

## Key Risks of Investing in the Funds

	IEF	IEF II	TRBF	GHIF	LEMDF	Microcap	Smallcap	Midcap	Multicap	GEF
Active Trading Risk			X			X	X	X	X	X
Bank Loan Risk				X						
Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Commodity-Related Investment Risks	X	X								X
Counterparty or Third Party Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Credit Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Custody/Sub-Custody Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Delayed Funding Loans and Revolving Credit Facilities Risk				X						
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diversification Risk					X					
Emerging Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Exchange Traded Funds Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Extension Risk			X	X	X					
Foreign Currency Transaction Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Foreign Government Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Foreign Investment Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Government Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interest Rate Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Issuer Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Leveraging Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liquidity Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Management Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maturity Risk	X	X	X	X	X					X
Mortgage-Related or Other Asset Backed Securities Risk			X	X	X					
Municipal Bond Risk			X	X						
Precious Metal-Related Instruments Risk	X	X								X
Prepayment Risk			X	X	X					
Private Placement and Other Restricted Securities Risk	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Real Estate Investment Trust Risk	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Real Estate Related Securities Risk	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X

	IEF	IEF II	TRBF	GHIF	LEMDF	Microcap	Smallcap	Midcap	Multicap	GEF
Redemption Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Securities Selection Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Securities Lending/Collateral Risk	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
Short Sale Risk					X					
Small- and Mid-sized companies Risk	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
Stock Market Risk	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Subsidiary Risk	X	X								X
Tax Risk	X	X								X
Valuation Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Warrants Risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Active Trading Risk

Certain Funds may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. If a Fund does trade this way, it may incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short term gains and losses, which may affect taxes that must be paid.

### Bank Loan Risk

There are a number of risks associated with an investment in bank loans including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and prepayment risk. There is also the possibility that the collateral securing a loan, if any, may be difficult to liquidate or be insufficient to cover the amount owed under the loan. These risks could cause a Fund to lose income or principal on a particular investment, which in turn could affect the Fund's returns.

### Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk/High Yield Risk

A Fund may invest in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (sometimes referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk than a fund that does not invest in such securities. These securities are considered riskier than investment grade securities with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce a Fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, a Fund may lose its entire investment.

### Commodity-Related Investments Risk

The value of commodities investments will generally be affected by overall market movements and factors specific to a particular industry or commodity, which may include weather, embargoes, tariffs, and health, political, international and regulatory developments. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for commodities, which may reduce market prices and cause the value of Fund shares to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted. Exposure to commodities and commodities markets may subject the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II or the Global Equity Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments, which may impair the ability of the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II or the Global Equity Fund to sell or to realize the full value of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such investments. In addition, adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of actively traded commodities investments. Certain types of commodities instruments (such as total return swaps and commodity-linked notes) are subject to the risk that the counterparty to the instrument will not perform or will be unable to perform in

accordance with the terms of the instrument. The Funds may enter into these precious metal-related instruments directly or gain exposure to these instruments indirectly by investing in an offshore subsidiary of the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II and Global Equity Fund. To the extent precious metal-related instruments are held through an offshore subsidiary of the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II or the Global Equity Fund, such subsidiary will not be subject to US laws (including securities laws) and their protections. An offshore subsidiary will be subject to the laws of a foreign jurisdiction, which can be affected by developments in that jurisdiction.

### **Counterparty or Third Party Risk**

Transactions involving a counterparty other than the issuer of the instrument, or a third party responsible for servicing the instrument, are subject both to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

The primary risk of swap transactions is the creditworthiness of the counterparty, since the integrity of the transaction depends on the willingness and ability of the counterparty to maintain the agreed-upon payment stream. If there is a default by a counterparty in a swap transaction, a Fund's potential loss is the net amount of payments the Fund is contractually entitled to receive for one payment period (if any, the Fund could be in a net payment position), not the entire notional amount, which does not change hands in a swap transaction. Swaps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal as collateral for the transaction. A Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreement but, as with any contractual remedy, there is no guarantee that a Fund would be successful in pursuing them—the counterparty may be judgment proof due to insolvency, for example. The Funds thus assume the risk that they will be delayed or prevented from obtaining payments owed to them. The standard industry swap agreements do, however, permit a fund to terminate a swap agreement (and thus avoid making additional payments) in the event that a counterparty fails to make a timely payment to the fund.

### **Credit Risk**

The value of a debt security is directly affected by the issuer's ability (and the market's perception of the issuer's ability) to repay principal and pay interest on time. The value of a Fund's investments in debt securities may decline if an issuer fails to pay an obligation on a timely basis. If the credit quality of a Fund's investments in debt securities deteriorates or is perceived to deteriorate, the value of those investments could decline and the value of a Fund's shares could decline. A Fund may also be subject to credit risk to the extent that it engages in financial transactions, such as repurchase agreements or dollar rolls, which involve a promise by a third party to honor an obligation to a Fund. These transactions are subject to the risks that a third party may be unwilling or unable to honor its financial obligations to the Fund.

### **Custody/Sub-Custody Risk**

A Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. There may be very limited regulatory oversight of certain foreign banks or securities depositories that hold foreign securities and foreign currency. The laws of certain countries may limit the ability to recover such assets if a foreign bank or depository or their agents goes bankrupt and the assets of a Fund may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the custodian/sub-custodian or Adviser will have no liability.

### **Delayed Funding Loans and Revolving Credit Facilities Risk**

There are a number of risks associated with an investment in delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities including credit, interest rate and liquidity risk and the risks of being a lender. There may be circumstances under which the borrowing issuer's credit risk may be deteriorating and yet a Fund may be obligated to make loans to the borrowing issuer as the borrowing issuer's credit continues to deteriorate, including at a time when the borrowing issuer's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities may be subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to resell such instruments. As a result, a Fund may be unable to sell such investments at an opportune time or may have to resell them at less than fair market value. These risks could cause a Fund to lose money on its investment, which in turn

could affect a Fund's returns. A Fund may treat delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities for which there is no readily available market as illiquid for purposes of the Fund's limitation on illiquid investments. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of the Trust's investment restriction relating to the lending of funds or assets by a Fund.

### **Derivatives Risk**

Investing in derivatives involves special risks including: (1) imperfect correlation between the price of derivative instruments and movements in the prices of the securities, interest rates or currencies being hedged; (2) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different than those needed to select portfolio securities; (3) the risk that a particular derivative is valued incorrectly; (4) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument and possible exchange imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to close out a position when desired; (5) the risk that adverse price movements in an instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than a Fund's initial investment in that instrument (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited); (6) particularly in the case of privately-negotiated instruments, the risk that the counterparty will not perform its obligations, which could leave the Fund worse off than if it had not entered into the position; (7) leverage; and (8) the inability to close out certain hedged positions to avoid adverse tax consequences. In addition, the use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return) is considered a speculative practice and presents even greater risk of loss when these instruments are leveraged.

These risks may increase when the Adviser uses derivatives to enhance a Fund's return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge (or offset) the risk of a position or security held by the Fund. The success of the Adviser's derivatives strategies will depend on its ability to assess and predict the impact of market or economic developments on the underlying asset, index or rate and the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

### **Diversification Risk**

A non-diversified fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in the obligations of a limited number of issuers than a diversified fund. As such, a non-diversified fund may be subject to greater risk than a diversified fund because changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer may result in greater fluctuation in the value of a non-diversified fund's shares. This lack of broad diversification may cause a non-diversified fund to be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, regulatory or other developments than a diversified fund.

### **Emerging Market Risk**

Investing in emerging markets can involve unique risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in developed markets. The securities markets of emerging countries are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid, and more volatile than the securities markets of the US and developed countries. The risks of investing in emerging markets include greater political and economic uncertainties than in developed markets, the risk of the imposition of economic sanctions against a country, the risk of nationalization of industries and expropriation of assets, social instability and war, currency transfer restrictions, risks that governments may substantially restrict foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries, impose punitive taxes, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Emerging market economies are often dependent upon a few commodities or natural resources that may be significantly adversely affected by volatile price movements against those commodities or natural resources. Emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and currency devaluation. Investments in companies that are based in emerging market countries may have a more limited number of potential buyers. A market swing in one or more countries or regions where a fund has invested a significant amount of its assets, such as Central and Eastern Europe and the former states of the Soviet Union, including Russia, may have a greater effect on a fund's performance than it would in a more geographically diversified portfolio. The securities markets and legal systems in emerging market countries may only be in a developmental stage and may provide few, or none, of the advantages and protections of markets or legal systems available in more developed countries. Legal remedies available to investors in some foreign countries

are less extensive than those available to investors in the US. There could be difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts. Foreign markets may have different securities clearance and settlement procedures and heightened operational risks, including risks related to foreign securities custody. In certain securities markets, settlements may not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. If this occurs, settlement may be delayed and the Fund's assets may be uninvested and may not be earning returns. A Fund also may miss investment opportunities or not be able to sell an investment because of these delays. Investments in emerging markets are considered to be highly volatile and are considered more risky than investments in developed markets.

### **Exchange Traded Fund Risk**

Investments in ETFs generally present the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional mutual fund that has the same investment objective, strategy and policies. Investments in ETFs further involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the commodity or currency, or in the types of securities, commodities and/or currencies included in the indices or baskets the ETFs are designed to replicate. In addition, shares of an ETF may trade at a market price that is higher or lower than their net asset value and an active trading market in such shares may not develop or continue. Moreover, trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action to be appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Finally, there can be no assurance that the portfolio of securities, commodities and/or currencies purchased by an ETF will replicate a particular index or basket or price of a commodity or currency.

### **Extension Risk**

An issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by a Fund (such as a Mortgage-Backed Security) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease, and the Fund will also suffer from the inability to reinvest in higher yielding securities.

### **Foreign Currency Transactions Risk**

Funds that invest directly in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will fluctuate in value relative to the US dollar. 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 US 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 US or abroad. To manage this risk, a Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge against a decline in the US dollar value of a security it already owns or against an increase in the value of an asset it expects to purchase. The Adviser's use of hedging techniques does not eliminate exchange rate risk. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may hedge using a foreign currency other than the currency which the portfolio securities being hedged are denominated. This type of hedging entails greater risk because it is dependent on a stable relationship between the two currencies paired in the hedge and the relationship can be very unstable at times. If the Adviser is unsuccessful in its attempts to hedge against exchange rate risk, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if the Adviser did not establish any currency hedge. The Adviser may also employ strategies to increase a Fund's exposure to certain currencies, which may result in losses from such currency positions. When deemed appropriate by the Adviser, the Adviser may from time to time seek to reduce foreign currency risk by hedging some or all of a Fund's foreign currency exposure back into the US dollar. Losses on foreign currency transactions used for hedging purposes may be offset by gains on the assets that are the subject of the Fund's hedge. A Fund may also purchase a foreign currency on a spot or forward basis in order to benefit from the potential appreciation of such currency relative to US dollar or to other currencies in which a Fund's holdings are denominated. Losses on such transactions may not be offset by gains from other Fund assets. A Fund's gains from its positions in foreign currencies may accelerate and/or recharacterize the Fund's income or gains at the Fund level and its distributions to shareholders. The Fund's losses from such positions may also recharacterize the Fund's income and its distributions to shareholders and may cause a return of capital to Fund shareholders.

**Foreign Government Securities Risk**

Debt securities issued by foreign governments are often, but not always, supported by the full faith and credit of the foreign governments, or their subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities that issue them. In addition to Emerging Market Risk, Foreign Currency Transaction Risk and Foreign Investment Risk, the issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to pay interest or repay principal when due. Political or economic changes or the balance of trade may affect a country's willingness or ability to service its debt obligations. Periods of economic uncertainty may result in the volatility of market prices of sovereign debt obligations, especially debt obligations issued by governments of developing countries, and some structures of emerging market debt securities, both of which are generally below investment grade, are sometimes referred to a "Brady Bonds".

**Foreign Investment Risk**

Investments in the securities of foreign issuers entail risks that are not present in domestic securities investments. Because foreign securities are normally denominated and traded in foreign currencies, they are subject to risks such as fluctuation in currency exchange rates, market illiquidity, price volatility, high trading costs, restrictions and limits on foreign ownership, limited legal recourse, prohibitions on the repatriation of foreign currencies and other considerations. Income that the Funds receive from investing in foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes, which reduces the yield. There may be less information publicly available about a foreign issuer and many foreign companies are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. In addition, foreign settlement procedures and trade regulators involve increased risk (such as delay in payment or delivery of securities) of domestic investments.

In the past, equity and debt instruments in foreign markets have had more frequent and larger price changes than those of US markets. In addition, the willingness and ability of sovereign issuers to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuers' balance of payments, overall debt level, and cash flow from tax or other reserves.

Foreign securities may be subject to political risk. Foreign securities of certain countries are subject to political instability, which may result in revolts and the confiscation of assets by governments. Investments in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and former states of the Soviet Union, including Russia, are subject to greater risk of expropriation of private industry and a partial or total loss of an investment in such foreign securities. These countries were under Communist systems that took control of private industry. Expropriation of private industry could occur again in this region or in other regions in which a Fund may invest, in which case the Fund may lose all or part of its investment in that country's issuers.

Foreign securities are also subject to risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, confiscatory taxation, or financial instability, in which case the Fund may lose all or part of its investments in that country's issuers.

**Government Securities Risk**

Securities issued by US Government agencies or government sponsored entities may not be guaranteed by the US Treasury. The Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae"), a wholly owned US Government corporation, is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the US Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on Securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Department of Veterans Affairs. US Government agencies or government-sponsored entities (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government) include the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA" or "Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC" or "Freddie Mac"). Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as the timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but its participation certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. If a government-sponsored entity is unable to meet its obligations, the

performance of a Fund that holds securities of the entity will be adversely affected. US Government obligations are ordinarily viewed as having minimal or no credit risk, but are still subject to interest rate risk.

In September 2008, the US Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Administration (“FHFA”) announced that FNMA and FHLMC would be placed into a conservatorship under FHFA. The effect that this conservatorship will have on these companies’ debt and equity securities is unclear. Further, the Obama Administration is committed to restructuring the mortgage market in the United States and is looking to expand the role of private lenders while reducing the role of government sponsored lenders and the effect of the Administration’s proposals on past government sponsored mortgages is not clear.

FHFA has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or FHLMC prior to FHFA’s appointment if FHFA determines that performance of the contract is burdensome and the repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA’s or FHLMC’s affairs. FHFA has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of FNMA or FHLMC. FHFA also has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or FHLMC without any approval, assignment or consent, although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so. In addition, holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA or FHLMC may not enforce certain rights related to such securities against FHFA, or the enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

The prices of debt securities are generally linked to prevailing market interest rates. In general, when interest rates rise, the prices of debt securities fall, and when interest rates fall, the prices of debt securities rise. The price volatility of a debt security also depends on its maturity. In general, the longer the maturity of a debt security held by a fund, the more the fund is subject to interest rate risk.

Some debt securities give the issuer the right to call or redeem the security before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems the security during a time of declining interest rates, a Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in a security offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

#### **Issuer Risk**

The value of a security may decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or service.

#### **Leveraging Risk**

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, loans of securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. The use of derivatives may also create leveraging risk. To mitigate leveraging risk, the Adviser will segregate or “ earmark ” liquid assets or otherwise cover the transactions that may give rise to such risk. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations to meet segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund’s securities.

#### **Liquidity Risk**

A Fund may invest to a greater degree in securities that trade in lower volumes and may make investments that may be less liquid than other investments. The Funds may make investments that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, a Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect a Fund or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that a Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, a Fund may be forced to sell liquid securities at an unfavorable time and conditions.

Funds that invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities, small and mid-capitalization stocks, and emerging market issuers will be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate.

To the extent that a Fund's principal investment strategies involve foreign securities, derivatives with substantial stock-market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greater exposure to liquidity risk.

Recent instability in the markets for fixed income securities, particularly mortgage-related and asset-backed securities has significantly decreased the liquidity of portfolios that invest in mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. In the event of redemptions, a Fund that invests in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may be unable to sell these portfolio securities at a fair price. As a result of this illiquidity, a Fund may incur a greater loss on the sale of such securities than under more stable market conditions. Such losses can adversely affect the Funds' net asset value.

The current market instability has also made it more difficult to obtain reliable values for a Fund's portfolio securities based on market quotations. In the absence of market quotations, the Adviser values such portfolio securities at "fair value" under procedures established by the Funds' Boards. There may be fewer external, objective sources of pricing information, which makes determining the "fair value" of securities more difficult to determine; thus judgment plays a greater role.

### **Management Risk**

Each Fund is subject to risk that the Adviser will make poor security selections. The Adviser and its portfolio managers apply their own investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Funds, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will achieve the desired results for the Funds.

### **Maturity Risk**

Prices of fixed income securities may lose value because of declines in the bond market. Longer-term securities are generally more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Maturity generally measures the time until the debt must be repaid. Duration takes into account the pattern of a security's cash flow over time, including the way cash flow may be affected by prepayments and interest rate changes.

### **Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk**

A Fund may invest in a variety of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities which may be subject to additional risks. In general, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a Fund that holds mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that in a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. Prepayment can reduce the returns of a Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates.

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this illiquidity, a Fund may incur a greater loss on the sale of such securities than under more stable market conditions. Such losses can affect impact the Funds' performance.

### **Municipal Bond Risk**

Municipal Bonds can be significantly affected by political and economic changes, including inflation, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes, or the rights of municipal security holders. Municipal Bonds have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a Municipal Bond can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter-term Municipal Bonds and higher for long term Municipal Bonds. Under certain market conditions, the Adviser may purchase Municipal Bonds that the Adviser perceives are undervalued. Undervalued Municipal Bonds are subject to the same market volatility and principal and interest rate risks described above. Lower quality Municipal Bonds involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower quality Municipal Bonds often fluctuates in response to political or economic developments and can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. In the case of tax-exempt Municipal Bonds, if the Internal Revenue Service or state tax authorities determine that an issuer of a tax-exempt Municipal Bond has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable at the federal, state and/or local level, and the security could decline significantly in value. Municipal Bonds are subject to credit or default risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a municipal security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due.

### **Precious Metals Risk**

The International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Fund's investments in precious metals (e.g. gold, silver, platinum and palladium) and precious metal-related instruments can fluctuate due to monetary and political developments such as economic cycles, the devaluation of currency, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries, interest rates, metal sales by governments or other entities, government regulation including the possibility that the US government could restrict or prohibit the ownership of gold, and resource availability and demand. Changes in the political climate for major precious metal producers such as China, Australia, South Africa, Russia, the United States, Peru and Canada may have a direct impact on worldwide precious metal prices. Based on historical experience, during periods of economic or fiscal instability precious metal-related instruments may be subject to extreme price fluctuations, reflecting the high volatility of precious metal prices during such periods. In addition, the instability of precious metal prices may result in volatile earnings of precious metal-related companies, which may, in turn, adversely affect the financial condition of such companies.

From time to time the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Fund, may each have significant exposure to gold. Although the International Equity Fund and Global Equity Fund are not permitted to make direct investments in gold bullion, they are both permitted to invest in gold through the precious-metal related instruments listed above in each Fund's Principal Investment Strategies. The International Equity Fund II may also invest in gold through these precious-metal related instruments. While gold has risen significantly over the past decade, gold prices have historically been volatile and from time to time susceptible to specific political and economic risks including changes in US or foreign tax, currency or mining laws, increased environmental costs, international monetary and political policies, economic conditions within an individual country, trade imbalances, and trade or currency restrictions between countries. The price of gold, in turn, is likely to affect the market prices of securities of companies mining or processing gold, and accordingly, the value of a Fund's investments in such securities may also be affected. Gold and other precious metal-related instruments as a group have not performed as well as the stock market in general during periods when the US dollar is strong, inflation is low and general economic conditions are stable. In addition, returns on gold and other precious metal-related instruments have traditionally been more volatile than investments in broader equity or debt markets.

Unlike securities which may generate income throughout the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Fund's holding periods through dividends or other current payments

each respective Fund's investment in precious metal-related instruments results in no income being derived from such investments during the holding period of such instruments. Investments in futures contracts and similar "derivative" instruments related to precious metals also carries additional risks, in that these types of instruments are (i) often more volatile than direct investments in the commodity underlying them, because they commonly involve significant "built in" leverage, and (ii) subject to the risk of default by the counterparty to the contract. A shortage in the supply of gold would have a material affect on the gold market and the market for gold-related instruments which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in gold-related instruments if, for example, as a result of the shortage there was insufficient gold to cover the underlying instruments. In addition, the income derived from trading in precious metals and certain contracts and derivatives relating to precious metals may result in negative tax consequences. Finally, if the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Fund, hold their precious metal investments in book account, such investments it would subject the Fund to the credit risk of the party holding the precious metals.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Fund, are limited in the amount of income that they may derive from certain sources, such as investments in many precious-metal related instruments, to 10% of gross income on an annual basis (See "Additional Information Concerning Taxes" in the Statement of Additional Information). The International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Funds have each established a wholly-owned subsidiary which is intended to provide each respective Fund with exposure to the precious metal-related commodity markets consistent with the limitations of Subchapter M of the Code. Additionally, International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Funds have received a private letter ruling from the IRS to confirm that the income produced by certain types of investments constitutes "qualifying income" under the Code. Income derived from a Fund's investments in its respective subsidiary will also constitute qualifying income to the Fund.

The Adviser closely monitors the income derived from precious-metal related instruments in order to comply with the requirements of Subchapter M. Compliance with this provision of the Code may require the recognition of gains through the sale of securities and other investments not subject to the 10% gross income limitation. This would cause the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II, and Global Equity Funds, to recognize income earlier, or at less favorable tax rates, than might otherwise be the case.

The gold market is a global marketplace which trades both Over-the-Counter ("OTC") and through various exchanges. The OTC market generally consists of transactions in spot, forward, options and other derivatives, while exchange-traded transactions consist of futures and options.

### **Prepayment Risk**

Prepayments of mortgages and mortgage foreclosures will shorten the life of the pool of mortgages underlying a mortgage backed security and will affect the average life of the mortgage-backed security held by a Fund. Mortgage prepayments vary based on several factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other demographic conditions. In periods of falling interest rates, there are usually more prepayments. The cash received from prepayments will, therefore, usually be reinvested at a lower interest rate than the original investment, lowering a Fund's yield. During periods of falling interest rates mortgage-backed securities may be less likely to increase in value than other debt securities. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.

### **Private Placements and Other Restricted Securities Risk**

Private placements may be considered illiquid securities. Private placements typically are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, a Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it also may be

more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing a Fund's net asset value due to the absence of a trading market.

### **Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk**

Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are entities that either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans, and also may include operating or finance companies. The value of REIT shares is affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT and/or by changes in the prospect for earnings and/or cash flow growth of the REIT itself. In addition, certain of the risks associated with general real estate ownership apply to the Fund's REIT investments, including risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible unavailability of financing and changes in interest rates.

A US domestic REIT can pass its income through to its shareholders or unitholders without incurring tax at the entity level, provided that the REIT complies with various requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. There is the risk that a REIT held by a Fund will fail to qualify for this tax-free pass-through treatment of its income. Similarly, REITs formed under the laws of non-US countries may fail to qualify for corporate tax benefits made available by the governments of such countries.

### **Real Estate-Related Securities Risk**

Although no Fund may invest directly in real estate, certain Funds may invest in equity securities of issuers that are principally engaged in the real estate industry. Such investments are subject to certain risks associated with the ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds or other limitations on access to capital; overbuilding; risks associated with leverage; market illiquidity; extended vacancies of properties; increase in competition, property taxes, capital expenditures and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws or other governmental regulation; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; tenant bankruptcies or other credit problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents, including decreases in market rates for rents; investment in developments that are not completed or that are subject to delays in completion; and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying a Fund's investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, the Fund may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. Investments by a Fund in securities of companies providing mortgage servicing will be subject to the risks associated with refinancings and their impact on servicing rights. In addition, if a Fund receives rental income or income from the disposition of real property acquired as a result of a default on securities the Fund owns, the receipt of such income may adversely affect the Fund's ability to retain its tax status as a regulated investment company because of certain income source requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code").

### **Redemption Risk**

A Fund may need to sell its portfolio holdings in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. In selling its holdings to meet redemption requests, the Fund could experience a loss if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil, or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Fund wishes to or is required to sell are illiquid.

### **Regulatory Risk**

Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment. Foreign companies may not be registered with the SEC and are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on United States issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publically available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Foreign companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, corporate governance practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies. Therefore, financial information about foreign companies may be incomplete, or may not be comparable to information

available on US companies. Income from foreign securities owned by a Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce dividend income payable to the Fund's shareholders.

### **Securities Lending/Collateral Risk**

A Fund's securities lending program is subject to borrower default risk (e.g. the borrower fails to return a loaned security and there is a shortfall on the collateral posted by the borrower), cash collateral investment risk (e.g., principal loss resulting from the investment of the cash collateral) and security recall/return risk (e.g., the Fund is unable to recall a security in time to exercise valuable rights or sell the security). In addition, substitute payments (i.e., amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest or other distributions received by the Fund while the securities are on loan) are not treated as a dividend and are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders or for treatment as qualified dividend income taxable at reduced rates in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. Securities lending may also impact the availability of foreign tax credits, where applicable.

### **Securities Selection Risk**

The risk that the securities held by a Fund will underperform other funds investing in the same asset class or benchmarks that are representative of the asset class because of the Adviser's selection of securities for the Fund.

### **Short Sale Risk**

The Local Emerging Markets Debt Fund may engage in short sales. A short sale typically involves the sale of a security that is borrowed from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. Short sales expose the seller to the risk that it will be required to acquire securities to replace the borrowed securities (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the securities sold short have appreciated in value resulting in a loss. The seller of a short position generally realizes profit on the transaction if the price it receives on the short sale exceeds the cost of closing out the position by purchasing securities in the market, but generally realizes a loss if the cost of closing out the short position exceeds the proceeds of the short sale. Although the Fund's potential for gain as a result of a short sale is limited to the price at which it sold the security short less the cost of borrowing the security, the potential for loss is theoretically unlimited because there is no limit to the cost of replacing the borrowed security. When making a short sale, the Fund must segregate liquid assets equal to (or otherwise cover) its obligations under the short sale. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may also enter into a short position through the use of futures, forwards and swap contracts. Short positions established by the Fund through cash settled derivative contracts require no physical delivery of the underlying financial instrument sold short in the contract. The Fund will typically set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Funds daily marked-to-market net obligation (i.e. the Fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than the full notional value of the instrument sold short in the derivative contract. By setting aside assets equal to its net obligations under cash settled derivatives, the Fund may employ more leverage than if the Fund was required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of instruments sold short through derivatives contracts.

### **Small and/or Mid-Sized Companies Risk**

Investments in securities of small and mid-sized companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments and are more volatile and less liquid than securities of large companies. Compared to large companies, small and mid-sized companies tend to have analyst coverage by fewer Wall Street firms and may trade at prices that reflect incomplete or inaccurate information about the issuers of the securities or have less market interest for such securities. Investments in small or mid-sized companies may involve special risks, including risks associated with dependence on a small management group, little or no operating history, little or no track record of success, and limited non-diversified product lines, markets and financial resources. The securities of small and mid-sized companies may be illiquid, restricted as to resale, or may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than more widely held securities, which may make it difficult for a Fund to establish or close out a position in these securities at prevailing market rates.

**Stock Market Risk**

Prices of common stocks may decline over short or extended periods, regardless of the success or failure of a particular company's operations. Stock markets tend to be cyclical, and common stock prices tend to fluctuate more than those of bonds. A company's stock performance can be adversely affected by many factors, including general economic conditions such as prevailing economic growth, inflation and interest rates. When economic growth slows, or interest or inflation rates increase, equity securities tend to decline in value. Such events could also cause companies to decrease the dividends they pay. If these events were to occur, the dividend yield, total return earned on, and the value of the Funds' investments would likely decline.

A company's stock performance can also be adversely affected by specific factors related to that Fund's investments in particular companies, industries or sectors. This risk is generally higher for small- and mid-sized companies, or companies in developing industries, which tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments.

**Subsidiary Risk**

Investments in an offshore subsidiary are expected to provide the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II and the Global Equity Fund with exposure to the commodity markets consistent with the limitations of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code and recent IRS revenue rulings, as discussed below under "Additional Information Concerning Taxes." The offshore subsidiaries are organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and are overseen by their own board of directors. The International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II and the Global Equity Fund are the sole shareholders of their respective offshore subsidiary, and it is not currently expected that shares of any of the offshore subsidiaries will be sold or offered to other investors. It is expected that each offshore subsidiary will invest primarily in precious metal-related instruments. The Funds may enter into these precious metal-related instruments directly or gain exposure to these instruments indirectly by investing in an offshore subsidiary of the International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II and Global Equity Fund.

By investing in each of their respective subsidiaries, each of the Artio International Equity Fund, Artio International Equity Fund II and Artio Global Equity Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the respective subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the subsidiaries are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by each Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by a Fund. These risks are described throughout the "Risks of Investing in the Funds" section of this Prospectus. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the subsidiaries will be achieved.

The subsidiaries are not registered under the 1940 Act and are not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, each respective Fund wholly owns and controls each respective subsidiary, and each Fund and the subsidiaries are both managed by Artio Global Management, LLC, making it unlikely that the subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the relevant Fund and its shareholders. Each Fund's Board of Trustees or Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole shareholder of the subsidiary. The subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund.

**Tax Risk**

Any income a Fund derives from direct investments in commodity-based derivative instruments must be limited to a maximum of 10% of a Fund's gross income in order for the Fund to maintain its pass through tax status. The International Equity Fund, International Equity Fund II and Global Equity Fund have received a private letter ruling from the IRS which concludes that the income from their respective subsidiaries constitutes "qualifying income" under Subchapter M of the Code.

**Valuation Risk**

For investments where market quotations are not readily available, or if the Adviser believes a market quotation does not reflect fair value, the Funds are required to fair value their investments. The Funds may rely on the quotations furnished by pricing services or third parties, including broker dealers and counterparties to price these investments, which may be inaccurate or unreliable. Fair market valuation entails specific risks, and these risks may be further complicated by the complexities of each transaction. The recent decline of worldwide economies has increased the volatility of market prices and has increased the level of uncertainty in valuations. Consequently, a Fund may have more frequently applied fair valuation determinations in determining net asset value. There is no uniform or single standard for fair valuation pricing. Miscalculations of fair valuation pricing may result in overestimating or underestimating the net asset value.

In addition, since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Funds do not price their shares, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell that Fund's shares.

**Warrants Risk**

Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a total loss of a Fund's entire investment therein).

**Other Potential Risks**

Each Fund has the flexibility to respond promptly to changes in market, economic, political, or other unusual conditions. In the interest of preserving the value of the portfolio, the Adviser may employ a temporary defensive investment strategy if it determines such a strategy to be warranted. Pursuant to such a defensive strategy, a Fund may temporarily hold cash (US dollars, foreign currencies, or multinational currency units) and/or invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality debt obligations, money market instruments or repurchase agreements. It is impossible to predict whether, when or for how long a Fund will employ a defensive strategy. It is possible that that such investments could affect a Fund's investment return and/or the ability to achieve its investment objective. Each Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment goal.