Click to view the Fund's Statutory Prospectus | Click to view the Fund's Statement of Additional Information

SilverPepper Merger Arbitrage Fund

Advisor Class Shares (SPABX)
Institutional Class Shares (SPAIX)

Summary Prospectus

November 1, 2022

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at www.silverpepperfunds.com/invest-now/. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-855-554-5540 or by sending an e-mail request to SilverPepperfunds@umb.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated November 1, 2022, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The primary investment objective of the SilverPepper Merger Arbitrage Fund (the "Fund" or "Merger Arbitrage Fund") is to seek returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the general stock market. The Merger Arbitrage Fund also seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

		Advisor Class Shares		Institutional Class Shares
Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases		None		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)		None		None
Wire fee		$20		$20
Overnight check delivery fee		$25		$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)		$15		$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management fees		1.25%		1.25%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees		None		None
Other expenses		5.03%		4.83%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.25%		None	
Dividend and interest expense on short sales	2.75%		2.75%	
All other expenses	2.03%		2.08%	
Total annual fund operating expenses		6.28%		6.08%
Fee waived and/or expenses reimbursed[1]		(1.53)%		(1.58)%
Total annual fund operating expenses (after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses)[1]		**4.75%**		**4.50%**

1 The Merger Arbitrage Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Merger Arbitrage Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.00% and 1.75% of the average daily net assets of the Merger Arbitrage Fund's Advisor Class and Institutional Class shares, respectively. This agreement is in effect until October 31, 2032, and it may be terminated or amended prior to the end of the term with the approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Merger Arbitrage Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Merger Arbitrage Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Merger Arbitrage Fund

for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Merger Arbitrage Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Merger Arbitrage Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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 Merger Arbitrage Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example reflects the Fund's contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Advisor Class shares	$476	$1,430	$2,390	$4,810
Institutional Class shares	$451	$1,360	$2,278	$4,614

Portfolio Turnover

The Merger Arbitrage Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Merger Arbitrage 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 Merger Arbitrage Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 291% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Merger arbitrage is an investment strategy that specializes in buying the publicly-traded common or preferred stock of a company that is involved in a significant corporate event, such as a merger or acquisition. Investments in companies that are involved in these life-changing events have both risk and return characteristics that are markedly different from investing in the stock market in general. Under normal market conditions, the Merger Arbitrage Fund will primarily invest using merger arbitrage strategies. During periods of market turbulence or low merger and acquisition activity, the Fund may hold a substantial amount in cash and cash equivalents.

Traditional stock investing, and its risks and returns, are tied not only to company-specific factors such as profitability and prospects for growth, but also to broader economic factors such as interest rates, inflation, global trade and political risks. In contrast, both the risk and return of merger-arbitrage investing are largely isolated from the daily gyrations of the stock market, and instead are dependent on the successful or unsuccessful completion of a merger or acquisition. As a function of its investment strategy, merger-arbitrage investing creates returns that are largely uncorrelated with, or independent of, the returns of the stock market.

The typical merger-arbitrage strategy seeks to generate a return by purchasing the stock of the company being acquired, which is commonly known as the target company (the "target"), and when appropriate, shorting the stock of the acquiring company. The purpose of the strategy is to profit by earning the "spread," or difference in price, between:

1. The current trading price of the target company following the announcement of the merger, and
2. The contractual price to be paid for the target company in the future when the transaction closes.

This spread, or the return that can be earned, is usually relatively narrow, offering a modest nominal total return. However, since a merger transaction generally is completed in three to four months, this modest return translates into higher annualized returns.

Every merger transaction has a unique set of risks and deal terms. Since the risks of each transaction, not the general movement of the stock market, drive the returns and risks of the Merger Arbitrage Fund, assessing the risks of each merger event is critical.

Chicago Capital Management, LLC ("Chicago Capital" or the "Sub-Advisor") is the Sub-Advisor for the Merger Arbitrage Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Chicago Capital specializes in merger-arbitrage investing and has significant experience and expertise in assessing the risk and return tradeoff of investing in companies involved in a publicly announced merger. After the announcement of a merger, Chicago Capital explores the opportunity of investing in the transaction. If Chicago Capital believes the merger is attractive and meets Chicago Capital's guidelines, the Merger Arbitrage Fund will initiate an opening position in the transaction.

The Sub-Advisor has the ability to invest in a wide array of event-driven transactions, including preferred arbitrage or other capital structure and arbitrage transactions, but will primarily invest in mergers or acquisitions that are initiated and announced by well-financed companies that are also strategic acquirers. Chicago Capital believes merger transactions with these characteristics provide the best risk-adjusted returns. Chicago Capital continuously monitors a pending transaction for all the elements of potential risk, including regulatory-approval risk, changes in deal terms, financing and shareholder approval. Chicago Capital may actively buy or sell merger investments based on their assessment of the merger's risks and profit opportunity.

The Merger Arbitrage Fund is not limited by market capitalization or industry. It will invest across industries, sectors and geographies, although it will invest predominantly in companies located in the United States and Canada. Although the Fund may invest in transactions across industries and sectors, it may, from time to time, focus its investments in one or more industries or sectors. The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading.

In executing the Merger Arbitrage Fund's strategy, Chicago Capital generally expects to employ leverage and to use a variety of hedging techniques including those involving short sales and less frequently, options.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. and Canadian issuers, which may include American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks.

The Merger Arbitrage Fund is "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than a "diversified" mutual fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Merger Arbitrage Fund are described below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Merger Arbitrage Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Merger Arbitrage Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. For example, the financial crisis that began in 2007 caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities; in particular, the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that invest in sovereign debt and related investments fell, credit became more scarce worldwide and there was significant uncertainty in the markets. More recently, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial health of individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Such environments could make identifying investment risks and opportunities especially difficult for the Advisor. In response to the crises, the United States and other governments have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support or failure of efforts in response to a crisis could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the value and liquidity of certain securities. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

Merger and Other Arbitrage Transactions Risk. The Merger Arbitrage Fund invests or takes short positions in securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When Chicago Capital determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Merger Arbitrage Fund may purchase securities at prices often only slightly below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and substantially above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). Likewise, when Chicago Capital believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Merger Arbitrage Fund may take short positions in such securities in order to capture the difference attributable to the perceived market overvaluation of the acquisition target. In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Merger Arbitrage Fund. The main risks of investing in a merger or acquisition transaction are typically that the transaction is renegotiated, the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, or the transaction is never completed. These risks may be realized for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance the transaction, lack of regulatory approval from either state, federal or international agencies, the failure of shareholders to approve the transaction, or a variety of other financial or strategic reasons. If a merger is not completed, the Merger Arbitrage Fund could incur a loss.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Merger Arbitrage Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Merger Arbitrage Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Merger Arbitrage Fund invests.

Leveraging Risk. Certain Fund transactions, such as entering into futures contracts, options, and short sales, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Merger Arbitrage Fund's investments and make the Merger Arbitrage Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Merger Arbitrage Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Merger Arbitrage Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Short Sales Risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Merger Arbitrage Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Merger Arbitrage Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Merger Arbitrage Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Sector Focus Risk. The Merger Arbitrage Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Merger Arbitrage Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Merger Arbitrage Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Merger Arbitrage Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Micro-Cap, Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Company Risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Merger Arbitrage Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange and other fees from the costs from changes in share prices and payment of dividends. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Mergers and acquisitions in which the Fund invests typically close in 3-6 months. The result of a closure is that the Fund's opportunity in those deals has ended and the Fund will look to invest in new deals. This will lead to higher turnover than what may occur in the average mutual fund. Active and frequent trading of the Merger Arbitrage Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Merger Arbitrage Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Merger Arbitrage Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Options Risk. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Merger Arbitrage Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Merger Arbitrage Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Merger Arbitrage Fund's performance. To the extent that the Merger Arbitrage Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Merger Arbitrage Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

Lack of Correlation Risk; Hedging Risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedges will be effective. Any decrease in negative correlation or increase in positive correlation between the positions the Sub-Advisor anticipated would be offsetting (such as short and long positions in securities or currencies held by the Fund) could result in significant losses for the Fund.

Liquidity Risk. The Merger Arbitrage Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Merger Arbitrage Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Asset Coverage Risk. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Merger Arbitrage Fund must engage in certain measures to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Merger Arbitrage Fund may incur losses on derivatives and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Merger Arbitrage Fund's investment in such investments) even if they are covered. The

Fund, at its discretion, may forgo asset coverage in favor of implementing the SEC's new and more comprehensive requirements under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act, including value-at-risk ("VaR") limitations on the Fund's leverage risk.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Sub-Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

LIBOR Risk. Many financial instruments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party use or may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority, the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it would cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. The publication of LIBOR on a representative basis ceased for the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after December 31, 2021, and it is expected to cease for the remaining U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately after June 30, 2023. Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or on certain instruments in which the Fund invests can be difficult to determine, and they may vary depending on factors that include, but are not limited to, (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR, and there may be a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Fund.

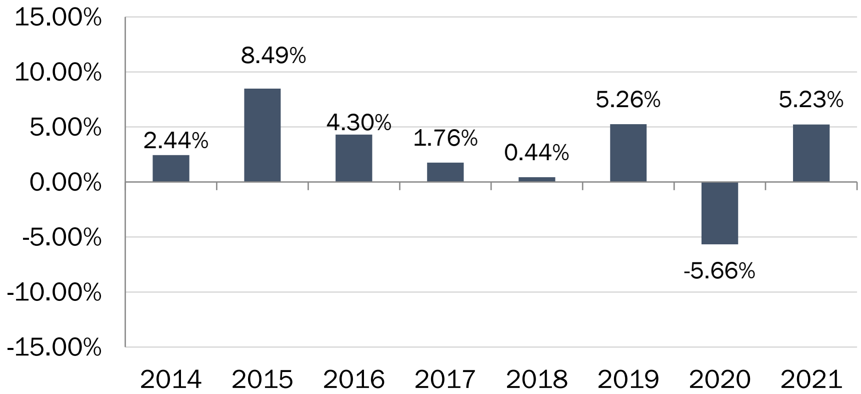
COVID-19 Related Market Events. The pandemic of the novel coronavirus respiratory disease designated COVID-19 has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, a domestic and global economic downturn, severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of many instruments. There have also been significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of the pandemic. The pandemic may result in domestic and foreign political and social instability, damage to diplomatic and international trade relations, and continued volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, took extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Rates of inflation have also recently risen, which could adversely affect economies and markets. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers. Other market events like the COVID-19 pandemic may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, Sub-Advisor and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Institutional Class shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of two broad-based market indices. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.silverpepperfunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-554-5540. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return as of September 30, 2022 was 1.91%

Institutional Class		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	3.95%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2015
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(8.26)%	Quarter Ended 3/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Period Ended December 31, 2021	**One Year**	**Five Years**	**Since Inception October 31, 2013**
Institutional Class Return Before Taxes	5.23%	1.33%	2.79%
Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions*	5.23%	0.86%	2.18%
Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	3.10%	0.84%	1.91%
Advisor Class Return Before Taxes	5.04%	1.08%	2.55%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	15.23%

* 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 shown depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Class shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Institutional Class will vary from returns shown for Institutional Class shares.

Investment Advisor
SilverPepper LLC (the "Advisor") is the Merger Arbitrage Fund's investment advisor.

Sub-Advisor
Chicago Capital Management, LLC is the Merger Arbitrage Fund's Sub-Advisor.

Portfolio Manager
Steven R. Gerbel has served as the Merger Arbitrage Fund's portfolio manager since April 20, 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares
The minimum initial investment for Advisor Class and Institutional Class shares is $5,000. The minimum for subsequent investments is $100.

Merger Arbitrage Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the NYSE is open for business by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information
The Merger Arbitrage Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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