

ONEASCENT CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(OACOX)

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July 29, 2026

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of OneAscent Capital Opportunities Fund, dated July 29, 2026 (the “Prospectus”), as it may be supplemented from time to time. The Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI (legally made a part of this SAI). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this SAI have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. This SAI does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing the Fund’s securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this SAI is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should obtain and read the Prospectus and any related Prospectus supplement prior to purchasing any of the Fund’s securities. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 833-632-5139 or by visiting <https://oneascent.com/investment-solutions/private-markets/oacox/>. Information on the website is not incorporated herein by reference. The Fund’s filings with the SEC also are available to the public on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Copies of these filings may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

The OneAscent Capital Opportunities Fund (the “Fund” or the “Trust”) is a continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 5, 2024. The Fund’s principal office is located at 100 Grandview Place, Suite 200, Birmingham, AL 35243, and its telephone number is 833-632-5139. The investment objective and principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with the Fund’s investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional investment information is set forth below.

The Fund may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares of the Fund have equal rights and privileges. Each share of the Fund is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each share of the Fund is entitled to participate equally with other shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Fund and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Fund are fully paid and non-assessable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share.

The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may seek exemptive relief to classify and reclassify the shares of the Fund into additional classes of shares at a future date.

OneAscent Capital LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Fund’s investment objective is to achieve a blended return of income and capital appreciation, with special consideration given to investment that it believes will make an impact according to its values driven investment philosophy. The Adviser aims to achieve its objective by investing in a wide range of private markets through the dynamic use of its proprietary evaluation process. This investment objective may be changed without a vote of the Fund’s shareholders.

Fundamental Policies

The Fund’s stated fundamental policies, which may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (the shares), are listed below. For the purposes of this SAI, “majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund” means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, duly called, (a) of 67% or more of the shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less.

(1) The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness, if any). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares.

(2) The Fund may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act (which currently limits the issuance of a class of senior securities that is indebtedness to no

more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets or, if the class of senior security is stock, to no more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets).

(3) The Fund may not underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

(4) The Fund may not invest 25% or more of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry or group of industries. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

(5) The Fund may not directly invest in real estate but may invest in securities that are secured by, or represent interests in, real estate (e.g. mortgage loans evidenced by notes or other writings defined to be a type of security), mortgage-related securities or companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

(6) The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts, including commodity futures contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.

If a restriction on the Fund's investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of the Fund's investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of the Fund's total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law.

Additional Fundamental Policies

In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers for no less than for 5% of the shares outstanding at net asset value ("NAV") less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th is not a business day.

Certain Portfolio Securities and Other Operating Policies

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund invests in securities of Venture Capital Funds and direct venture investments, Private Equity Funds and direct private equity investments, Real Estate and Real Assets, Private Credit Funds, direct lending, and liquid alternative investments. No assurance can be given that any or all investment strategies, or the Fund's investment program, will be successful. The Fund's investment management team is responsible for allocating the Fund's assets among various securities or other investments using its investment strategies, subject to policies adopted by the Board. Additional information regarding the types of securities and financial instruments is set forth below.

Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in registered investment companies (also referred to as "Underlying Funds"), which consist of open-end funds (mutual funds), closed-end funds, business development companies and exchange traded funds. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act provides that the Fund may not (1) purchase more than 3% of a registered investment company's outstanding shares (the "3% Limit"), (2) invest more than 5% of the Fund's assets in any single such investment company (the "5% Limit"), or (3) invest more than 10% of the Fund's assets in investment companies overall (the "10% Limit"), unless: (i) the underlying investment company and/or the Fund relies on Rule 12d1-4 or has received an order for exemptive relief from such limitations from the SEC; and (ii) the underlying investment company and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with Rule 12d1-4 or any conditions in an exemptive order, as the case may be.

Statutory Exemption from 5% and 10% Limits. Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) do not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund and (ii) the Fund has not, and is not proposing to, offer or sell any security issued by the Fund through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1½% ("Sales Load Limit"). Section 12(d)(1)(F) also requires that an investment company that issues shares to the Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. Finally, Section 12(d)(1)(F) requires that the Fund (or the Adviser, acting on behalf of the Fund) comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security.

Purchases by "Affiliated Persons" of the Fund. The 3% Limit applies to purchases in aggregate by the Fund and any "affiliated persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act). Accordingly, when affiliated persons hold shares of any of the Underlying Funds, the Fund's ability to invest fully in shares of those Underlying Funds is restricted, and the Adviser must then, in some instances, select alternative investments that would not have been its first preference. The 1940 Act also provides that an Underlying Fund whose shares are purchased by the Fund will be obligated to redeem shares held by the Fund only in an amount up to 1% of the Underlying Fund's outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. Shares held by the Fund in excess of 1% of an Underlying Fund's outstanding securities, therefore, will be considered not readily marketable securities.

Exposure to Managed Futures

The Fund may invest in an underlying fund that utilizes a managed futures strategy to manage liquidity and volatility. A managed futures strategy may expose the Fund to management risk, derivatives risk and leverage risk, as well as commodity, interest rate, equity and/or foreign currency risks depending on the particular strategy used by the underlying fund. An underlying fund's use of derivatives to enhance returns or hedge against market declines is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Restricted and Illiquid Securities

The Fund may not be able to readily dispose of illiquid securities at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such securities if they were more widely traded and, as a result of such illiquidity, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations.

The Fund may purchase certain securities ("Rule 144A Securities") eligible for resale to qualified institutional buyers as contemplated by Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for the resale of certain restricted securities to certain qualified institutional buyers. One effect of Rule 144A is that certain restricted securities may be considered liquid, though no assurance can be given that a liquid market for Rule 144A Securities will develop or be maintained. However, where a substantial market of qualified institutional buyers has developed for certain unregistered securities purchased by the Fund pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, the Fund intends to treat such securities as liquid securities in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. Because it is not possible to predict with assurance how the market for Rule 144A Securities will develop, the Board has directed the Adviser to monitor carefully any Fund investments in such securities, with particular regard to trading activity, availability of reliable price information and other relevant information. To the extent that, for a period of time, qualified institutional buyers cease purchasing restricted securities pursuant to Rule 144A, the Fund's investment in such securities may have the effect of increasing the level of illiquidity in its investment portfolio during such period.

Rights Offerings and Warrants to Purchase

The Fund may participate in rights offerings and may purchase warrants, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price during a specified period of time. Subscription rights normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the rights' and warrants' expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Equity Securities

In addition to common stocks, the Fund may invest in other types of equity securities, including preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants and depository receipts.

Preferred stock has a preference over common stock in liquidation (and generally dividends as well) but is subordinated to the liabilities of the issuer in all respects. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stock with a fixed dividend rate and no conversion element varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, while the market price of convertible preferred stock generally also reflects some element of conversion value. Because preferred stock is junior to credit securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior credit security with similar stated yield characteristics. Unlike interest payments on credit securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors or equivalent body. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible income securities in that they ordinarily provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may affect the convertible security's investment value. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument.

Direct Lending

The Fund may participate in direct loan investments as a non-principal investment strategy. Direct loans typically consist of intermediate- to long-term borrowings by companies that are originated directly by lenders without the traditional intermediary role of a bank or broker. To the extent the Fund is the sole lender in privately offered debt, it may be solely responsible for the expense of servicing that debt, including, if necessary, taking legal actions to foreclose on any security instrument securing the debt. This may increase the risk and expense to the Fund compared to syndicated or publicly offered debt.

Loans and Participations

The Fund's investment program may include direct loans and participations. These obligations are subject to unique risks, including (i) the possible avoidance of an investment transaction as a "preferential transfer," "fraudulent conveyance" or "fraudulent transfer," among other avoidance actions, under relevant bankruptcy, insolvency and/or creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called "lender liability" claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, (iv) limitations on the ability of the Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations and (v) the contractual nature of participations where the Fund takes on the credit risk of the agent rather than the actual counterparty.

The Fund may acquire interests in loans either directly or indirectly (by way of participation). Participations in a portion of a loan typically result in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating in the interest and not with the obligor. The Fund would, in such a case, have the right to receive payments of principal and interest to which it is entitled only from the institution selling the participation, and not directly from the obligor, and only upon receipt by such institution of such payments from the obligor. As the owner of a participation, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the loan agreement or to vote on amendments to the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the obligor, and the Fund may not directly benefit from collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution, and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution's

interest in, or the collateral with respect to, the applicable loan. Consequently, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the obligor and the institution selling the participation to the Fund. As a result, concentrations of participations from anyone selling institution would subject the Fund to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such selling institution.

Special Situations

The Fund may invest in companies undergoing workouts, liquidations, reorganizations, bankruptcies, insolvencies or other fundamental changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or new securities, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the securities or other financial instruments in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. The consummation of such transactions can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including but not limited to (i) intervention of a regulatory agency, (ii) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices, (iii) compliance with any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or securities laws, and (iv) the inability to obtain adequate financing. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such companies.

Subordinated Debt

The Fund may invest in subordinated debt. Subordinated debt will be structured as unsecured, subordinated debt that provides for relatively high, fixed interest rates that provides the Fund with significant current interest income. This debt typically will have interest-only payments (often representing a combination of cash pay and payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest) in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to maturity. Subordinated debt generally allows the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term, and there is a risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity. Subordinated debt is generally more volatile than secured debt and may involve a greater risk of loss of principal. Subordinated debt often includes a PIK feature, which effectively operates as negative amortization of loan principal, thereby increasing credit risk exposure over the life of the debt.

Unsecured Debt

The Fund may invest in unsecured debt. Unsecured debt, including senior unsecured and subordinated debt, will not be secured by any collateral and will be effectively subordinated to the borrower's secured indebtedness (to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness) and will typically have maturities of three to ten years.

Certain Bankruptcy and Insolvency Issues

Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest may be involved in a complex bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding in the United States or elsewhere. There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy or insolvency process. The Fund cannot guarantee the outcome of any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding.

Under U.S. bankruptcy proceedings or other insolvency proceedings, the Fund may risk taking a loss on its investment and having its claim released or discharged against the debtor and third parties.

For example, under a plan of reorganization, the Fund could receive a cash distribution for less than its initial investment or receive securities or other financial instruments in exchange for its claims, which then could be discharged and released against the debtor or other third parties. In addition, under U.S. bankruptcy proceedings, a debtor can effectuate a sale of assets with a purchaser acquiring such assets free and clear of any claims or liens underlying the Fund's investment with the Fund having only potential recourse to the proceeds of the sale.

Under certain circumstances, payments to the Fund may be reclaimed, recharacterized or avoided if any such payment or distribution is later determined by the applicable court to have been a fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer, or a preferential payment, or otherwise subject to avoidance under applicable law. In addition, especially in the case of investments made prior to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, creditors can lose their ranking and priority if they exercise "domination and control" of a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions.

Many events in a bankruptcy are often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors may be given an opportunity to object to or otherwise participate in significant actions, there can be no assurance that a court in the exercise of its broad powers or discretion would not approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of the Fund as a creditor.

The duration of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor's return on investment can be adversely impacted by delays while a plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors, confirmed by the bankruptcy court or until the plan ultimately becomes effective. Similar delays can occur while a court may be considering a sale or other restructuring transaction. In addition, the administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to unsecured creditors or equity holders. If a proceeding involves protracted or difficult litigation, or turns into a liquidation, substantial assets may be devoted to administrative costs. Also, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. Further, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite substantial.

The effect of a bankruptcy filing on or by a portfolio company may adversely and permanently affect the portfolio company. The portfolio company may lose its market position, going concern value and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity. If for this or any other reason the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the liquidation value of the portfolio company may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

To reduce the risk of changes in securities prices and interest rates, the Fund may purchase securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis. This means that delivery and payment occur a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable with respect to such purchases are determined when the Fund enters into the commitment, but the Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. The Fund may, if it is deemed advisable, sell the securities after it commits to a purchase but before delivery and settlement takes place.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and

changes (either real or anticipated) in the level of interest rates. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can present the risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when the Fund is fully, or almost fully invested, results in a form of leverage and may cause greater fluctuation in the value of the net assets of the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may not be delivered, and that the purchaser of securities sold by the Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, the Fund may incur a loss.

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements and other categories of receivables. Such assets are securitized using trusts and special purpose corporations. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or corporation, or other credit enhancements may be present.

Asset-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying asset-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Accordingly, the Fund's ability to maintain positions in such securities will be affected by reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments, and the Fund's ability to reinvest the returns of principal at comparable yields is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. To the extent that the Fund invests in asset-backed securities, the values of the Fund's portfolio securities will vary with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities present certain additional risks because they generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than residential real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, if the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, it is possible that the Fund may be unable to possess and sell the underlying assets and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Fund may invest in a variety of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities issued by government agencies or other governmental entities or by private originators or issuers.

Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO"), commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities ("ARMBS"), stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS") and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities

Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a "pass through" of the monthly payments made by the individual counterparties on their residential or commercial mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs that may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA")) are described as "modified pass-through." These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

The rate of prepayment on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. To the extent that unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective duration of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such security can be expected to increase. The mortgage market in the United States has experienced heightened difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential and commercial mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien residential mortgage loans) and a decline in or flattening of property values (as has recently been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Borrowers with adjustable-rate mortgage loans are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates.

The principal U.S. governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is GNMA. GNMA is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation the common stock of which is owned entirely by private stockholders. Fannie Mae purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Freddie Mac was created by Congress in 1970 to increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation formerly owned by the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks but

the common stock of which is now owned entirely by private stockholders. Freddie Mac issues Participation Certificates ("PCs"), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers also create pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans. Such issuers may be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage-related securities. Pools created by such non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the former pools. However, timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities or private insurers. Such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof will be considered in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets the Fund's investment quality standards. There can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. The Fund may buy mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the originators/servicers and poolers, the Adviser determines that the securities meet the Fund's quality standards. Securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio investments subject to the investment restrictions set forth herein. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment. At the time the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it may designate on its books and records liquid instruments having a value not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). If the Fund establishes and maintains such a segregated account, a reverse repurchase agreement will not be considered a borrowing by the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act; however, under certain circumstances in which the Fund does not establish and maintain such a segregated account, such reverse repurchase agreement will be considered a derivative for the purpose of the Fund's limitation under Rule 18f-4. The use by the Fund of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks of leverage since the proceeds derived from such reverse repurchase agreements may be invested in additional securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities acquired in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase. Also, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by the Fund in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline in price.

If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. Also, the Fund would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the securities subject to such agreement.

Repurchase Agreements.

The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a contractual agreement whereby the seller of securities agrees to repurchase the same security at a specified price on a future date agreed upon by the parties. The agreed-upon repurchase price determines the yield during the Fund's holding period. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans collateralized by the underlying security that is the subject of the repurchase contract. The Fund will only enter into repurchase agreements with registered securities dealers or domestic banks that, in the opinion of the Adviser, present minimal credit risk. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the issuer to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the delivery date; however, although the value of the underlying assets at the time the transaction is entered into always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price, if the value of the collateral declines there is a risk of loss of both principal and interest. In the event of default, the collateral may be sold but the Fund might incur a loss if the value of the collateral declines, and might incur disposition costs or experience delays in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization upon the collateral by the Fund may be delayed or limited. The Adviser will monitor the value of the collateral at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times subsequent during the term of the repurchase agreement in an effort to determine that such value always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price. In the event the value of the collateral declines below the repurchase price, the Adviser will demand additional collateral from the issuer to increase the value of the collateral to at least that of the repurchase price, including interest.

Co-Investments

Opportunities for co-investments may arise when the Adviser or its affiliates become aware of investment opportunities that may be appropriate for the Fund and other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates. As a closed-end investment company, without an exemptive order, the Fund is limited in its ability to co-invest in privately negotiated transactions with other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates. However, registered closed-end funds are permitted to, and may, simultaneously co-invest in transactions where price is the only negotiated term. The Fund has applied for exemptive relief with respect to co-investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will receive such relief from the SEC.

The Fund relies, in part, on the Adviser and its affiliates to assist with identifying and executing upon investment opportunities and on the Board to review and approve the terms of the Fund's participation in co-investment transactions with the Adviser and its affiliates where price is the only negotiated term. The Adviser and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, entering into other investment advisory relationships or engaging in other business activities. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, its affiliates and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the Fund's business, but will be allocated between the Fund and such other business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates in a manner that the Adviser deems necessary and appropriate.

Neither the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, nor individuals employed by them are generally prohibited from raising capital for and managing other investment entities that make the same types of investments that the Fund targets. As a result, the time and resources that these individuals may devote to the Fund may be diverted. In addition, the Fund may compete with any such investment entity for the same investors and investment opportunities. The Adviser or its affiliates, whose primary business includes the origination of investments, engages in investment advisory business with funds and accounts that may compete with the Fund.

Real Assets

The Fund may invest in mutual funds and ETFs to obtain exposure to real assets and commodities such as farmland, timberland, energy products and precious metals. The Fund's investments with exposure to real assets and commodities may lose value as a result of adverse changes in, among other things, exploration and production spending, tax laws and government regulations, international politics, natural disasters and other forces, changing consumer sentiment and global economic cycles. The Fund's investments with exposure to commodities may also be adversely affected by, overall market movements or fluctuations, such as demand, supply disruptions and speculation, and changes in interest and exchange rates.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Debt Securities.

For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash equivalents and short-term debt securities. Short-term debt investments having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less when purchased will be valued at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Short-term debt securities are defined to include, without limitation, the following:

- (1) U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by other U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. government securities include securities issued by: (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration and Government National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; (b) the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Tennessee Valley Authority, whose securities are supported by the right of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (c) the Federal National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and (d) the Student Loan Marketing Association, whose securities are supported only by its credit. Although the U.S. Government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it always will do so because it is not so obligated by law. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities. Consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate;
- (2) Certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank, a savings and loan association, or a credit union. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Certificates of deposit purchased by the Fund may not be fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- (3) Repurchase agreements, which involve purchases of debt securities (see section above entitled "Repurchase Agreements" for additional detail). At the time the Fund purchases securities pursuant to a repurchase agreement, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver such securities to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Fund during its holding period,

because the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with respect to obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; or bankers' acceptances in which the Fund may invest. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-on sum on the repurchase date; in the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the Fund is entitled to sell the underlying assets. If the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying asset is less than the repurchase price, the Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. If the Fund were to invest in repurchase agreements, the Adviser would monitor the value of the collateral at the time the action is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. In so doing, the Adviser would seek to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code; and

- (4) Commercial paper, which consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for such notes. However, they are redeemable by the Fund at any time. Before the Fund invested in such instruments, the Adviser would consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios) and would monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the highest categories by a major rating agency and which either mature within one year of the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund may invest, for defensive purposes or otherwise, some or all of their assets in high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments and money market mutual funds, or hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Adviser deems appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, the Fund may invest in these instruments pending allocation of its respective offering proceeds. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less and may include U.S. Government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and repurchase agreements.

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Repurchase Offers

The Board has adopted a resolution setting forth the Fund's fundamental policy that it will conduct quarterly repurchase offers (the "Repurchase Offer Policy"). The Repurchase Offer Policy sets the interval between each repurchase offer at one quarter and provides that the Fund shall conduct a repurchase offer each quarter (unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements). The Repurchase Offer Policy also provides that the repurchase pricing shall occur no

later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day. The Fund's Repurchase Offer Policy is fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may, for the purpose of paying for repurchased shares, be required to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise have liquidated these holdings. Such liquidations may result in losses and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover.

Repurchase Offer Policy Summary of Terms:

1. The Fund will make repurchase offers at periodic intervals pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as that rule may be amended from time to time.
2. The repurchase offers will be made in March, June, September and December of each year; or during a similar cycle consistent with Rule 23c-3.
3. The Fund must receive repurchase requests submitted by shareholders in response to the Fund's repurchase offer within 30 days of the date the repurchase offer is made (or the preceding business day if the New York Stock Exchange is closed on that day) (the "Repurchase Request Deadline").
4. The maximum time between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the next date on which the Fund determines the net asset value applicable to the purchase of shares (the "Repurchase Pricing Date") is 14 calendar days (or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day).

The Fund may not condition a repurchase offer upon the tender of any minimum amount of shares.

Procedures: All periodic repurchase offers must comply with the following procedures:

Repurchase Offer Amount: Each quarter, the Fund may offer to repurchase at least 5% and no more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline (the "Repurchase Offer Amount"). The Board shall determine the quarterly Repurchase Offer Amount.

Shareholder Notification: Approximately thirty days (but no less than twenty one days or more than forty two days) before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification") providing the following information:

1. A statement that the Fund is offering to repurchase its shares from shareholders at net asset value.
2. Any fees applicable to such repurchase, if any.
3. The Repurchase Offer Amount.
4. The dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date by which the Fund must pay shareholders for any shares repurchased (which shall not be more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date) (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline").

5. The risk of fluctuation in net asset value between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date, and the possibility that the Fund may use an earlier Repurchase Pricing Date.
6. The procedures for shareholders to request repurchase of their shares and the right of shareholders to withdraw or modify their repurchase requests until the Repurchase Request Deadline.
7. The procedures under which the Fund may repurchase such shares on a pro rata basis if shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount.
8. The circumstances in which the Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer.
9. The net asset value of the shares computed no more than seven days before the date of the notification and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the net asset value thereafter.
10. The market price, if any, of the shares on the date on which such net asset value was computed, and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the market price thereafter.

The Fund must file Form N-23c-3 ("Notification of Repurchase Offer") and three copies of the Shareholder Notification with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within three business days after sending the notification to shareholders.

Notification of Beneficial Owners: Where the Fund knows that shares subject to a repurchase offer are held of record by a broker, dealer, voting trustee, bank, association or other entity that exercises fiduciary powers in nominee name or otherwise, the Fund must follow the procedures for transmitting materials to beneficial owners of securities that are set forth in Rule 14a-13 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Repurchase Requests: Repurchase requests must be submitted by shareholders by the Repurchase Request Deadline. The Fund shall permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified at any time until the Repurchase Request Deadline, but shall not permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified after the Repurchase Request Deadline.

Repurchase Requests in Excess of the Repurchase Offer Amount: If shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall repurchase the shares tendered on a pro rata basis. This policy, however, does not prohibit the Fund from:

1. Accepting all repurchase requests by persons who own, beneficially or of record, an aggregate of not more than 100 shares and who tender all of their shares for repurchase, before prorating shares tendered by others, or
2. accepting by lot shares tendered by shareholders who request repurchase of all shares held by them and who, when tendering their shares, elect to have either (i) all or none or (ii) at least a minimum amount or none accepted, if the Fund first accepts all shares tendered by shareholders who do not make this election.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offers: The Fund shall not suspend or postpone a repurchase offer except pursuant to a vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund, and only:

1. If the repurchase would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code");
2. If the repurchase would cause the shares that are the subject of the offer that are either listed on a national securities exchange or quoted in an inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association to be neither listed on any national securities exchange nor quoted on any inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association;
3. For any period during which the New York Stock Exchange or any other market in which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary week-end and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted;
4. For any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or
5. For such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

If a repurchase offer is suspended or postponed, the Fund shall provide notice to shareholders of such suspension or postponement. If the Fund renews the repurchase offer, the Fund shall send a new Shareholder Notification to shareholders.

Computing Net Asset Value: The Fund's current NAV per share shall be computed daily and at such specific time or times during the day as set by the Board. Currently, the Board has determined that the Fund's NAV per share shall be determined daily following the close of the New York Stock Exchange. The Fund's NAV per share need not be calculated on:

1. Days on which changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities will not materially affect the current NAV per share;
2. days during which no order to purchase shares is received, other than days when the NAV per share would otherwise be computed; or
3. customary national, local, and regional business holidays described or listed in the Prospectus.

Liquidity Requirements: From the time the Fund sends a Shareholder Notification to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date, a percentage of the Fund's assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount (the "Liquidity Amount") shall consist of assets that individually can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business, at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment, within a period equal to the period between a Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline, or of assets that mature by the next Repurchase Payment Deadline. This requirement means that individual assets must be salable under these circumstances. It does not require that the entire Liquidity Amount must be salable. In the event that the Fund's assets fail to comply with this requirement, the Board shall cause the Fund to take such action as it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Liquidity Policy: The Board has delegated day-to-day responsibility for evaluating liquidity of specific assets to the Adviser, but shall continue to be responsible for monitoring the Adviser's performance of its duties and the composition of the portfolio. Accordingly, the Board has approved a policy that is reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's portfolio assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with its fundamental policy on repurchases and comply with the liquidity requirements in the preceding paragraph.

1. In evaluating liquidity, the following factors are relevant, but not necessarily determinative:
 - (a) The frequency of trades and quotes for the security;
 - (b) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of potential purchasers;
 - (c) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security;
 - (d) the nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offer and the mechanics of transfer); and
 - (e) the size of the Fund's holdings of a given security in relation to the total amount of outstanding of such security or to the average trading volume for the security.
2. If market developments impair the liquidity of a security, the Adviser should review the advisability of retaining the security in the portfolio. The Adviser should report to the basis for its determination to retain a security at the next Board meeting.
3. The Board shall review the overall composition and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis.
4. These procedures may be modified as the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

Registration Statement Disclosure: The Fund's registration statement must disclose its intention to make or consider making such repurchase offers.

Annual Report Disclosure: The Fund shall include in its annual report to shareholders the following:

1. Disclosure of its fundamental policy regarding periodic repurchase offers.
2. Disclosure regarding repurchase offers by the Fund during the period covered by the annual report, which disclosure shall include:
 - a. the number of repurchase offers,
 - b. the repurchase offer amount and the amount tendered in each repurchase offer, and
 - c. the extent to which in any repurchase offer the Fund repurchased stock pursuant to the procedures in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

Advertising: The Fund, or any underwriter for the Fund, must comply, as if the Fund were an open-end company, with the provisions of Section 24(b) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder and file, if

necessary, with FINRA or the SEC any advertisement, pamphlet, circular, form letter, or other sales literature addressed to or intended for distribution to prospective investors.

Discretionary Repurchase Offers

Under Rule 23c-3(c), in addition to its quarterly repurchase of shares, the Fund may offer to repurchase its shares on a discretionary basis, provided that (i) the offer is made to all Fund shareholders, (ii) the offer is made no more frequently than every two years, and (iii) certain other conditions of Rule 23c-3(b) are met.

Transfers of Shares

No person may become a substituted shareholder without the written consent of the Board, which consent may be withheld for any reason in the Board's sole and absolute discretion. Shares may be transferred only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency or dissolution of a shareholder or (ii) with the written consent of the Board, which may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion. The Board may, in its discretion, delegate to the Adviser its authority to consent to transfers of shares. Each shareholder and transferee is required to pay all expenses, including attorneys and accountants fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with such transfer.

Determination of Fair Value

The Fund may hold securities, such as private placements, interests in commodity pools, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities or real assets, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. As the valuation designee, the Adviser acts under the Board's oversight. The Adviser's fair valuation policies and procedures are approved by the Board. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. The Adviser may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

Standards For Fair Value Determinations. As a general principle, the fair value of a security is the amount that the Fund might reasonably expect to realize upon its current sale. The Trust has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820"). In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that the Fund would receive upon selling an investment in a timely transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment. ASC 820 establishes a three-tier hierarchy to maximize the use of observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, for example, the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value including such a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on the best information available under the circumstances.

Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Fund's investments relating to ASC 820. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical securities;

Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.); and

Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments).

The fair value team takes into account the relevant factors and surrounding circumstances, which may include: (i) the nature and pricing history (if any) of the security; (ii) whether any dealer quotations for the security are available; (iii) possible valuation methodologies that could be used to determine the fair value of the security; (iv) the recommendation of a portfolio manager of the Fund with respect to the valuation of the security; (v) whether the same or similar securities are held by other funds managed by the Adviser or other funds and the method used to price the security in those funds; (vi) the extent to which the fair value to be determined for the security will result from the use of data or formulae produced by independent third parties; and (vii) the liquidity or illiquidity of the market for the security.

The Adviser provides the Board with periodic reports that discuss the functioning of the fair valuation process, if applicable to that period, and that identify issues and valuation problems that have arisen, if any.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may sell a portfolio investment soon after its acquisition if the Adviser believes that such a disposition is consistent with attaining the investment objective of the Fund. Portfolio investments may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as a more favorable investment opportunity or other circumstances bearing on the desirability of continuing to hold such investments. A high rate of portfolio turnover (over 100%) may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, which must be borne directly by the Fund and ultimately by its shareholders. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of substantial net capital gains. To the extent short-term capital gains are realized, distribution attributable to such gains will be ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0%. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60%.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board has overall responsibility to manage and control the business affairs of the Fund, including the complete and exclusive authority to oversee and to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of the Fund's business. The Board exercises the same powers, authority and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation. The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), each as amended from time to time, which have been filed with the SEC and are available upon request. The Board consists of three individuals, one of whom is an "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust, the Adviser, or the Trust's distributor ("Independent Trustees"). Pursuant to the Governing Documents of the Trust, the Trustees

shall elect officers including a President/Principal Executive Officer, a Secretary, and a Treasurer/Principal Accounting Officer. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes. The Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits including: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes and (iv) skills.

Kenneth G.Y. Grant – Mr. Grant, an Independent Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2024, currently serves as Chair of the Board. Mr. Grant has over 40 years of executive leadership experience, founding and leading multiple financial services firms. He is currently the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee for Unified Series Trust, and served as the Board Chair from January 2017 – May 2022. Previously, he was an Executive Vice President of a retirement benefit plan administrator, and a Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Officer Corporate Development for a trust company that sponsors private investment products. He was also a Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Officer Corporate Development for a firm administering more than US \$ 1 trillion in global pension, endowment, corporate, public and other commingled assets. He was also an Executive Vice President of a retirement association serving multiple employers. Mr. Grant is a Trustee, President (since 2023) and member of the Presbytery of Boston, Presbyterian Church (USA), Chair of the Investment Committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and previously a member of the Board, Lift Up Africa. He is a Member, Dean's Advisory Board, Boston University School of Theology and a Director, Oceana Palms Condominium Association, Inc. Mr. Grant has been a Director of Standpoint Multi-Asset (Cayman) Fund, Ltd. since 2019. He has also served as an Advisory Board Member of AKRA Investment Services Inc. since January 2024. He has a B.A. in Psychology from Syracuse University, a ThM in Theology and Ethics from Boston University and a M.B.A. from Clark University. Mr. Grant was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on his experience with Unified Series Trust and his experience in investment and trust product development and administration, and financial service and retirement plan management.

Daniel J. Condon – Mr. Condon has been an Independent Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2024 and currently serves as Chair of the Independent Trustee Committee of the Board. He is currently the Chair of the Board of Unified Series Trust and served as the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee from May 2020 – May 2022. He has also served as trustee of four other registered investment companies. From 1990 to 2002, he served as Vice President and General Manager of an international automotive equipment manufacturing company. From 2002 to 2017 he served as CEO of various multi-national companies. Mr. Condon received a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology and an M.B.A. from Eastern Illinois University. He also received his registered Professional Engineer license. Mr. Condon was selected as Trustee based on his over 22 years of international business experience. Mr. Condon was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on his experience with Unified Series Trust.

David R. Carson – Mr. Carson has been an Interested Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2024. He has served as an interested trustee of Unified Series Trust since 2020 and served as the President from January 2016 – August 2021. Mr. Carson was a Trustee of Ultimus Managers Trust from January 2021 to April 2023. From 2013 to April 2023, Mr. Carson was a

Senior Vice President and Vice President of Client Strategies at Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), the Trust’s current administrator. Mr. Carson served in other capacities, including chief compliance officer and chief operations officer, for other registered investment companies from 1994 to 2013. Mr. Carson was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on his experience with Unified Series Trust and Ultimus.

Following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and their principal occupation over the last five years. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707.

Trustees

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position/Term of Office*	(Current) Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years and Other Directorships	(Previous) Occupations and Directorships During Last Five Years
Kenneth G.Y. Grant (1949)	Chair; Independent Trustee since April 2024	Chair of the Governance & Nominating Committee Unified Series Trust (2022 - present); Independent Trustee, Unified Series Trust (2008 - present); Director, Standpoint Multi-Asset (Cayman) Fund, Ltd. (2019 – present); Director, Advisors Charitable Gift Fund (2020 – present), Chair (2025-present)	EVP, Benefit Plans Administrative Services, Inc., provider of retirement benefit plans administration (2019 – 2020); Director, Northeast Retirement Services (NRS) LLC, a transfer agent and fund administrator; and Director, Global Trust Company (GTC), a non-depository trust company sponsoring private investment products (2003 – 2019); EVP, NRS (2003 – 2019); GTC, EVP (2008 – 2019); EVP, Savings Banks Retirement Association (2003 – 2019), provider of qualified retirement benefit plans; and Trustee, Peak Income Plus Fund (2022 – 2024); Chair of Unified Series Trust (2017- 2022); Director, Advisors Charitable Gift Fund, a Donor Advised Fund (2020-2024).
Daniel J. Condon (1950)	Independent Trustee since April 2024	Retired. Chair of Unified Series Trust (2022 – present); Independent Trustee of Unified Series Trust (2002 to present); Member, Manager, Daniel Thompas Enterprises LLC (Since 2024).	Chair of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Governance & Nominating Committee, (2020 - 2022), Unified Series Trust; and Trustee, Peak Income Plus Fund (May 2022 – February 2023).
David R. Carson (1958)	Interested Trustee since April 2024	Retired. Interested Trustee, Unified Series Trust (2020 – present)	Senior Vice President Client Strategies of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2013 – 2023); President of Unified Series Trust

			(2016 - 2021); Interested Trustee of Ultimus Managers Trust (2020 – 2023); Interested Trustee, Mammoth Institutional Credit Access Fund and Mammoth Institutional Equity Access Fund (2022-2024); and Interested Trustee Peak Income Plus Fund (2022 – 2024).
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OFFICERS

Name, Address*, (Year of Birth), Position with Trust, Term of Position with Trust	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years
Zachary P. Richmond (1980) President since May 2026	Current: Senior Vice President, Financial Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2024. Previous: Vice President, Financial Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, (2019 – 2024).
Kevin M. Traeger (1985) Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer since May 2026	Current: Assistant Vice President, Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2016.
Gweneth K. Gosselink (1955) Chief Compliance Officer since April 2024	Current: Assistant Vice President, Compliance Officer of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, since 2019.
Gary Grasso (1987) Secretary since October 2024	Current: Attorney, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, since April 2024. Previous: Vice President and Counsel, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (2021 – 2023); Vice President and Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2020 – 2021).
Timothy J. Shaloo (1970) AML Compliance Officer since April 2024	Current: AVP, Compliance Officer, Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC, since 2021. Previous: Compliance Specialist, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2016 – 2020).

* The term of office for each Trustee and officer listed above will continue indefinitely.

Board Committee

As part of its efforts to oversee audit, nominating and governance, the Board has established the Committee of Independent Trustee described below:

The Committee of Independent Trustees consists of Messrs. Condon and Grant. The Committee of Independent Trustees is responsible for overseeing (i) the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of financial statements and the independent audits of the financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the independent auditors and the full Board and (ii) the composition of the Board and qualifications and independence of its members, compensation, education and other governance matters, as well as succession of Board members. The Committee of Independent Trustees has held three meetings during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

The Committee of Independent Trustees meets at least quarterly and reports directly to the full Board.

Trustee Ownership

The following table indicates the dollar range of equity securities that each Trustee beneficially owned in the Fund as of the date of this SAI.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Kenneth G.Y. Grant	None	None
Daniel J. Condon	None	None
David R. Carson	None	None

Compensation

The Board meets at least quarterly. Each Independent Trustee will receive an annual fee of \$9,255, the Chair of the Board shall receive an annual fee of \$11,280 and each Chair of a committee shall receive an annual fee of \$10,680, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the meetings. None of the executive officers receive compensation from the Trust. The Independent Trustees shall receive additional fees for any special Board meetings convened during the year.

The table below details the amount of compensation the Trustees received from the Trust during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation From Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust Paid to Trustees
Kenneth G.Y. Grant	\$12,030	None	None	\$12,030
Daniel J. Condon	\$11,430	None	None	\$11,430
David R. Carson	\$10,005	None	None	\$10,005

CODES OF ETHICS

Each of the Fund, the Adviser and the Distributor has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act (collectively the “Ethics Codes”). Rule 17j-1 and the Ethics Codes are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by covered personnel (“Access Persons”). The Ethics Codes permit Access Persons, subject to certain restrictions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. Under the Ethics Codes, Access Persons may engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements. The Ethics Codes may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The codes are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov, and also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Policies”) on behalf of the Trust, which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Policies require that the Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser’s Proxy Policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser involving a conflict of interest.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of the Adviser, any affiliated person(s) of the Adviser, the Fund’s principal underwriter (distributor) or any affiliated person of the principal underwriter (distributor), or any affiliated person of the Trust and the Fund’s or its shareholder’s interests, the Adviser will resolve the conflict by voting in accordance with the policy guidelines or at the Trust’s directive using the recommendation of an independent third party. If the third party’s recommendations are not received in a timely fashion, the Adviser will abstain from voting. A copy of the Adviser’s proxy voting policies is attached hereto as Appendix A.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund toll-free at 833-632-5139; and (2) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, a copy of the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling toll-free at 833-632-5139 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A control person may be able to determine the outcome of a matter put to a shareholder vote. As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers owned no shares of the Fund.

As of June 30, 2026, the following shareholder(s) of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Class
Charles Schwab & Co 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105	3,267,042.724	99.53%

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

OneAscent Capital LLC (the “Adviser”), located at 100 Grandview Place, Suite 200, Birmingham, AL 35243, serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, formed in 1998 for the purpose of advising individuals and institutions.

Under the general supervision of the Board, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, will determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged. Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser (the “Management Agreement”), and in consideration of the management services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a management fee (the “Management Fee”) calculated at an annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Management Fee will be payable monthly in arrears. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Management Agreement is contained in the Fund’s Form N-CSR dated March 31, 2025.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed, until at least June 30, 2027, to waive its management fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest, dividends, amortization/accretion and interest on securities sold short, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to a plan adopted by the Board, and extraordinary expenses – including but not limited to litigation costs), to the extent that its management fees plus the Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses exceed 2.99% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to shares. The Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser, but it may be terminated by the Board upon 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. Any fee waiver and/or expense payment by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three years from the date the Adviser waived such payment, if the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the lesser of the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or the current expense limitation and the repayment is approved by the Board. For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025, the Adviser earned \$5,121 in its capacity as the investment adviser to the Fund, all of which was waived under the Expense Limitation Agreement. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Adviser earned \$336,455 in its capacity as the investment adviser to the Fund, of which \$315,294 was waived under the Expense Limitation Agreement.

Sub-Advisers

Bonaventure Capital, LLC (“Bonaventure”), located at 820 Shades Creek Parkway Ste 1200, Birmingham, AL 35209, and Investment Research Partners (“IRP”), located at 801-1 Pike Street, Lemont, PA 16851, each serve as a sub-adviser to the Fund.

The Adviser has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with each Sub-Adviser to provide ongoing research, opinions and recommendations of investments private equity, venture capital, real estate and real assets, and private credit for the Fund. Bonaventure provides such services with respect to direct investments and Investment Research Partners provides sub-advisory services with respect to investments in Underlying Funds. Both Bonaventure and IRP participate in asset allocation and investment decisions across the entire Fund portfolio. The Adviser, not the Fund, pays Bonaventure and IRP 10% and 20% of the Management Fee received by the Adviser, respectively. However, the Sub-Adviser will not begin receiving its compensation until the Adviser has recouped 100% of its startup costs and Fund expenses borne by the Adviser during launch. The Sub-Advisory Agreement was approved by the Board including by a majority of the Independent Trustees, at a meeting held on April 5, 2024. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of each sub-advisory agreement with respect to the Fund is contained in the Fund’s Form N-CSR dated March 31, 2026.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser or Sub-Advisers may provide investment advisory and other services to various entities and accounts other than the Fund. The Fund has no interest in these activities. The Adviser or Sub-Advisers and the investment professionals, who on behalf of the Adviser or Sub-Advisers, provide investment advisory services to the Fund, are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund, may have differing economic interests in respect of such activities, and may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Fund and the accounts. To the extent a conflict of interest arises in connection with a prospective investment by the Fund, the Adviser or Sub-Advisers will take appropriate steps to mitigate that conflict. Such persons devote only so much time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate. Set out below are practices that each of the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers follow.

Participation in Investment Opportunities

Directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser or Sub-Advisers may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts and may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to investments made on behalf of the Fund. As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser or Sub-Advisers, or by the Adviser or Sub-Advisers for the other accounts that are the same as, different from or made at a different time than, positions taken for the Fund.

Allocating Investment Opportunities

Real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or account (including client accounts managed by affiliates).

The Adviser has adopted allocation policies and procedures intended to treat all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Such allocation policies and procedures also apply to situations in which

an investment opportunity of a limited amount, size or quantity is appropriate for more than one client account (including client accounts managed by affiliates of the Adviser) and require that the Adviser allocate investment opportunities among such accounts in a fair and equitable manner (i.e., on a pro rata basis). To the extent that the Adviser seeks to purchase or sell the same security for multiple client accounts, the Adviser may aggregate, or bunch, these orders where he deems this to be appropriate and consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. When a bunched order is filled in its entirety, each participating client account will participate at the average security prices for the bunched order. When a bunched order is only partially filled, the securities purchased will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to each account participating in the bunched order based upon the initial amount requested for the account, subject to certain exceptions. Each participating account will receive the average price for the bunched order on the same business day.

If a Sub-Adviser sources an investment opportunity for the Fund and there is a limited amount, size or quantity, the Sub-Adviser has the first right to make an investment at its desired amount, size or quantity before the Fund. The Sub-Advisers address the conflicts of interests above by providing in their Codes of Ethics that all supervised persons have a duty to act in the best interests of each client. The Sub-Advisers have instituted business and compliance policies, procedures and disclosures that are designed to identify, monitor and mitigate conflicts of interest and, as appropriate, to report them to the Board.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

OneAscent Capital, LLC

John Siverling, MBA.

Mr. Siverling is the Director of Private Markets and Impact Advocacy for OneAscent, and President of OneAscent Capital LLC. He has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. Mr. Siverling has over 30 years of business experience, and over 20 years in the venture finance industry. Mr. Siverling holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Wisconsin and an MBA with Distinction from the University of Michigan Ross School of Business.

Mr. Siverling has developed his financial, operational and management business skills from a varied history of professional experiences. Following his lead role in the formation and launch of the Christian Investment Forum, Mr. Siverling became the first Executive Director in order to continue the growth strategy of the non-profit trade association, until its merger with Faith Driven Investor. The goal of CIF is to build awareness and credibility for faith-based investing within the broader financial investment industry. In addition to his work at the Christian Investment Forum, Mr. Siverling is also the Managing Partner in JAS Ventures, LLC, a consulting firm focused on helping companies develop and execute values integrated business practices.

Prior to JAS Ventures, Mr. Siverling was a partner at Sloan Ventures, an early-stage venture development firm. Mr. Siverling managed all aspects of the Sloan Investment Fund, including limited partner reporting and investment activities for a number of the firm's portfolio companies. He has taken active interim management positions, as CFO and COO, with some of the early-stage companies.

Prior to joining Sloan Ventures, Mr. Siverling worked with Frank Russell Capital, a private equity firm, analyzing the private equity industry and in cooperation with Goldman Sachs managing a globally recognized survey on trends in the industry. Mr. Siverling began his career with General Motors Cadillac

Division and held various sales and marketing management positions in Detroit, Denver and San Francisco.

Cole Pearson.

Mr. Pearson serves as President of OneAscent's B2B division, leading strategy, operations, and growth across OneAscent Financial, OneAscent Investments, OneAscent Capital, and related entities. He is a Portfolio Manager for the OneAscent Capital Opportunities Fund, a registered '40 Act interval fund, and is on the Investment Committee for the OneAscent Capital Impact Fund I. Mr. Siverling drives strategic partnerships with RIAs, broker-dealers, and platforms — building an ecosystem where advisors are equipped to deploy faith-aligned guidance, investments, and giving for the clients they serve.

Prior to joining OneAscent in 2018, Mr. Pearson served as a Senior Investment Associate at Eventide Asset Management, where he contributed to both sales and portfolio management. He holds a B.S. in International Finance with a minor in Mandarin Chinese from the University of Alabama and is a CFA Level III Candidate.

Nathan Willis, CFA, CAIA.

Mr. Willis is Director of Portfolio Strategy and a Senior Portfolio manager for OneAscent Capital and OneAscent Advisor Solutions and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. Mr. Willis manages the liquid alternatives investment program and has 30 years of investment experience including 25 years investing in illiquid strategies.

Mr. Willis holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Information Systems and a minor in Economics from Taylor University. He is a holder of the CFA Charter and CAIA designation. Mr. Willis started his career at NationsBank where he spent several years managing institutional bond portfolios and an equity mutual fund.

Prior to joining OneAscent, Mr. Willis served as Chief Investment Officer of Greenhawk Corporation, a single-family office. At Greenhawk, Mr. Willis was responsible for portfolio strategy and manager diligence. During his time at Greenhawk Mr. Willis developed the allocation, sourcing, and diligence strategy for the private equity portfolio.

Prior to Greenhawk, Mr. Willis spent almost 15 years with GenSpring Family Offices, a unit of SunTrust Banks, where he constructed portfolios for multi-generational families. While at GenSpring, Mr. Willis served on the Investment committee and manager selection committee and developed programs to mentor junior investment staff. Prior to GenSpring, Mr. Willis spent four years with the family office group of Wachovia Bank.

Bonaventure Capital, LLC

Steve Dauphin.

Mr. Dauphin is a Co-Founder of Bonaventure and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. He has over 30 years of fund and direct investment experience in the private markets.

Mr. Dauphin holds a bachelor's degree in Economics and Religion from Harvard University and an MBA from UNC's Kenan-Flagler Business School. He sits on the corporate boards of Second Nature,

Shared-X, Lucky Iron Fish and Trakref; and the non-profit advisory boards of the Stimson Center's Loomis Council and the Kirchner Impact Foundation.

Prior to co-founding Bonaventure, Mr. Dauphin was a Managing Director of the Harbinger Group, a Special Agent with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, a Lay Minister for the Anglican Church of Canada and an analyst with Citicorp.

Carter Burleson.

Mr. Burleson is a Director of Bonaventure. He holds both a bachelor's degree in Finance and an MBA from Auburn University. He currently sits on the corporate board of XO Armor.

Prior to joining Bonaventure, Mr. Burleson was a venture fellow with DigitalDX, a VC firm that emphasizes big data and artificial intelligence in the medical diagnostics industry. He was also an operator at a growth stage FinTech startup that provides financial inclusion to those in emerging markets. The experience helped expose Mr. Burleson to the capital-raising side of the private markets.

Investment Research Partners

Martin Wildy, CFA.

Mr. Wildy is a Co-Founder of IRP and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. He has over 25 years of direct investment experience. Mr. Wildy holds a bachelor's degree in Finance from the Pennsylvania State University and has held the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation since 2003. He is an active volunteer and consultant with the CFA Institute, supporting the CFA examination and grading functions. He has also been an author and contributor to the CFA digest publication. He sits on the board and investment committee of two preservation focused non-profits and is the head basketball coach for the Special Olympics program in Centre County.

Prior to co-founding IRP, Mr. Wildy oversaw three income- and dividend-focused portfolios for Eventide Asset Management, a mutual fund manager in Boston, MA. While with Eventide, he was also involved in building and managing an equity income model portfolio and a multi-asset class strategy for a large foundation. In addition to portfolio management responsibilities, he worked directly on researching companies and presenting investment ideas to the broader Eventide team. Mr. Wildy has spoken before numerous conferences on faith-based and sustainable investing.

Prior to joining Eventide, Mr. Wildy was a Senior Portfolio Manager with Aris Wealth Services, which is currently a division of AssetMark, Inc., where he worked from 2006 to 2014. At Aris, he was involved in the design, launch, and management of a number of investment strategies including those in the sustainable investing and faith-based categories. He also performed macro research that helped to inform the overall portfolio allocations for the firm. Prior to Aris, he was an equity analyst at 1620 Investment Advisors, Inc. where he was responsible for equity research and recommendations, primarily within the telecommunications, technology, and regional banking sectors.

Derek Varner, CFA.

Mr. Varner is a Partner of IRP and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. He has nearly 20 years of investment management experience. Mr. Varner holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Finance from the University of Pittsburgh and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. He is a volunteer for CFA Institute and a member of

the CFA Society of Pittsburgh. Additionally, he holds the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) designation and is a member of the CAIA Society of Pennsylvania. He also holds a Certificate in Investment Performance Measurement (CIPM) offered by CFA Institute. Mr. Varner resides in State College, PA with his wife and three daughters. Mr. Varner is also a volunteer member of the investment committee of Centre Foundation, a community-focused foundation which seeks to better the lives of those living in Centre County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Varner's experience includes management of the endowment fund and excess working capital for Bucknell University as the Associate Director of Investments. This role included conducting research on financial markets, asset classes, as well as public and private investment opportunities. He also participated on the University's retirement plan oversight committee, and regularly presented to students on the topics of investment & endowment management. On behalf of Bucknell University, he participated on panel discussions at investment conferences on topics related to institutional portfolio management.

Prior to joining Bucknell University, Mr. Varner served as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee member with Aris Wealth Services, which is currently a division of AssetMark, Inc., from 2008 to 2014. At Aris, he participated in all aspects of management of the firm's investment strategies, including total return, absolute return, values-based and income-oriented portfolios, and he worked directly with clients and their financial advisors in order to achieve client-specific goals and objectives.

As of March 31, 2026, the portfolio managers were responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Other Accounts Managed			Accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account	
	Category of Account	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category
John Siverling	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$26,000,000	2	\$26,000,000
	Other accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A
Cole Pearson	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	7	\$186,000,000	2	\$26,000,000
	Other accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A

Nathan Willis	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	5	\$160,000,000	0	N/A
	Other accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A
Steve Dauphin	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	6	\$70,400,000	6	\$70,400,000
	Other accounts	1	\$21,000,000	1	\$21,000,000
Carter Burleson	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$55,400,000	2	\$55,400,000
	Other accounts	1	\$21,000,000	1	\$21,000,000
Martin Wildy	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$44,400,000	2	\$44,400,000
	Other accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A
Derek Varner	Registered investment companies	0	N/A	0	N/A
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$74,400,000	2	\$19,400,000
	Other accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A

Portfolio Manager Compensation

The Portfolio Managers' compensation is not based on the investment performance of the Fund. The compensation of Mr. Siverling, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Willis is a function of the overall profitability of the Adviser. The compensation of Mr. Dauphin and Mr. Burleson is a function of the overall profitability of Bonaventure. The compensation of Mr. Wildy and Mr. Varner is a function of the overall profitability of IRP.

Distributor

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707, serves as the Fund’s principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund’s shares on a reasonable efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Distributor does not agree to sell any specific number of Fund shares and, as agent for the Fund, undertakes to sell shares on a reasonable efforts basis only against orders therefor.

ALLOCATION OF BROKERAGE

Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for the Fund are made by a portfolio manager who is an employee of the Adviser. The Adviser is authorized by the Trustees to allocate the orders placed on behalf of the Fund to brokers or dealers who may, but need not, provide research or statistical material or other services to the Fund or the Adviser for the Fund’s use. Such allocation is to be in such amounts and proportions as the Adviser may determine.

In selecting a broker or dealer to execute each particular transaction, the Adviser will take the following into consideration:

- the best net price available;
- the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker or dealer;
- the size of and difficulty in executing the order; and
- the value of the expected contribution of the broker or dealer to the investment performance of the Fund on a continuing basis.

Brokers or dealers executing a portfolio transaction on behalf of the Fund may receive a commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing the transaction if the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided to the Fund. In allocating portfolio brokerage, the Adviser may select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage, research and other services to other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion. Some of the services received as the result of Fund transactions may primarily benefit accounts other than the Fund, while services received as the result of portfolio transactions effected on behalf of those other accounts may primarily benefit the Fund.

Under the 1940 Act, persons affiliated with an affiliate of the Adviser may be prohibited from dealing with the Fund as a principal in the purchase and sale of securities.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid \$0 in brokerage commissions. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund paid \$0 in brokerage commissions.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion is general in nature and should not be regarded as an exhaustive presentation of all possible tax ramifications. All shareholders should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding their investment in the Fund.

The Fund intends to qualify as regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, which requires compliance with certain requirements concerning the sources of its income, diversification of its assets, and the amount and timing of its distributions to shareholders. Such

qualification does not involve supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency or bureau. By so qualifying, the Fund should not be subject to federal income or excise tax on its investment company taxable income or net capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the applicable timing requirements. Investment company taxable income and net capital gain of the Fund will be computed in accordance with Section 852 of the Code. Investment company taxable income generally included dividends and interest and other income, less certain allowable expenses, and it also included any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses. Net capital gain (that is, any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term losses) for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund. Capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 may now be carried forward indefinitely and retain the character of the original loss. Under previously enacted laws, capital losses could be carried forward to offset any capital gains for only eight years, and carried forward as short-term capital losses, irrespective of the character of the original loss. Capital loss carryforwards are available to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent that these carryforwards are used to offset future capital gains it is probable that the amount offset will not be distributed to shareholders.

Under current law, capital losses maintain their character as short-term or long-term and are carried forward to the next tax year without expiration. As of September 30, 2025, the Fund's most recent tax year end, the following amounts are available as carry forwards to the next tax year:

Short-Term	Long-Term
\$47,084	\$-

The Fund intends to distribute all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain, any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, and any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code and therefore should not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Distributions of investment company taxable income will be made quarterly and net capital gain will be made after the end of each fiscal year, and no later than December 31 of each year. Both types of distributions will be in shares of the Fund unless a shareholder elects to receive cash.

To be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must also (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such securities or currencies, and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation, generally limited in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Fund's assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund would be

required to pay income taxes on its income at the rates generally applicable to corporations and distributions to shareholders would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

The Fund is subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on certain undistributed amounts of ordinary income and capital gain under a prescribed formula contained in Section 4982 of the Code. The formula requires payment to shareholders during a calendar year of distributions representing at least 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year and at least 98.2% of its capital gain net income (i.e., the excess of its capital gains over capital losses) realized during the one-year period ending October 31 during such year plus 100% of any income that was neither distributed nor taxed to the Fund during the preceding calendar year. Under ordinary circumstances, the Fund expects to time its distributions so as to avoid liability for this tax.

The following discussion of tax consequences is for the general information of shareholders that are subject to tax. Shareholders that are IRAs or other qualified retirement plans generally are exempt from income taxation under the Code, but should consult their own tax advisors about the tax consequences of investing in the Fund, including potential taxation of unrelated business taxable income.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of investment company taxable income generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or "qualified dividend income" (as described below).

Dividends paid by the Fund to an individual shareholder, to the extent such dividends are attributable to "qualified dividend income" received by the Fund from U.S. corporations (and certain foreign corporations), may qualify for taxation at the long-term capital gains rate available to individuals on qualified dividend income. Furthermore, dividends paid by the Fund to a corporate shareholder, to the extent such dividends are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, may qualify for a dividends received deduction.

Distributions of net capital gain ("capital gain dividends") generally are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the Fund have been held by such shareholders.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends, qualified dividend income distributions and capital gain dividends, as well as gains from redemption of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts, to the extent that the shareholder's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

A redemption of Fund shares by a shareholder will result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. However, any loss realized upon the redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or a portion of any loss realized upon the

redemption of shares may be disallowed to the extent shares are purchased (including shares acquired by means of reinvested dividends) within 30 days before or after such redemption.

Distributions of investment company taxable income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above, whether received in additional cash or shares. Shareholders electing to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the net asset value of a share on the reinvestment date.

All distributions of taxable investment company taxable income and net capital gain, whether received in shares or in cash, must be reported by each taxable shareholder on his or her federal income tax return. Dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December as of a record date in such a month, if any, will be deemed to have been received by shareholders on December 31, if paid during January of the following year. Redemptions of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder and are also subject to these reporting requirements.

Under the Code, the Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of investment company taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of certain exempt shareholders. Under the backup withholding provisions of Section 3406 of the Code, distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of a regulated investment company may be subject to withholding of federal income tax in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the investment company with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law, or if the Fund is notified by the IRS or a broker that withholding is required due to an incorrect TIN or a previous failure to report taxable interest or dividends. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld.

Original Issue Discount and Pay-In-Kind Securities

Current federal tax law requires the holder of a U.S. Treasury or other fixed-income zero coupon security to accrue as income each year a portion of the discount at which the security was originally issued, even though the holder receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year. In addition, other debt instruments, such as pay-in-kind securities may give rise to income under the original issue discount rules, which is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities (including certain pay-in-kind securities) may be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt security. Market discount

generally accrues in equal daily installments. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as having acquisition discount, or OID in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, the Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

A fund that holds the foregoing kinds of securities may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount, which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution, if any, than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Shareholders of the Fund may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the Fund and on redemptions of the Fund's shares.

The foregoing discussion relates only to U.S. federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. persons (that is, U.S. citizens and residents, and domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates). Shareholders who are not U.S. persons should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

A brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution accompany each distribution. In January of each year the Fund issues to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.

Shareholders should consult their tax advisers about the application of federal, state and local and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation.

OTHER INFORMATION

Each share represents a proportional interest in the assets of the Fund. Each share has one vote at shareholder meetings, with fractional shares voting proportionally, on matters submitted to the vote of shareholders. There are no cumulative voting rights. Shares do not have pre-emptive or conversion or redemption provisions. In the event of a liquidation of the Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders after all expenses and debts have been paid.

Compliance Service Provider

Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC ("NLCS"), located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022-3474 provides a Chief Compliance Officer to the Fund as well as related compliance services pursuant to a consulting agreement between NLCS and the Fund. NLCS's compliance services consist primarily of reviewing and assessing the policies and procedures of the

Trust and its service providers pertaining to compliance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act. For the compliance services rendered to the Fund, the Adviser pays NLCS an annual fixed fee and an asset-based fee, which scales downward based upon the Fund's net assets. The Adviser also pays NLCS for any out-of-pocket expenses, unless such expenses are extraordinary expenses outside the scope of the unitary fee, in which case they will be paid by the Fund.

Administrator

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246 serves as the Fund's administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent pursuant to a fund services agreement between Ultimus and the Fund. For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025, the Administrator received \$38,250 in administration fees. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Administrator received \$153,000 in administration fees.

Legal Counsel

Thompson Hine LLP, located at 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, OH 43215, acts as legal counsel to the Fund.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the Fund's assets and may maintain custody of the Fund's assets with domestic and foreign sub-custodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) approved by the Trustees. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of a custodian in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd. ("Cohen & Co") is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and audits the Fund's financial statements. Cohen & Co is located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Cohen & Co Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd., provides tax services as requested.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, required to be included in the SAI, are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund's N-CSR, which includes the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, (File No. 811-23957). You can obtain the Annual Report without charge by calling Shareholder Services at (513) 587-3400 or upon written request. The Annual Report is also available on the Fund's website at <https://oneascent.com/investment-solutions/private-markets/oacox/>.

APPENDIX A

OneAscent Capital LLC **Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures**

20.1. Background

In Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, Investment Advisers Act Release No. 2106 (January 31, 2003), the SEC noted that, “The federal securities laws do not specifically address how an adviser must exercise its proxy voting authority for its clients. Under the Advisers Act, however, an adviser is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients a duty of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client’s behalf, including proxy voting. The duty of care requires an adviser with proxy voting authority to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies.”

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires each registered investment adviser that exercises proxy voting authority with respect to client Securities to:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes client Securities in the clients’ best interests. Such policies and procedures must address the manner in which the adviser will resolve material conflicts of interest that can arise during the proxy voting process;
- Disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted with respect to their Securities; and
- Describe to clients the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy of the policies and procedures.

Additionally, paragraph (c)(2) of Rule 204-2 imposes additional recordkeeping requirements on investment advisers that execute proxy voting authority.

20.2. Risks

In developing these policies and procedures, OAC considered numerous risks associated with the proxy voting process. This analysis includes risks such as:

- OAC lacks written proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Proxies are not identified and processed in a timely manner;
- Proxies are not voted in clients’ best interests;
- Conflicts of interest between OAC and client are not identified or resolved appropriately; and
- Proxy voting records, client requests for proxy voting information, and OAC’s responses to such requests, are not properly maintained.

OAC has established the following guidelines as an attempt to mitigate these risks.

20.3 Policies and Procedures

- a. *Proxy Voting Summary:* Clients delegate proxy vote responsibility to OAC in the written agreement we have with them. Clients may choose to vote their own proxy or delegate that authority to OAC.

OAC utilizes a proxy voting service to vote clients securities through an integration directly with the account custodian. Any proxy voting service engaged by OAC must have the ability to vote in accordance with the OAC values based investing principles.

- c. *Conflicts of Interest:* OAC will seek to avoid material conflicts of interest between itself and clients.
- d. *Record Keeping:* In accordance with Rule 204-2 under the Act, the Compliance Officer will maintain for the time periods set forth in the Rule (i) these proxy voting procedures and policies, and all amendments thereto. OAC will maintain a copy of the ballot received, the issues, the date we voted and how voted. Clients may receive a copy of proxy voting records for their account upon request. These records will be maintained for the required period.

OAC will describe in its Part 2 of Form ADV (or other brochure fulfilling the requirement of Rule 204-3) its proxy voting policies and procedures and will inform clients how they may obtain information on how OAC voted proxies with respect to the clients' portfolio securities. Clients may obtain information on how their securities were voted or a copy of OAC's Policies and Procedures by written request addressed to OAC.

- e. *Voting Guidelines:* We will require any proxy voting service to vote proxies in accordance with OAC's values based investment principles.

Accountability

- Boards should be accountable to shareholders, the owners of the companies, by holding regular board elections, by providing sufficient information for shareholders to be able to assess directors and board composition, and by providing shareholders with the ability to remove directors.
- Directors should respond to investor input such as that expressed through vote results on management and shareholder proposals and other shareholder communications.
- Shareholders should have meaningful rights on structural provisions, such as approval of or amendments to the corporate governing documents and a vote on takeover defenses. In addition, shareholders' voting rights should be proportional to their economic interest in the company; each share should have one vote. In general, a simple majority vote should be required to change a company's governance provisions or to approve transactions.

Independence

Boards should be sufficiently independent so as to ensure that they are able and motivated to effectively supervise management's performance and remuneration, for the benefit of all shareholders. Boards should include an effective independent leadership position and sufficiently independent committees that focus on key governance concerns such as audit, compensation, and the selection and evaluation of directors.

Stewardship

A company's governance, social, and environmental practices should meet or exceed the standards of its market regulations and general practices and should take into account relevant factors that may impact significantly the company's long-term value creation. Issuers and investors should recognize constructive engagement as both a right and responsibility.

Independence

Boards should be sufficiently independent so as to ensure that they are able and motivated to effectively supervise management's performance and remuneration, for the benefit of all shareholders. Boards should include an effective independent leadership position and sufficiently independent committees that focus on key governance concerns such as audit, compensation, and the selection and evaluation of directors.

Transparency

Companies should provide sufficient and timely information that enables shareholders to understand key issues, make informed vote decisions, and effectively engage with companies on substantive matters that impact shareholders' long-term interests in the company.

Any request for information about proxy voting should be promptly forwarded to Will Sorrell, who will respond to any such requests.

As a matter of policy, OAC generally does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, OAC generally does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties without a legitimate need to know such information.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

OneAscent Capital Opportunities Fund

TICKER: (OACOX)

July 29, 2026