fund does not value its shares will be processed on the next business day and will be priced at the next NAV. The Fund cannot accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions.

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

If you purchase shares directly from the 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.

The Fund may temporarily suspend or discontinue any service or privilege, including systematic investments and withdrawals, wire redemption privileges and telephone or internet redemption privileges, if applicable. The Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase request, including, but not limited to, requests that could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. If the Fund were to refuse any purchase request, it would notify the purchaser within two business days of receiving a purchase request in good order.

If your account is deemed abandoned or unclaimed by applicable state law, the 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 the Fund (if shares are held directly with the Fund) or to the shareholder's financial intermediary. Shareholders should check their state's official website to get more information on escheatment law(s).

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NAV Determination. The NAV of the Fund is determined by taking the value of the assets of the Fund, subtracting the value of the liabilities of the Fund and then dividing the result (net assets) by the number of outstanding shares of the Fund. The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). The NYSE is open every weekday other than NYSE holidays and early closings, which are published at www.nyse.com and subject to change without notice.

To the extent that the Fund's portfolio investments trade in markets on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the net asset value of the Fund's shares may change on those days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. In addition, trading in certain portfolio investments may not occur on days when the Fund is open for business, as markets or exchanges other than the NYSE may be closed.

The Fund values securities at current market value, where market quotations are available, using the last reported sales price or the official closing price, as provided by independent pricing services. In the absence of sales, securities are valued at the mean of the last bid and asked prices. Non-exchange traded investment companies are valued at their NAVs. Certain short-term securities may be valued at amortized cost.

Futures contracts are valued at that day's last reported settlement price on the exchange where the contract is traded.

Fixed-income securities may be valued at prices supplied by the Fund's pricing agent based on broker-supplied or dealer-supplied valuations or on matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If market quotations are not readily available or the Fund reasonably believes that they are unreliable, the Fund will seek to value such securities at fair value, as determined in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. The Board has delegated day-to-day responsibility for fair valuation determinations in accordance with these procedures to a Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee makes such determinations under the supervision of the Board. Fair valuation may be based on subjective factors. As a result, the fair value price of a security may differ from that security's market price and may not be the price at which the security may be sold. Fair valuation could result in a different NAV than a NAV determined by using market quotations.

Although the 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, the 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 Fund has 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 Fund's 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 Fund. Among other things, financial intermediaries may charge transaction fees and

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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.

The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a financial intermediary that is an agent of the Fund 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. The 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, the 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 the 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 the Fund's transfer agent and/or administrator.

Absolute or another Fund affiliate, out of its own resources and not as an expense of the 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 the 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 the Fund.

Any compensation received by a financial intermediary, whether from the Fund, the Adviser or another affiliate, and the prospect of receiving such compensation, may provide the financial intermediary with an incentive to recommend the shares of the Fund over other potential investments. Similarly, the compensation may cause financial intermediaries to elevate the prominence of the 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 the Fund's overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program is designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. In this regard, the Fund reserves the right, to the extent permitted by law, (1) to refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase order or (2) to freeze any account and/or suspend account services. These actions will be taken when, at the sole discretion of Trust management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund or in cases when the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authorities or applicable law. If your account is closed at the request of

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governmental or law enforcement authorities, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

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

Choosing a Share Class

The 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 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 the 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%

Under certain circumstances, an investor's investment in one class of shares of the Fund may be converted into an investment in the other class of shares of the Fund, for example, if the investor no longer meets the eligibility criteria for holding a particular class of shares due to investment minimum or other ownership requirements. 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.

Buying Shares

How to Make Payments. Unless purchased through a financial intermediary, all investments must be made by check, Automated Clearing House ("ACH") or wire. All checks must be payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. In the absence of the granting of an exception consistent with the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program, the Fund does not accept purchases made by credit card check, starter check, checks with more than one endorsement (unless the check is payable to all endorsees), cash or cash equivalents (for instance, you may not pay by money order, cashier's check, bank draft or traveler's check). The Fund and the Adviser also reserve the right to accept in kind contributions of securities in exchange for shares of the Fund.

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Checks. Checks must be made payable to “Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund.” For individual, sole proprietorship, joint, Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (“UGMA”) and Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (“UTMA”) accounts, checks may be made payable to one or more owners of the account and endorsed to “Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund.” A \$20 charge may be imposed on any returned checks.

ACH. The Automated Clearing House system maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank allows banks to process checks, transfer funds and perform other tasks. Your U.S. financial institution may charge you a fee for this service.

Wires. You may instruct the U.S. financial institution with which you have an account to make a federal funds wire payment to the Fund. Your U.S. financial institution may charge you a fee for this service.

Minimum Investments. The 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 the Subadvisers, 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.

The 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.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

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

Type of Account	Requirement
Individual, Sole Proprietorship and Joint Accounts <ul style="list-style-type: none">Individual accounts and sole proprietorship accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts have two or more owners (tenants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Instructions must be signed by all persons named as account owners exactly as their names appear on the account.
Gifts or Transfers to a Minor (UGMA, UTMA) <ul style="list-style-type: none">These custodial accounts are owned by a minor child but controlled by an adult custodian.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Depending on state laws, you may set up a custodial account under the UGMA or the UTMA.The custodian must sign instructions in a manner indicating custodial capacity.
Corporations/Other Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none">These accounts are owned by the entity, but control is exercised by its officers, partners or other management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Trusts <ul style="list-style-type: none">These accounts are controlled by a trustee as a way to convey and control assets for the benefit of a third-party owner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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. If you do not supply the required information, the Fund will attempt to contact you or, if applicable, your financial adviser. If the Fund cannot obtain the required information within a timeframe established in its sole discretion, your application will be rejected.

When your application is in good order and includes all required information, your order will normally be processed at the NAV next calculated after receipt of your application and investment amount. The Fund will attempt to verify your identity using the information that you have supplied and other information about you that is available from third parties, including information available in public and private databases, such as consumer reports from credit reporting agencies.

The Fund will try to verify your identity within a timeframe established in its sole discretion. If the Fund cannot do so, the Fund reserves the right to redeem your investment at the next NAV calculated after the Fund decides to close your account. If your account is closed, you may realize a gain or loss on the Fund shares in the account. You will be responsible for any related taxes and will not be able to recoup any redemption fees assessed, if applicable.

Policy on Prohibition of Foreign Shareholders. The 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.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

Investment Procedures. The following table describes the procedures for investing in the Fund.

How to Open an Account	How to Add to Your Account
<p>Through a Financial Intermediary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact your financial intermediary using the method that is most convenient for you. 	<p>Through a Financial Intermediary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact your financial intermediary using the method that is most convenient for you.
<p>By Check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call, write, or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable) and a check. 	<p>By Check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill out an investment slip from a confirmation or write the Fund a letter. • Write your account number on your check. • Mail the Fund the investment slip or your letter and the check.
<p>By Wire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call, write, or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Call the Fund to notify the transfer agent that you are faxing your completed application (and other required documents, if applicable). The transfer agent will assign you an account number. • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Instruct your U.S. financial institution to wire money to the Fund. 	<p>By Wire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct your U.S. financial institution to wire money to the Fund.
<p>By ACH Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call, write, or e-mail the Fund for an account application. • Complete the application (and other required documents, if applicable). • Call the Fund to notify the transfer agent that you are faxing your completed application (and other required documents, if applicable). The transfer agent will assign you an account number. • Mail the Fund your original application (and other required documents, if applicable). • The transfer agent will electronically debit your purchase proceeds from the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application. • ACH purchases are limited to \$25,000 per day. 	<p>By ACH Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call the Fund to request a purchase by ACH payment. • The transfer agent will electronically debit your purchase proceeds from the U.S. financial institution account identified on your account application. • ACH purchases are limited to \$25,000 per day.

Systematic Investments. You may establish a systematic investment plan to automatically invest a specific amount of money (up to \$25,000 per day) into your account on a specified day and frequency not to exceed two investments per month. Payments for systematic investments are automatically debited from your designated savings or checking account via ACH. Systematic investments must be for at least \$100 per occurrence. If you wish to enroll in a systematic investment plan, complete the appropriate section on the account application. Your signed account application must be received at least three business days prior to the initial transaction. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in a systematic investment plan by notifying the Fund at least two days in advance of the next withdrawal.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

A systematic investment plan is a method of using dollar cost averaging as an investment strategy that involves investing a fixed amount of money at regular time intervals. However, a program of regular investment cannot ensure a profit or protect against a loss as a result of declining markets. By continually investing the same amount, you will be purchasing more shares when the price is lower and fewer shares when the price is higher. Please call (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) for additional information regarding systematic investment plans.

Frequent Trading. Frequent trading 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 Adviser believes, however, that the Fund's portfolio generally will not be attractive to frequent traders or susceptible to market timing because of the lack of publicly available information about the net exposure of the Fund and the prices of the bonds in the Fund's portfolio. Accordingly, the Board has not adopted a policy to monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares.

Canceled or Failed Payments. The Fund accepts checks and ACH payments at full value subject to collection. If the Fund does not receive your payment for shares or you pay with a check or ACH payment that does not clear, your purchase will be canceled within two business days of notification from your bank that your funds did not clear. You will be responsible for any actual losses and expenses incurred by the Fund or the transfer agent. The Fund and its agents have the right to reject or cancel any purchase request due to non-payment.

Selling Shares

Redemption orders received in good order will be processed at the next calculated NAV. The Fund typically expects to pay shareholder redemption requests, including during stressed market conditions, within one business day of receipt of the request in good order, and may seek to meet such redemption requests through one or more of the following methods: sales of portfolio assets, use of cash or cash equivalents held in the Fund's portfolio, and/or redemptions in kind, as permitted by applicable rules and regulations. The right of redemption may not be suspended for more than seven days after the tender of Fund shares, except for any period during which (1) the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") determines that trading thereon is restricted, (2) an emergency (as determined by the SEC) exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of its securities is not reasonably practicable or as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine fairly the value of its net assets, or (3) the SEC has entered a suspension order for the protection of the shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund will not issue shares until payment is received. If redemption is sought for shares for which payment has not been received, the Fund will delay sending redemption proceeds until payment is received, which may be up to 15 calendar days.

How to Sell Shares from Your Account

Through a Financial Intermediary

- If you purchased shares through your financial intermediary, your redemption order must be placed through the same financial intermediary.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

How to Sell Shares from Your Account

By Mail

- Prepare a written request including:
 - your name(s) and signature(s);
 - your account number;
 - the Fund name and class;
 - the dollar amount or number of shares you want to sell;
 - how and where to send the redemption proceeds;
 - a Medallion Signature Guarantee (if required); and
 - other documentation (if required).
- Mail the Fund your request and documentation.

By Telephone

- Call the Fund with your request, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application.
- Provide the following information:
 - your account number;
 - the exact name(s) in which the account is registered; and
 - an additional form of identification.
- Redemption proceeds will be mailed to you by check or electronically credited to your account at the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application.

By Systematic Withdrawal

- Complete the systematic withdrawal section of the application.
- Attach a voided check to your application.
- Mail the completed application to the Fund.
- Redemption proceeds will be mailed to you by check or electronically credited to your account at the U.S. financial institution identified on your account application.

Wire Redemption Privileges. You may redeem your shares with proceeds payable by wire unless you declined wire redemption privileges on your account application. The minimum amount that may be redeemed by wire is \$5,000.

Telephone Redemption Privileges. You may redeem your shares by telephone, unless you declined telephone redemption privileges on your account application. You may be responsible for an unauthorized telephone redemption order as long as the transfer agent takes reasonable measures to verify that the order is genuine. Telephone redemption orders may be difficult to complete during periods of significant economic or market activity. If you are not able to reach the Fund by telephone, you may mail us your redemption order.

Systematic Withdrawals. You may establish a systematic withdrawal plan to automatically redeem a specific amount of money or shares from your account on a specified day and frequency not to exceed one withdrawal per month. Payments for systematic withdrawals are sent by check to your address of record, or if you so designate, to your bank account by ACH payment. To establish a systematic withdrawal plan, complete the systematic withdrawal section of the account application. The plan may be terminated or modified by a shareholder or the Fund at any time without charge or penalty. You may terminate your participation in a systematic withdrawal plan at any time by contacting the Fund sufficiently in advance of the next withdrawal, which generally means up to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, on the date of the scheduled withdrawal if notified by phone, or two business days in advance of the withdrawal date if notified in writing.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

A withdrawal under a systematic withdrawal plan involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Please call (888) 99-ABSOLUTE or (888) 992-2765 (toll free) for additional information regarding systematic withdrawal plans.

Signature Guarantee Requirements. To protect you and the Fund 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.

The 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, the 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. The 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

Redemptions in Kind. Redemption proceeds normally are paid in cash. Consistent with an election filed with the SEC, under certain circumstances, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in portfolio securities rather than in cash pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. However, if the Fund redeems shares in this manner, the shareholder assumes the risk of, among other things, a subsequent change in the market value of those securities and the costs of liquidating the securities (such as brokerage costs). In kind redemptions may be satisfied using illiquid securities held in the Fund's portfolio, in which case the shareholder will assume the risks associated with such illiquid securities, including the possibility of a lack of a liquid market for those securities. In kind redemptions may take the form of a pro rata portion of the Fund's portfolio, individual securities, or a representative basket of securities. Please see the SAI for more details on redemptions in kind.

Lost Accounts. The transfer agent will consider your account lost if correspondence to your address of record is returned as undeliverable on two consecutive occasions, unless the transfer agent determines your new address.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

When an account is lost, all distributions on the account will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. In addition, the amount of any outstanding check (unpaid for six months or more) and checks that have been returned to the transfer agent may be reinvested at the current NAV, and the checks will be canceled. However, checks will not be reinvested into accounts with a zero balance but will be held in a different account. Any of your unclaimed property may be transferred to the state of your last known address if no activity occurs in your account within the time period specified by that state's law.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fees. The Trust has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan under which the 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 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 Fund 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 Fund pays shareholder service fees on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment.

Retirement Accounts

You may invest in shares of the Fund through an IRA, including traditional and Roth IRAs, also known as a "Qualified Retirement Account." The Fund 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.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

Other Information

Distributions and Reinvestments. The Fund declares dividends from net investment income and pays them semi-annually. Any net capital gains and net foreign currency gains realized by the Fund are distributed at least annually.

Most investors typically have their income dividends and other distributions (each, a “distribution”) paid by the Fund reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. If you choose this option, or if you do not indicate any choice, your distributions will be reinvested. Alternatively, you may choose to have your distributions of \$10 or more sent directly to your bank account or paid to you by check. However, if a distribution is less than \$10, your proceeds will be reinvested. If five or more of your distribution checks remain uncashed after 180 days, all subsequent distributions may be reinvested. For federal income tax purposes, distributions to shareholders (other than qualified retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors) are taxable and are treated the same whether they are received in cash or reinvested.

Taxes. The 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.

The 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. The 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.

The 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 the 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 the 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.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

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. An exchange of the Fund's shares for shares of another fund will be treated as a sale of the Fund's shares and any gain on the transaction will be treated as described above for federal income tax purposes.

Withholding Tax. If an individual shareholder fails to certify that the TIN furnished to the 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 the 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 the 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, the 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 the 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, the 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 Fund, please see the SAI and consult your tax advisor.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

Organization. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust, and the Fund is a series thereof. The Fund does not expect to hold shareholders' meetings unless required by federal or Delaware 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 an advisory agreement for the Fund). From time to time, large shareholders may control the Fund or the Trust.

Additional Information. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, sub-adviser(s) if applicable, custodian, principal underwriter and transfer agent who provide services to the 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 the 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 Fund, 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.

ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the 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.

This information has been audited by BBD, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the annual report dated March 31, 2021, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights are not provided for Investor Shares because the Investor Shares had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

	<u>For the Years Ended March 31,</u>			<u>August 14,</u>
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2017(a)</u> <u>Through</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
INSTITUTIONAL SHARES				
NET ASSET VALUE, Beginning of Year	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS				
Net investment loss (b)	(0.02)	0.08	0.10	0.02(c)
Net realized and unrealized gain	1.37	0.05	0.30	0.29(c)
Total from Investment Operations	1.35	0.13	0.40	0.31
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS FROM				
Net investment income	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.05)	–
Net realized gain	(0.32)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.02)
Total Distributions to Shareholders	(0.33)	(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.02)
NET ASSET VALUE, End of Year	\$ 11.34	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.29
TOTAL RETURN	13.12%	1.18%	3.95%	3.14%(d)
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTARY DATA				
Net Assets at End of Year (000s omitted)	\$ 440,974	\$ 139,865	\$ 88,768	\$ 56,065
Ratios to Average Net Assets:				
Net investment loss	(0.16)%	0.77%	0.95%	0.35%(c)(f)
Net expenses including dividend and interest expenses	1.68%	1.59%	1.91%	2.23%(f)
Dividend and interest expenses	0.38%	0.07%	0.31%	0.60%(f)
Net expenses without dividend and interest expenses	1.30%	1.52%	1.60%	1.63%(f)
Gross expenses (e)	1.88%	1.78%	2.16%	3.13%(f)
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE	93%	95%	121%	76%(d)

(a) Commencement of operations.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Net investment income and net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments for the period ended March 31, 2018 were restated.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Reflects the expense ratio excluding any waivers and/or reimbursements.

(f) Annualized.

FACTS

Rev. 1/12

WHAT DOES THE ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and
- Account balances and
- Account transactions and
- Checking account information and
- Retirement assets and
- Wire transfer instructions.

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your credit worthiness	No	We do not share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share

Questions?

Call toll-free: (888) 992-2765.

Who we are**Who is providing this notice?**

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund

What we do**How does the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund protect my personal information?**

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.

How does the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you

- open an account or
- provide account information or
- make deposits or withdrawals from your account or
- make a wire transfer or
- tell us where to send the money.

We also collect your personal information from other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only

- sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness
- affiliates from using your information to market to you
- sharing for non-affiliates to market to you

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions**Affiliates**

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

Absolute Investment Advisers LLC, the investment adviser to the Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund, could be deemed to be an affiliate.

Non-affiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between non-affiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

The Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund doesn't jointly market.

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ABSOLUTE CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE FUND INSTITUTIONAL SHARES INVESTOR SHARES

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

The SAI provides additional information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into, and is legally part of, this Prospectus.

Contacting the Fund

You may obtain free copies of the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI, request other information and discuss your questions about the Fund by contacting the Fund at:

Absolute Convertible Arbitrage Fund
P.O. Box 588
Portland, Maine 04112
(888) 99-ABSOLUTE or
(888) 992-2765 (toll free)

The Fund's Prospectus, SAI and annual and semi-annual reports are available, without charge, on the Adviser's website at: www.absoluteadvisers.com.

Securities and Exchange Commission Information

Fund information, including copies of the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI, is available on the SEC's EDGAR database website at www.sec.gov.

You may also obtain copies of this information, for a duplication fee, by sending an email request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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