

THE OQUAKER® INVESTMENT TRUST

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

October 30, 2017

As Supplemented March 16, 2018

This Statement of Additional Information pertains to the funds listed below, each of which is a separate series of Quaker Investment Trust (the "Trust"), an open-end investment management company. Each series of the Trust represents a separate portfolio of securities (each a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds").

Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund		Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	
Class A	QEAAAX	Class A	QUSVX
Class C	QEACX	Class C	QSVCX
Class I	QEAIIX	Class I	QSVIX
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund		Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	
Class A	QTRAX	Class A	QUAGX
Class C	QTRCX	Class C	QAGCX
Class I	QTRIX	Class I	QAGIX
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund			
Class A	QMCVX		
Class C	QMCCX		
Class I	QMVIX		

This Statement of Additional Information, which should be kept for future reference, is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus' of the Funds, dated October 30, 2017 and supplemented January 12, 2017 ("Prospectus"). The Trust's 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders is incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

You may obtain a copy of the Prospectus, the Annual Report to Shareholders and the Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders free of charge and make shareholder inquiries by writing to Quaker Investment Trust, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, or by calling 800-220-8888.

INVESTMENTS IN THE FUNDS INVOLVE INVESTMENT RISKS, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL.

Investment Company Act No.
811-06260

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FUND HISTORY

The Quaker Investment Trust (the “Trust”) is organized as a Massachusetts business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pursuant to a Master Trust Agreement dated October 24, 1990, as amended and restated on May 13, 2009 and as further amended April 29, 2010. The Trust is an open-end investment company with five (5) series: Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund, Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund, Quaker Strategic Growth Fund, Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund, and the Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund (each a “Fund”, and together, the “Funds”). Each Fund is “diversified,” which means that at least 75% of each Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), government securities, securities of other investment companies, and other securities for the purposes of this calculation limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater in value than 5% the value of the total assets of such management company and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

Community Capital Management, Inc. (“Community Capital” or an “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund, Quaker Strategic Growth Fund, Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund, and Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund. Camelot Portfolios, LLC (“Camelot” or an “Adviser”; together with Community Capital, the “Advisers”) serves as the investment adviser to the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RESTRICTIONS AND RISKS

The investment objective and strategies of each Fund are described in the Prospectus under the “Investment Objectives, Strategies, Risks and Portfolio Holdings” heading. Set forth below is additional information with respect to the investment policies of each Fund.

The Funds are not intended as vehicles for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. Each Adviser, with respect to the Fund(s) it manages, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of “commodity pool operator (“CPO”) and “commodity trading advisor” (“CTA”) under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and, therefore, will not be subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the Advisers are relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of CTA under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Advisers’ reliance on these exclusions, or the Funds, their investment strategies or the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In addition to the primary investment securities in which each Fund invests as set forth in the Prospectus, each Fund may also invest in the following, to the extent that such investments do not violate an investment restriction described in the Prospectus or this SAI:

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds (“U.S. Government Securities”) are direct obligations of the U.S. Government. As such, these instruments are generally considered to have the highest credit standing. Securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government (direct obligations) carry minimal credit risk; shareholders are generally exposed only to interest rate risk.

Municipal Obligations. The term “Municipal Obligations” generally includes debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including, but not limited to, the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation, schools, streets and water and sewer works. Other public purposes for which Municipal Obligations may be issued include refunding outstanding obligations, obtaining funds for general operating expenses and lending such funds to other public institutions and facilities. In addition, certain types of industrial development bonds are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated housing facilities, sports facilities, convention or trade show facilities, airport, mass transit, industrial, port or parking facilities, air or water pollution control facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas,

electricity or sewage or solid waste disposal. The interest paid on such obligations may be exempt from federal income tax, although current tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues. Such obligations are considered to be Municipal Obligations if the interest paid thereon qualifies as exempt from federal income tax in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer. There are, of course, variations in the securities of Municipal Obligations, both within a particular classification and between classifications.

For the purpose of diversification under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the identification of the issuer of Municipal Obligations depends on the terms and conditions of the security. When the assets and revenues of an agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision are separate from those of the government creating the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, such subdivision would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Similarly, in the case of an industrial development bond, if that bond is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then such non-governmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. If, however, in either case, the creating government or some other entity guarantees a security, such a guaranty would be considered a separate security and will be treated as an issue of such government or other entity.

Municipal lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality, but are ordinarily backed by the municipality’s covenant to budget for, appropriate and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to take special risks not ordinarily associated with Municipal Obligations. Although lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality for which the municipality’s taxing power is pledged, a lease obligation ordinarily is backed by the municipality’s covenant to budget for, appropriate and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although “non-appropriation” lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. The staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) currently considers certain lease obligations to be illiquid. See “Illiquid Investments” for a description of the Trust’s policies in this regard.

U.S. Government Agency Securities. U.S. Government Agency Securities are securities issued by instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. Some of these securities are direct obligations of the U.S. Government, but those that are not still enjoy a very high degree of credit safety. However, if a U.S. Government Agency in which the Fund invests defaults and the U.S. Government does not stand behind the obligation, the Fund’s share price could fall.

Repurchase Agreements. In a Repurchase Agreement, a Fund purchases securities subject to the seller’s simultaneous agreement to repurchase those securities from the Fund at a specified time (usually one day) and price. The repurchase price reflects an agreed-upon interest rate during the time of investment. All Repurchase Agreements entered into by any Fund must be collateralized by qualifying securities, the market values of which equal or exceed 102% of the principal amount of the money invested by the Fund, and the Fund may only enter into Repurchase Agreements with U.S. banks or qualifying broker/dealers, provided that the Fund’s custodian always has possession of the securities serving as collateral for the Repurchase Agreements or has proper evidence of book entry receipt of said securities.

When-Issued Securities and Delayed-Delivery Transactions. The Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, and may purchase or sell securities for delayed-delivery. These transactions occur when securities are purchased or sold by a Fund with payment and delivery taking place at some future date. A Fund may enter into such transactions when, in the investment adviser’s opinion, doing so may secure an advantageous yield and/or price to the Fund that might otherwise be unavailable. None of the Funds are limited on the percentage of assets it may commit to such transactions, but to minimize the risks of entering into these transactions, any Fund committing to such transactions will maintain a segregated account with its custodian

consisting of cash, cash equivalents, or U.S. Government securities, in an amount equal to the aggregate fair market value of its commitments to such transactions.

Equity Securities. To the extent that such purchases do not conflict with a Fund's principal investment objective(s), the Funds may invest in common stock, convertible preferred stock, straight preferred stock, and convertible bonds. Stocks held in the portfolio of a Fund will generally be traded on either the: NYSE, Arca, or the NASDAQ over-the-counter market.

Short-Term Investments. The Funds also may hold money market or repurchase agreement instruments for funds awaiting investment, to accumulate cash for anticipated purchases of portfolio securities, to allow for shareholder redemptions and to provide for Fund operating expenses. As a temporary defensive measure, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in investment grade bonds, U.S. Government Securities, Repurchase Agreements, or money market instruments. When a Fund invests its assets in such securities as a temporary defensive measure, it will not be pursuing its stated investment objective.

Options. The Funds may invest in options and other derivative securities. Generally, an option contract gives the purchaser the right to acquire (call option) or sell (put option) a security at a predetermined price. Similarly, the seller/writer of an option contract may be obliged to sell (call option) or buy (put option) a security at a predetermined price. An option involves either: (a) the right or the obligation to buy or sell a specific instrument at a specific price until the expiration date of the option; or (b) the right to receive payments or the obligation to make payments representing the difference between the closing price of a stock index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple until the expiration date of the option. Options are sold (written) on securities and stock indexes. The purchaser of an option on a security pays the seller (the writer) a premium for the right granted but is not obligated to buy or sell the underlying security. The purchaser of an option on a stock index pays the seller a premium for the right granted, and in return the seller of such an option is obligated to make the payment. A writer of an option may terminate the obligation prior to expiration of the option by making an offsetting purchase of an identical option. Options are traded on organized exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. To cover the potential obligations involved in writing options, the Fund will either: (a) own the underlying security, or in the case of an option on a market index, will hold a portfolio of stocks substantially replicating the movement of the index; or (b) the Fund will segregate with the custodian high grade liquid debt obligations sufficient to purchase the underlying security or equal to the market value of the stock index option, marked to market daily.

The purchase and writing of options requires additional skills and techniques beyond normal portfolio management, and involves certain risks. The purchase of options limits the Fund's potential loss to the amount of the premium paid and can afford the Fund the opportunity to profit from favorable movements in the price of an underlying security to a greater extent than if transactions were effected in the security directly. However, the purchase of an option could result in the Fund losing a greater percentage of its investment than if the transaction were effected directly. When the Fund writes a call option, it will receive a premium, but it will give up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price as long as its obligation as a writer continues. It also will retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. When the Fund writes a put option, it will assume the risk that the price of the underlying security or instrument will fall below the exercise price, in which case the Fund may be required to purchase the security or instrument at a higher price than the market price of the security or instrument. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund can effect a closing transaction on a particular option it has written. Further, the total premium paid for any option may be lost if the Fund does not exercise the option or, in the case of over-the-counter options, the writer does not perform its obligations.

Futures Contracts and Related Options. To hedge against changes in securities prices or interest rates, the Funds may purchase and sell various kinds of futures contracts, and purchase and write call and put options on such futures contracts. Permissible futures contracts investments are limited to futures on various equity securities and other financial instruments and indices. The Fund will engage in futures and related options transactions for bona-fide hedging or other non-hedging purposes as permitted by regulations of the CFTC.

The Funds may only purchase or sell non-hedging futures contracts, or purchase or sell related non-hedging options, except for closing purchase or sale transactions, if immediately thereafter the sum of the amount of initial margin deposits on the Fund's existing non-hedging futures and related non-hedging options positions, and the amount of premiums paid for existing non-hedging options on futures (net of the amount the positions are "in the money") does not exceed 5% of the market value of a Fund's total assets. Otherwise, the Funds, with the exception of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest up to 10% of their total assets in initial margins and premiums on futures and related options.

The Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest without limit in initial margins and premiums on futures and related options.

Money Market Instruments. Money market instruments mature in thirteen (13) months or less from the date of purchase and include U.S. Government Securities, corporate debt securities, bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, and commercial paper rated in one of the two highest rating categories by any of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the investment adviser's opinion. Money market instruments may be purchased for temporary defensive purposes, to accumulate cash for anticipated purchases of portfolio securities and to provide for shareholder redemptions and operating expenses of the Fund. For temporary defensive purposes, an investment adviser may, when it believes that unusually volatile or unstable economic and market conditions exist, depart from the Fund's normal investment approach and invest up to 100% of the net assets of the Fund in these instruments.

Registered Investment Companies. Each Fund may invest up to 10% of the value of its total assets in securities of other investment companies. The Funds may invest in any type of investment company consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Funds will not acquire securities of any one investment company if, immediately thereafter, the Fund would own more than 3% of such company's total outstanding voting securities, securities issued by such company would have an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the Fund's total assets, or securities issued by such company and securities held by the Fund issued by other investment companies would have an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the Fund's total assets, except that such restrictions shall not apply to investments in iShares Funds (as defined below). Notwithstanding the limitations described above, a Fund may purchase or redeem, without limitation, shares of any affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds, including unregistered money market funds, so long as the Fund does not pay a sales load or service fee in connection with the purchase, sale or redemption, or if such fees are paid, that Fund's Adviser must waive its advisory fee in an amount necessary to offset the amounts paid. Investments in unregistered money market funds also are subject to certain other limitations as described in Rule 12d1-1 of the 1940 Act. To the extent the Funds invest in other investment companies, the shareholders of the Funds would indirectly pay a portion of the operating costs of those investment companies.

Real Estate Securities. The Funds may invest in readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. REITs are generally publicly traded on the national stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter market and have varying degrees of liquidity.

Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended (which may also be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property) and by changes in interest rates. REITs are dependent upon management skills, often have limited diversification, and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibilities of failing to qualify for exemption from tax for distributed income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and failing to maintain their exemptions from the Investment Trust Act of 1988, as amended.

Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalizations, which may result in less market liquidity and greater price volatility of their securities.

Illiquid Securities. Each Fund, excluding the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are those that may not be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven (7) days at approximately the price at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, each Fund's Adviser determines the liquidity of that Fund's investments. Included within the category of illiquid securities are restricted securities, which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the federal securities laws. Unless registered for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration.

Master-Feeder Option. Notwithstanding its other investment policies, each Fund may seek to achieve its investment objective by investing all of its investable net assets in another investment company having the same investment objective and substantially the same investment policies and restrictions as those of the Fund. Although such an investment may be made in the sole discretion of the Trustees, the Fund's shareholders will be given thirty (30) days prior notice of any such investment. There is no current intent to make such an investment.

iShares Funds. Each Fund may from time to time invest in the shares of each iShares series of iShares Trust and iShares, Inc. (collectively, the "iShares Funds") in excess of the limitations of section 12(d)(1)(A) and (B) of the 1940 Act, subject to: (i) the conditions set forth in the exemptive order dated April 15, 2003, issued by the SEC to iShares Trust and iShares, Inc., on behalf of each iShares Fund; and (ii) the representations and obligations outlined in a certain Participation Agreement entered into, by and among the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, iShares Trust and iShares, Inc. iShares Trust and iShares, Inc. are registered investment companies, and shares of iShares Funds are listed and traded at market prices on national securities exchanges, such as NYSE-Arca. Market prices of iShares Funds' shares may be different from their net asset value per share. Each iShares Fund is an "index fund" that seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index. The value of iShares Fund shares is subject to change as the values of their respective component stocks fluctuate according to market volatility. A lack of liquidity in an iShares Fund could result in it being more volatile than their underlying securities portfolios. In addition, because of iShares Funds' expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own iShares Funds.

Foreign Securities. The Funds may invest in foreign securities, including depository receipts of foreign-based companies, including companies based in developing countries. The Funds may engage in hedging transactions to reduce the currency risk of their investments. Foreign securities means any security the issuer of which is: (i) the government of a foreign country or of any political subdivision of a foreign country; or (ii) a corporation or other organization incorporated or organized under the laws of any foreign country, except an issuer of which: (A) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are held of record either directly or through voting trust certificates or depository receipts by residents of the United States; and (B) either: (1) the majority of the executive officers or directors of the issuer are U.S. citizens or residents; (2) more than 50% of the assets of the issuer are located in the U.S.; or (3) the business of the issuer is administered principally in the U.S. foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

The Quaker Strategic Growth Fund, Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund and Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund may each invest up to 25% of their net assets in foreign securities. The Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund and Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund may invest without limit in foreign securities.

The Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest in foreign fixed income securities, in addition to the foreign equity securities described in the Prospectus. Foreign fixed income securities include corporate debt obligations issued by foreign companies and debt obligations of foreign governments or international organizations. This category may include floating rate obligations, variable rate obligations, Yankee dollar obligations (U.S. dollar

denominated obligations issued by foreign companies and traded on U.S. markets) and Eurodollar obligations (U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by foreign companies and traded on foreign markets).

Securities Lending. Each Fund is authorized to lend securities from its investment portfolios, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets, to banks, brokers and other financial institutions if it receives collateral in cash, U.S. Government Securities or other liquid investments which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 102% of the current market value of the loaned domestic securities (including ADRs) and 105% of loaned foreign securities. The loans will be terminable at any time by a Fund and the relevant Fund will then receive the loaned securities within five days. During the period of such a loan, the Fund receives the income on the loaned securities and a loan fee and may thereby increase its total return. A Fund continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned and simultaneously earns either interest on the investment of the cash collateral or fee income if the loan is otherwise collateralized. However, a Fund normally pays lending fees and related expenses from the interest or dividends earned on invested collateral. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, there is a risk of delay in recovery of the securities or loss of rights in the collateral. However, loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by a Fund's Adviser to be of good financial standing. A Fund may invest cash collateral it receives in connection with a loan of securities in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or irrevocable letters of credit that are marked to market daily, other high quality short-term debt instruments and money market instruments. For purposes of complying with each Fund's investment policies and restrictions, collateral received in connection with securities loans will not be deemed an asset of a Fund unless otherwise required by law.

If a Fund lends portfolio securities, there is a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities. As a result, a Fund may incur a loss or, in the event of a borrower's bankruptcy, may be delayed in, or prevented from, liquidating the collateral.

Special Situations. Each Fund may invest in special situations from time to time. A special situation arises when, in the opinion of Fund management, the securities of a company will, within a reasonably estimated time period, be accorded market recognition at an appreciated value solely by reason of a development particularly or uniquely applicable to that company and regardless of general business conditions or movements of the market as a whole. Such developments and situations include, but are not limited to: liquidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations or mergers, material litigation, technological breakthroughs, and new management or management policies. Although large and well-known companies may be involved, special situations often involve much greater risk than is found in the normal course of investing. To minimize these risks, the Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund will limit its investments to no more than 20% of its total net assets (valued at the time of investment).

Additionally, the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund may invest as follows:

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may borrow by entering into reverse repurchase agreements with the same parties with whom it may enter into repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells securities and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed to price. At the time the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will establish and maintain a segregated account with an approved custodian containing liquid high-grade securities, marked-to-market daily, having a value not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained in lieu of sale by the Fund may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obliged to repurchase. Reverse repurchase agreements involve a risk that the other party to a reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in a loss to the Fund. 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. During that time, the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement effectively may be restricted. Reverse repurchase agreements create leverage, a speculative factor, and are considered borrowings for the purpose of the Fund's limitation on borrowing.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Fund may take long and short positions in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") to hedge a particular or general risk identified by a Fund's portfolio manager that, in the opinion of the portfolio

manager, can be hedged through that ETF. In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs as an arbitrage strategy. The Fund may also invest in options on ETFs as a substitute for investing in or short selling the underlying ETF.

The Fund may invest in equity and bond ETFs, which include various index tracking products such as iShares, streetTracks and HOLDRs. iShares, streetTracks and HOLDRs are a fixed basket of approximately twenty stocks of companies in a particular industry, sector or other group. These groups include biotech, business-to-business, internet, pharmaceutical, retail and telecommunications HOLDRs, among others.

The Fund may also invest in various sector exchange-traded funds such as the Basic Industries Select Sector Index, Consumer Services Select Sector Index, Consumer Staples Select Sector Index, Cyclical/Transportation Select Sector Index, Energy Select Sector Index, Financial Select Sector Index, Industrial Select Sector Index, Technology Select Sector Index, Utilities Select Sector Index. Additionally, the Fund may invest in new exchange-traded shares as they become available.

The principal risks associated with ETFs include the risk that the equity securities in an ETF will decline in value if the Fund holds a long position, or rise in value in the case of a short position, due to factors affecting the issuing companies, their industries, or the equity markets generally. They are also subject to special risks associated with the particular sector, currency, commodity or countries in which the ETF invests. Additionally, if the Fund's portfolio is overweighted in a certain industry sector, any negative development affecting that sector will have a greater impact on the Fund than a fund that is not overweighted in that sector.

Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities are long and short-term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Funds consider corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, or if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than in higher rated categories.

Zero Coupon Securities. The Fund may invest in zero coupon securities, which are debt securities issued or sold at a discount from their face value that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified redemption date (or cash payment date). Zero coupon securities involve risks that are similar to those of other debt securities, although the market prices of zero coupon securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit qualities. The amount of the discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity or cash payment date, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and perceived credit quality of the issuer. Zero coupon securities also may take the form of debt securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, the coupons themselves and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped debt obligations and coupons.

Lower Quality Debt Securities. The Event Arbitrage Fund may purchase lower quality debt securities, or unrated debt securities, that have poor protection of payment of principal and interest. These securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds," often are considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of default and of price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. Market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty that may follow periods of rising rates. While the market for junk bonds has been in existence for many years and has weathered previous economic downturns, the market in recent years has experienced a dramatic increase in the large-scale use of such securities to fund highly leveraged corporate acquisitions and restructurings. Accordingly, past experience may not provide an accurate indication of future performance of the junk bond market, especially during periods of economic recession. The Fund may invest in securities which are of lower quality or are unrated if Camelot determines that the securities provide the opportunity of meeting the Fund's objective without presenting excessive risk. Camelot will consider all factors, which it deems

appropriate, including ratings, in making investment decisions for the Fund and will attempt to minimize investment risks through diversification, investment analysis and monitoring of general economic conditions and trends. To the extent that the Fund invests in lower quality securities, achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on Camelot's credit analyses than is the case for higher quality bonds. While Camelot may refer to ratings, it does not rely exclusively on ratings, but makes its own independent and ongoing review of credit quality.

The market for lower quality securities may be thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. If there is not an established retail secondary market and market quotations are not available, these securities are valued in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees, including the use of outside pricing services. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing junk bonds than is the case for securities for which external sources for quotations and last-sale information are available. Adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by the Fund to value these securities, and the Fund's ability to dispose of these lower quality debt securities.

Lower quality securities present risks based on payment expectations. For example, junk bonds may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises the provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. Conversely, a junk bond's value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of the Fund's assets. If the Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, this may force it to sell its junk bonds, without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which the Fund's expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the Fund's rate of return.

Since the risk of default is higher for lower quality securities and sometimes increases with the age of these securities, Camelot's research and credit analysis are an integral part of managing any securities of this type held by the Fund. In considering investments for the Fund, Camelot attempts to identify those issuers of high-yielding securities whose financial condition is adequate to meet future obligations and has improved or is expected to improve in the future. Camelot's analysis focuses on relative values based on such factors as interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, earning prospects, and the experience and managerial strength of the issuer.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Funds (except where noted) have adopted the following fundamental investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund as defined in the 1940 Act. As provided in the 1940 Act, a vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of a Fund means the affirmative vote of the lesser of: (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund; or (2) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if more than 50% of the shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy. Except with respect to borrowing, changes in values of the Fund's assets as a whole will not cause a violation of the following investment restrictions so long as percentage restrictions are observed by the Fund at the time it purchases any security.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions. As a matter of fundamental policy, no Fund is allowed to:

- (1) issue senior securities, borrow money, or pledge its assets, except that it may borrow from banks as a temporary measure: (a) for extraordinary or emergency purposes, in amounts not exceeding 5% of its total assets; or (b) in order to meet redemption requests, in amounts not exceeding 15% of its total assets; the Fund will not make any investments if borrowing exceeds 5% of its total assets until such time as total borrowing represents less than 5% of Fund assets;
- (2) invest for the purpose of exercising control or management of another issuer;
- (3) purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, real estate (including limited partnership interests, but excluding readily marketable securities secured by real estate or interests therein, readily

marketable interests in real estate investment trusts, readily marketable securities issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein, as described in the Prospectus) or interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs or leases (although it may invest in readily marketable securities of issuers that invest in or sponsor such programs or leases);

(4) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the disposition of portfolio securities, either directly from an issuer or from an underwriter for an issuer, may be deemed to be an underwriting under the federal securities laws;

(5) make short sales of securities or maintain a short position, except for: (a) outright short sales; and (b) short sales “against the box” as defined below:

Outright: an outright short sale involves the sale of securities not presently owned by the Fund. If the Fund does not purchase that security on the same day as the sale, the security must be borrowed (typically, from a broker/dealer). At the time an outright short sale is effected, the Fund incurs an obligation to replace the security borrowed at whatever its price may be at the time the Fund purchases the security for delivery to the lender; and an

“Against the Box”: a short sale “against the box” means that securities the Fund already owns are sold, but not delivered. Instead, these securities are segregated and pledged against the short position. When the short sale is closed out, the securities owned are released.

(6) participate on a joint or joint and several basis in any trading account in securities;

(7) make loans of money or securities, except that the Funds may: (i) invest in repurchase agreements and commercial paper; (ii) purchase a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other debt securities; and (iii) acquire private issues of debt securities subject to the limitations on investments in illiquid securities;

(8) under normal circumstances invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of companies engaged in a single industry. This restriction does not limit a Fund’s investments in: (i) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) tax-exempt obligations issued by governments or political subdivisions of governments; or (iii) repurchase agreements collateralized by such obligations;

(9) each Fund is a “diversified company” as defined in the 1940 Act. This means that a Fund will not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities), if, as a result: (i) more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer; or (ii) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer;

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions. The following investment limitations are not fundamental, and may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, no Fund is allowed to:

(1) invest more than 10% of its net assets in illiquid securities, with the exception of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund, which may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. For this purpose, illiquid securities include, among others: (a) securities for which no readily available market exists or which have legal or contractual restrictions on resale; (b) fixed time deposits that are subject to withdrawal penalties and have maturities of more than seven (7) days; and (c) repurchase agreements not terminable within seven (7) days;

(2) purchase any securities on margin except in connection with such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of a Fund’s sales or purchases of portfolio securities for the fiscal year (exclusive of purchases or sales of all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition were one year or less) by the monthly average value of the securities in a Fund’s

portfolio during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in the Fund’s portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year.

The Funds will generally purchase and sell securities without regard to the length of time the security has been held. Accordingly, it can be expected that the rate of portfolio turnover may be high. For each Fund’s last fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2017, portfolio turnover rates were:

Name of Fund	Portfolio Turnover Rate	
	2016	2017
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	160%	326%
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	211%	184%
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	71%	28%
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	119%	146%
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	211%	185%

VALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded by the Fund. Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the mean of the bid and asked prices. Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation, otherwise, at the latest quoted bid price. Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust. Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair market value of such securities. Please see the Prospectus for more details regarding fair valuation of securities.

Fixed income securities will ordinarily be traded on the over-the-counter market. When market quotations are not readily available, fixed income securities may be valued based on prices provided by a pricing service. The prices provided by the pricing service are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sale prices and take into account securities prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings, institutional trading in similar groups of securities, and developments related to specific securities. Such fixed income securities may also be priced based upon a matrix system of pricing similar bonds and other fixed income securities. The matrix system may be based upon the considerations described above used by other pricing services and information obtained by the pricing agent from the investment adviser and other pricing sources deemed relevant by the pricing agent.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of portfolio holdings information to protect the interests of Fund shareholders and to address potential conflicts of interest that could arise between the interests of Fund shareholders and the interests of an Adviser, principal underwriter, administrator, or any employees thereof (collectively, the “Fund Representatives”). The Funds’ overall policy with respect to the release of portfolio holdings is to release such information consistent with applicable legal requirements and the fiduciary duties owed to shareholders. Subject to the limited exceptions described below, the Funds will not make available to anyone non-public information with respect to their portfolio holdings until such time as the information is made available to all shareholders or the general public.

These policies and procedures are also applicable to the Fund Representatives. Pursuant to the policy, the Funds and the Fund Representatives are obligated to:

- Act in the best interests of Fund shareholders by protecting non-public and potentially material portfolio holdings information;
- Ensure that portfolio holdings information is not provided to a favored group of clients or potential clients; and
- Adopt safeguards and controls governing the release of client information so that no client or group of clients is unfairly disadvantaged as a result of such release.

Any requests for departures from this policy from clients, or from other third parties, must be authorized by the Chief Compliance Officer prior to disclosure. In certain jurisdictions it is prohibited by law to make available to some shareholders the Funds' underlying portfolio positions unless all shareholders receive the same information. Providing such information to selected recipients could assist a person or entity in late trading of the Funds' shares or allow them to engage in other detrimental trading techniques such as front running or short selling of the portfolio securities in the Funds.

There are general and other limited exceptions to this prohibition. Third parties that provide services to the Funds, such as trade execution measurement and reporting systems, personal securities transaction monitoring, proxy voting, the Funds' custodian, administrator, accountants/auditors, legal counsel and executing brokers, may also receive or have access to non-public Fund portfolio holdings information. These parties, either by explicit agreement or by virtue of their duties, are required to maintain confidentiality and are required not to trade on such information. The Advisers and certain of their personnel have access to the portfolio holdings of the Fund (s) they manage in the course of providing advisory services to such Funds. In addition, between the 5th and 10th day after each month and calendar quarter end, the Funds may disclose their portfolio holdings to various rating organizations. No Fund or affiliated entity receives compensation or other consideration by virtue of disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings.

Non-public portfolio information may be disclosed to other third parties provided that there is a legitimate business purpose for doing so and is approved by the Chief Compliance Officer and proper undertakings are obtained with respect to confidentiality and limited scope of use of the information.

Each Adviser's compliance staff conducts periodic reviews of compliance with the policy and, as appropriate, the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Board of Trustees regarding the operation of the policy, any material changes recommended as a result of such review and any material exceptions that have been granted under the policy, including an explanation of the legitimate business purpose that was served as a result of any such exception.

The Funds also disclose their complete portfolio holdings quarterly to the SEC using Form N-Q within sixty (60) days of the first and third quarter-ends of the Funds' fiscal year and on Form N-CSR on the second and fourth quarter-ends of the Funds' fiscal year. Form N-Q is not required to be mailed to shareholders, but is made public through SEC electronic filings. Shareholders receive either complete portfolio holdings information or summaries of Fund portfolio holdings with their annual and semi-annual reports.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business of the Funds is supervised by the Board of Trustees, who may exercise all powers not required by statute, the Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), or the By-laws to be exercised by the shareholders. The Trustees stand in the position of fiduciaries to the Funds and their shareholders and, as such, they have a duty of due care and loyalty. The Trustees are responsible for managing the business and affairs of the Funds.

When appropriate, the Board of Trustees will consider separately matters relating to each Fund or to any class of shares of a Fund. The Board of Trustees elects the officers of the Trust and retains various companies to carry out Fund operations, including the investment advisers, custodian, administrator and transfer agent.

The following table provides information about the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, including each person's experience as a Director or Trustee of other funds as well as other recent professional experience.

Officers

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Officer</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Officer</u>
Alyssa Greenspan 2500 Weston Road, Suite 101 Weston, FL 33331 Age 45	President	2018	President, Community Capital Management, Inc. since January 2015; Chief Operating Officer, Community Capital Management, Inc. since June 2009; Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager, Community Capital Management, Inc. since May 2003.	5	None
Timothy E. Richards 2500 Weston Road, Suite 101 Weston, FL 33331 Age 51	Chief Compliance Officer	2004 – Present	Chief Compliance Officer, Quaker Funds, Inc. since 2003; Chief Compliance Officer for the Quaker Investment Trust since 2004.	5	N/A
Todd Cohen 2500 Weston Road, Suite 101 Weston, FL 33331 Age 52	Treasurer	2018	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Community Capital Management, Inc. since January 2015; President and Chief Investment Officer, Community Capital Management, Inc. since January 2007.	5	N/A
David K. Downes 2500 Weston Road, Suite 101 Weston, FL 33331 Age 78	Secretary	2018	Chair of the Board, Community Capital Management, Inc. since February 2015; Chief Executive Officer, Community Capital Management, Inc. from January 2004 to February 2015.	5	N/A

Independent Trustees

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Serving as an Officer or Trustee of the Trust Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>
James R. Brinton 1180 W. Swedesford Rd., Suite 150 Berwyn, PA 19312 (born 1954)	Trustee Chairman Lead Independent Trustee	2002 – Present; 2017 – Present; 2007 – 2017	Vice President, Powers Craft Parker & Beard, Inc. (a commercial insurance brokerage firm) since 2016; President, Robert J. McAllister Agency, Inc. (a commercial insurance brokerage firm) from 1979 to 2016.	5	None

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Serving as an Officer or Trustee of the Trust Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>
Gary Edward Shugrue 1180 W. Swedesford Rd., Suite 150 Berwyn, PA 19312 (born 1954)	Trustee	2008 – Present	Veritable LP (investment advisory firm) since 2015; President and Chief Investment Officer, Ascendant Capital Partners from 2001 to 2015.	5	Director, BHR Institutional Funds; Director, ACP Funds Trust.
Warren West 1180 W. Swedesford Rd., Suite 150 Berwyn, PA 19312 (born 1956)	Trustee	2003 – Present	Retired since 2017. President, Greentree Brokerage Services, Inc. from 1998 to 2017.	5	None
Everett T. Keech 1180 W. Swedesford Rd., Suite 150 Berwyn, PA 19312 (born 1940)	Trustee	2005 – Present	Chairman-Executive Committee, Technology Development Corp., since 1997; Affiliated Faculty, University of Pennsylvania since 1998; Chairman- Executive Committee, Advanced Training Systems International since 2002.	5	Director, Technology Development Corp.

(1) Directorship of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”), (e.g., “public companies”) and investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

Trustees’ Qualifications. Information on the Trust’s Trustees and officers appears in the chart above. Such information includes business activities of the Trustees during the past five years and beyond. The Board believes that, collectively, the Trustees have balanced and diverse experience, skills, attributes and qualifications, that allow the Board to operate effectively in governing the Trust and protecting the interests of shareholders. Among the attributes common to all Trustees are their ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them; to interact effectively with the Trust’s investment manager, other service providers, counsel and independent auditors; and to exercise business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each Trustees’ ability to perform his or her duties effectively is evidenced by his or her educational background or professional training; business, consulting or public service positions; experience from service as a Board member of the Trust, other investment funds, public companies or non-profit entities or other organizations; and ongoing commitment and participation in Board and committee meetings throughout the years.

While there are no specific required qualifications for Board membership, the Board believes the specific background of each Trustee is appropriate to his or her serving on the Trust’s Board of Trustees. As indicated, Mr. Brinton is vice president of a commercial insurance brokerage firm; Mr. Shugrue is president and chief investment officer of a hedge fund advisory firm; Mr. West manages a securities brokerage firm; and Mr. Keech has more than 30 years of experience teaching at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and has executive experience in the private equity industry. The foregoing discussion and the Trustees and Officers chart above are included in this SAI pursuant to requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having special expertise or experience and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any Trustee by reason thereof.

Ownership of Fund Shares by Trustees. Information relating to each Trustee's ownership (including the ownership of his or her immediate family) in each Fund as of December 31, 2016 is set forth in the chart below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares of Beneficial Interest of the Funds Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in the Fund Complex</u>
James R. Brinton	Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	None	Over \$100,000
	Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	None	
Everett T. Keech	Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000
	Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$1-\$10,000	
	Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000	
Gary Edward Shugrue	Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	None	None
	Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	None	
	Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	None	
Warren West	Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	None	\$1 - \$10,000
	Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	None	
	Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$1 - \$10,000	
	Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	None	
	Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$1 - \$10,000	

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Compensation of Trustees. Each Independent Trustee receives compensation from the Funds. Any interested Trustees are not compensated by the Funds. Each Independent Trustee currently receives a total annual retainer of \$25,000 for serving as a Trustee of the Trust.

The compensation tables below set forth the total compensation paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The Trust has no pension or retirement benefits for any of the Trustees.

Name and Position(s) Held	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses	Total Estimated Annual Benefits upon Retirement	Compensation from the Fund(s) and Fund Complex Paid to Trustee
James R. Brinton Chairman	\$25,000	N/A	N/A	\$25,000
Warren West Independent Trustee	\$25,000	N/A	N/A	\$25,000
Everett T. Keech Independent Trustee	\$25,000	N/A	N/A	\$25,000
Gary E. Shugrue Independent Trustee	\$25,000	N/A	N/A	\$25,000

Compensation of Officers. Timothy E. Richards, the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust, is the only other officer of the Trust who receives compensation from the Trust. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, Mr. Richards received \$181,127 in compensation from the Trust.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Trust held four (4) Board meetings. Each of the currently serving Trustees attended at least 75% of those Board meetings and also attended at least 66% of those committee meetings on which the Trustee serves as a member.

There are two standing committees of the Board of Trustees: Audit Committee and Nominating Committee.

Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee are: Messrs. Everett T. Keech (Chairperson of the Audit Committee), James R. Brinton, Gary E. Shugrue and Warren West. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a charter adopted by the Board of Trustees. The purposes of the Audit Committee are to: (i) oversee the Funds' accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and related controls and procedures maintained by or on behalf of the Funds; (ii) oversee the Funds' financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (iii) select, evaluate and, where deemed appropriate, replace the Funds' independent registered public accountants ("independent auditors"); (iv) evaluate the independence of the Funds' independent auditors; and (v) to report to the full Board of Trustees on its activities and recommendations. The function of the Audit Committee is oversight; it is management's responsibility to maintain appropriate systems for accounting and internal control, and the independent auditors' responsibility to plan and carry out a proper audit. The independent auditors are ultimately accountable to the Board and the Audit Committee, as representatives of the Funds' shareholders. Each of the members of the Audit Committee have a working knowledge of basic finance and accounting matters and are not interested persons of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act. The Audit Committee met two (2) times during the past fiscal year.

Nominating Committee. The members of the Nominating Committee are: Messrs. James R. Brinton (Chairperson of the Nominating Committee), Everett T. Keech, Gary E. Shugrue and Warren West, each of whom is an Independent Trustee, and, as such, satisfies the independence requirements under Rule 10A-3 of the 1934 Act, as amended. The Nominating Committee operates pursuant to a charter adopted by the Board of Trustees. The purpose of the Nominating Committee is to recommend nominees for: (i) consideration as an independent trustee by the incumbent Independent Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) consideration as an interested trustee by the full Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Nominating Committee for the Trust met once during the past fiscal year.

The Nominating Committee generally identifies candidates for Board membership through personal and business contacts of Trustees and, in its sole discretion, may solicit names of potential candidates from the Advisers. The Nominating Committee's process for evaluating a candidate generally includes a review of the candidate's background and experience, and other due diligence. In evaluating a candidate, the Nominating Committee will also consider whether the candidate, if elected, would qualify as an independent trustee.

The Nominating Committee has not established any specific minimum requirements that candidates must meet in order to be recommended by the Nominating Committee for nomination for election to the Board. Rather, the Nominating Committee seeks candidates to serve on the Board who, in its judgment, will serve the best interests of the Trust's long-term shareholders and whose background will complement the experience, skills and diversity of the other Trustees and add to the overall effectiveness of the Board. The Nominating Committee does not currently consider shareholder recommendations for nomination of trustees to the Board.

VALUATION COMMITTEE

Valuation Committee. The Trust has established a Valuation Committee that is responsible for determining when fair valuing a security is necessary and appropriate. The Valuation Committee is comprised of Paul Giorgio,

Thomas Kirchner, and Tim Richards. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary and held four (4) meetings during the last fiscal year.

GOVERNANCE AND RISK DISCUSSION

Board Leadership

The Board has designated Mr. Brinton, one of the Trust's Independent Trustees, to serve as the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman, in consultation with fund management, counsel and the other Trustees, participates in developing Board meeting agendas, and ensures that appropriate and timely information is provided to the Board in connection with Board meetings. The Chairman also conducts meetings of the Independent Trustees. The Chairman also generally serves as a liaison between outside Trustees, Fund officers, and counsel, and is chairman of the Nominating Committee.

The Board is currently comprised of four Trustees. The Trustees believe that the current size of the Board is conducive to Board interaction, dialogue and debate, resulting in an effective decision-making body. The Board is comprised of Trustees with a variety of professional backgrounds. The Board believes that the skill sets of its members are complementary and add to the overall effectiveness of the Board. The Trustees regard diversity as an important consideration in the present composition of the Board and the selection of qualified candidates to fill vacancies on the Board.

The Board has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee, each of which focuses on a particular substantive area and provides reports and recommendations to the full Board. The committee structure enables the Board to manage efficiently and effectively the large volume of information relevant to the Board's oversight of the Trust. The committees benefit from the professional expertise of their members. At the same time, membership on a committee enhances the expertise of its members and benefits the overall effectiveness of the Board.

Risk Oversight

Among the Board's general oversight and management functions is to oversee the risks of the Trust. The Trust's Funds are subject to various risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. The Board addresses its risk oversight function through different Board and committee activities. For instance, the Board has delegated the day-to-day risk management and oversight function to the Advisers or, in certain cases (subject to an Adviser's supervision) and depending on the nature of the risks, to other service providers. The Board, or a committee, reviews and evaluates reports from the Advisers or service providers regarding the risks faced by the Funds and regarding the service providers' oversight and management of those risks. In addition to the delegation of the day-to-day risk management and oversight function, the committees of the Board allow the Trustees to quickly and efficiently consider risk matters and facilitate the oversight by the Trustees of the Funds' activities and the risks related to those activities. The Board has also appointed a CCO who oversees the implementation and evaluation of the Funds' compliance program. The CCO periodically reports to the Board regarding compliance matters in connection with the Funds' activities and the services provided by the Advisers and other service providers.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of March 5, 2017, all Trustees and Officers of the Funds as a group owned beneficially or of record less than 1% of the outstanding securities of any class of any Fund.

Event Arbitrage Fund

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class A	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.25%	Record
Class C	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Acct. for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	9.10%	Record
Class I	LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Attn Lindsay O'Toole 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	14.50%	Record
	Foliofn Investments Inc. 8180 Greensboro Dr., Suite 800 McLean, VA 22102-3865	9.41%	Record
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	6.37%	Record

Global Tactical Allocation Fund

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class A	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	5.64%	Record
	RBC Capital Markets LLC R. Leach 121 Rebel Road Grasonville, MD 21638-1142	5.11%	Record
Class C	Michael Fossell & Alice Fossell JTWROS 1208 Glendora Ave Glendora, NJ 08029-1372	7.62%	Beneficial
	U.S. Bank N.A. Cust. Gregory J Volpe IRA Rollover	6.12%	Record

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
	102 Westminster Ave. Marlton, NJ 08053-1602		
Class I	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	82.75%	Record

Mid-Cap Value Fund

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class A	NFS LLC FEBO 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	7.95%	Record
	MG Trust Company Cust. FBO Kades-Margolis 403B MBD 717 17 th Street, Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304	7.05%	Record
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Acct. for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	6.09%	Record
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.00%	Record
Class C	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account for Bear Stearns Customers Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	15.12%	Record
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	6.69%	Record
	P.A. Kolody & L. Kolody JTWROS TOD 1383 Dominic Street Manville, NJ 08835-1900	5.02%	Beneficial
Class I	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC	61.04%	Beneficial

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
	Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523		
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For Sole Benefit of its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Dr. E. Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	9.07%	Record
	Tyler Keyes Brundage Trust Justin Brundage TR Jeffrey King Sr. & Laurie Keyes TR 1450 Eaves Spring Dr. Malvern, PA 19355-8761	6.48%	Beneficial
	Abigail Grace Brundage Trust Justin Brundage & Jeffrey King Sr. & Laurie Keyes TR 1450 Eaves Spring Dr. Malvern, PA 19355-8761	6.48%	Beneficial

Small-Cap Value Fund

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class A	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	40.72%	Record
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	7.15%	Record
	Jeffrey M. Graci & Karen T. Graci JTWROS 5001 Kimblewyck Lane Charlotte, NC 28226-6465	6.66%	Beneficial
	MG Trust Company Cust. FBO Kades-Margolis 403B MBD 717 17 th Street, Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304	6.01%	Record

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
	US Bank, N.A. Cust. P. R. Hilton 6536 Leyland Park Drive San Jose, CA 95120-4527	4.60%	Record
Class C	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	62.54%	Record
Class I	Richmond Heights Police & Fire Pension Fund 1330 S. Big Bend Blvd. Saint Louis, MO 63117-2202	27.61%	Beneficial
	Martha E. Ortiz & Robert H. Diamond JTWROS 1437 Flat Rock Rd. Penn Valley, PA 19072-1239	27.48%	Beneficial
	U.S. Bank N.A. Cust. Theodore R. Aronson SEP IRA 230 S. Broad Street Fl 20 Philadelphia, PA 19102-4102	22.59%	Record
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For the Sole Benefit of its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Dr. E. Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	5.61%	Record

Strategic Growth Fund

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class A	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	21.88%	Record
	MG Trust Company Cust. FBO Kades-Margolis 403B MBD 717 17 th Street, Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80202-3304	5.50%	Record
Class C	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	8.31%	Record

Class	Registration	% of Shares	Record or Beneficial
Class I	LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Attn Lindsay O'Toole 4707 Executive Dr. San Diego, CA 92121-3091	37.77%	Record
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	14.90%	Record

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

INVESTMENT ADVISERS

Community Capital Management, Inc.

Founded in 1998 as a Delaware Corporation, Community Capital Management, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund, Quaker Strategic Growth Fund, Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund, and Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund (each a “Fund” and for the purposes of this section, the “Funds”), and is located at 2500 Weston Road, Suite 101, Weston, Florida 33331. The Adviser is registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). David Downes, as Vice Chair and Director; Todd Cohen, as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Director; Alyssa Greenspan, as President, Chief Operating Officer and Director; Stefanie Little, as Chief Compliance Officer; and James Malone, as Chief Financial Officer and Director; are all considered to be control persons of Community Capital due to their positions with the firm. Additionally, the Patricia R. Cohen Irrevocable Trust and John Cooper are considered to be control persons due to their ownership of Community Capital. Audrey J. Cohen, as Trustee of the Patricia R. Cohen Irrevocable Trust, is an indirect control person of Community Capital.

Subject to the supervision of the Board, Community Capital was appointed to serve as the investment adviser to the Funds, pursuant to an Interim Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Funds (the “Community Capital Interim Agreement”). The Community Capital Interim Agreement will remain in effect for 150 days from its effectiveness, or until Fund shareholders approve a new, permanent investment advisory agreement (“New Advisory Agreement”), whichever is earlier. On November 16, 2017, the Board approved the New Advisory Agreement between the Trust and Community Capital and recommended that the New Advisory Agreement be submitted to Fund shareholders for approval. The New Advisory Agreement will take effect upon its approval by shareholders.

The terms and conditions of the Community Capital Interim Agreement are identical in all material respects to those of the original investment advisory agreement between the Trust and Quaker Funds, Inc. (“QFI”), the Funds' previous investment adviser (“Original Agreement”), except for advisory fee for some of the Funds, the effective period and the termination provisions. The terms and conditions of the New Advisory Agreement are substantively the same as the Original Agreement. For its services to the Funds, Community Capital is entitled to receive an annual fee as follows:

Name of Fund	Total Advisory Fee Paid as a Percentage of Average Net Assets
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	0.75%
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	0.75%
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	0.90%
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	0.75%

During the term of the Community Capital Interim Agreement, Community Capital has entered into a fee waiver and expense limitation agreement with respect to the Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund. Any waivers and reimbursements made by Community Capital are subject to recoupment by it within three (3) years following the time at which Community Capital waived fees and/or assumed expenses for the Fund, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to exceed the Annualized Expense Ratio.

Camelot Portfolios, LLC

Camelot Portfolios, LLC, 1700 Woodlands Drive, Maumee, OH 43537, a registered investment adviser founded in 2008, serves as the investment adviser to the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund. Camelot currently serves as an investment adviser to other investment companies and clients, including separate accounts. Darren Munn, CEO and Managing Member; Ashleigh Swayze, CCO; and Matthew Moses, President; are each considered to be control persons of Camelot due to their positions with Camelot. Also, Darren Munn is considered to be a control person of Camelot due to his ownership of at least 25% of Camelot. As of December 31, 2017, Camelot had approximately \$450 million in assets under management.

Subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board, Camelot was appointed to serve as the investment adviser to the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund, pursuant to an Interim Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund ("Camelot Interim Agreement"). The Camelot Interim Agreement will remain in effect for 150 days from its effectiveness, or until Fund shareholders approve the reorganization of the Fund into another fund family (the "Reorganization"). If the Reorganization is approved by the applicable fund boards and the Fund's shareholders, Camelot (or an affiliate thereof) and the named portfolio managers will continue to manage the Fund.

The terms and conditions of the Camelot Interim Agreement are identical in all material respects to those of the Original Agreement, except for the effective period and termination provisions. For its services to the Fund, Camelot is entitled to receive an annual fee rate of 1.30%.

During the term of the Camelot Interim Agreement, Camelot has entered into fee waiver and expense limitation agreement with respect to the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund. Any waivers and reimbursements made by Camelot are subject to recoupment by it within three (3) years following the time at which Camelot waived fees and/or assumed expenses for the Fund, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to exceed the Annualized Expense Ratio.

The following table provides the actual aggregate advisory fees paid by each Fund to QFI under the Original Agreement during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015. Each class of each Fund pays its proportionate share of the advisory fees.

Name of Fund	Advisory Fee	2017	2016	2015
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	Accrued	\$ 400,645	\$ 929,280	\$ 1,512,981
	(Waived)/Recouped	\$(248,548)	\$ (298,982)	\$ (206,244)
	Paid	\$ 152,097	\$ 630,298	\$ 1,306,737
Quaker Global Tactical	Accrued	\$ 68,922	\$ 108,733	\$ 100,483
	(Waived)/Recouped	\$ (13,792)	\$ 0	\$ 0
	Paid	\$ 55,130	\$ 108,733	\$ 100,483
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	Paid	\$ 76,133	\$ 78,082	\$ 101,134
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	Paid	\$ 304,604	\$ 340,820	\$ 372,531
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	Accrued	\$815,697	\$ 1,537,363	\$ 2,150,693
	(Waived)/Recouped	\$ (92,694)	\$ (70,047)	\$ 190,791
	Paid	\$ 723,003	\$ 1,467,316	\$ 2,341,484

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following provides information regarding the Portfolio Managers identified in the Funds' Prospectus: (1) the dollar range of the Portfolio Manager's investments in each Fund; (2) a description of the Portfolio Manager's compensation structure; and (3) information regarding other accounts managed by the manager and potential conflicts of interests that might arise from the management of multiple accounts.

INVESTMENTS IN EACH FUND (as of February 28, 2018)

<u>NAME OF PORTFOLIO MANAGER</u>	<u>DOLLAR RANGE OF INVESTMENTS IN EACH FUND⁽¹⁾</u>
QUAKER EVENT ARBITRAGE FUND	
Thomas Kirchner	None
Paul Hoffmeister	None
QUAKER GLOBAL TACTICAL ALLOCATION FUND	
Todd Cohen	None
Elliot Gilfarb	None
Andrew J. Cowen	None
Thomas R. Lott	None
QUAKER STRATEGIC GROWTH FUND	
Todd Cohen	None
Elliot Gilfarb	None
Andrew J. Cowen	None
Thomas R. Lott	None
QUAKER MID-CAP VALUE FUND	
Todd Cohen	None
Elliot Gilfarb	None
Andrew J. Cowen	None
Thomas R. Lott	None
QUAKER SMALL-CAP VALUE FUND	
Todd Cohen	None
Elliot Gilfarb	None

<u>NAME OF PORTFOLIO MANAGER</u>	<u>DOLLAR RANGE OF INVESTMENTS IN EACH FUND⁽¹⁾</u>
Andrew J. Cowen	None
Thomas R. Lott	None

- (1) This column reflects investments in a Fund's shares owned directly by a Portfolio Manager or beneficially owned by a Portfolio Manager (as determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act, as amended). A Portfolio Manager is presumed to be a beneficial owner of securities that are held by his or her immediate family members sharing the same household.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers. The Portfolio Managers of Community Capital and Camelot are compensated in the following manner.

Community Capital Management, Inc.

Todd Cohen is paid a salary and bonus based upon a percentage of the profitability of the Advisor. Elliot Gilfarb is paid a fixed salary and is eligible for an annual bonus at the Advisor's discretion, which is based upon the overall profitability of the Advisor and the individual's performance. Andrew J. Cowen and Thomas R. Lott are paid based on a percentage of the profitability of the Advisor.

Camelot Portfolios, LLC

The Camelot Portfolio Managers are compensated by the Adviser through a base salary. Portfolio Managers also receive distributions of profits resulting from their ownership stakes in the Adviser.

OTHER MANAGED ACCOUNTS OF PORTFOLIO MANAGERS (as of February 28, 2018)

In addition to the management of the respective Funds, the Portfolio Managers also manage other accounts as summarized below.

Camelot Portfolios, LLC

THOMAS KIRCHNER	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$22.3 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

PAUL HOFFMEISTER	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$22.3 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Community Capital Management, Inc.

TODD COHEN	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$33 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

ELLIOT GILFARB	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$2.16 billion	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$32,500	0	\$0
Other Accounts ⁽¹⁾	13	\$319 million	0	\$0

ANDREW J. COWEN	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$33 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

THOMAS R. LOTT	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$33 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a Portfolio Manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. Set forth below is a description of material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with a Portfolio Manager who manages multiple funds and/or other accounts:

- The management of multiple funds and/or other accounts may result in a Portfolio Manager devoting varying periods of time and attention to the management of each fund and/or other account. As a result, the Portfolio Manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention to the management of a single fund.
- If a Portfolio Manager identifies an investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, a fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible funds and other accounts.

- At times, a Portfolio Manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds or other accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds or other accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the Portfolio Manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds or other accounts, which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of one or more other funds or accounts.
- With respect to securities transactions for the Funds, an Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), an Adviser may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, an Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for a fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the Fund or the other account.
- The appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where an Adviser has an incentive, such as a performance based management fee or other differing fee structure, which relates to the management of one fund or other account but not all funds and accounts with respect to which a Portfolio Manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Each Adviser and the Funds have adopted certain compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may arise.

Specific Conflicts of Interest

Community Capital Management, Inc.

Investment decisions for the Funds may be made in conjunction with decisions for other accounts and/or funds with the same strategy. The Advisor recognizes that potential conflicts may arise with respect to other investment accounts managed by the Advisor, which may include privately offered funds, separately managed accounts of high net worth customers and institutional investors, and other registered investment companies. These conflicts include, but may not be limited to, differing fee structures, differing investments selected for various vehicles, and inequitable allocation and aggregation trading practices. Registered investment companies, private funds and separate accounts are generally invested pro-rata unless circumstances (e.g. a partially filled order) warrant a different approach. The Advisor has comprehensive policies and procedures designed to monitor and mitigate any perceived conflicts of interest.

Camelot Partners, LLC

Camelot has not identified any material conflicts between the Fund and other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. However, actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the day-to-day management of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund and the other accounts. The management of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund and the other accounts may result in unequal time and attention being devoted to the that Fund and the other accounts. Another potential conflict of interest may arise where another account has the same investment objective as the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund, whereby the Portfolio Managers could favor one account over another. Further, a potential conflict could include the Portfolio Managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of the other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund. These potential conflicts of interest could create the appearance that the Portfolio Managers are favoring one investment vehicle over another. The Adviser has adopted a trade allocation policy requiring combined ("blocked") execution of trades when more than one account managed by the Adviser is purchasing the same security. Where the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund and other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers are purchasing the same security, the Adviser will execute the transaction on a blocked basis.

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION

Distributor. Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside”), located at 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, serves as the Trust’s distributor. As the distributor, it has agreed to use reasonable efforts to distribute each Fund’s classes of shares.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between Foreside and the Trust, Foreside receives the sales load on sales of Class A and Class C Shares of the Funds and reallows a portion of the sales load to broker-dealers. Foreside also oversees the payment of distribution fees made pursuant to the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plans for Class A and Class C Shares described below. There is no Rule 12b-1 distribution plan for Institutional Class Shares of the Funds. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time upon sixty (60) days’ written notice, without payment of a penalty, by Foreside, by vote of a majority of the outstanding class of voting securities of the affected Fund, or by vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Agreement. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, Foreside facilitates the registration of the Funds’ shares under state Blue Sky laws and assists in the sale of shares. The shares of the Funds are continuously offered by Foreside. Foreside is not obligated to sell any specific number of shares of the Funds but has undertaken to sell such shares on a best efforts basis.

Foreside from time to time may reallow all or a portion of the sales charge on Class A Shares to individual selling dealers. The aggregate dollar amount of underwriting commissions and the amount retained by Foreside, as of the following years ended June 30th, is as follows:

Fund	Class A Shares					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Aggregate	After Reallowance	Aggregate	After Reallowance	Aggregate	After Reallowance
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$33,347.20	\$3,506.01	\$11,469.20	\$1,299.99	\$14,502.99	\$1,340.49
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$361.26	\$36.29	\$14,415.17	\$1,794.70	\$8,098.70	\$846.74
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$686.14	\$67.45	\$609.06	\$61.79	\$ 202.27	\$18.21
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$143.65	\$14.52	\$923.19	\$92.99	\$2,603.27	\$233.42
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$7,014.56	\$718.40	\$20,691.56	\$2,188.43	\$44,486.01	\$4,501.10

Distribution Plan (Rule 12b-1 Plans). The Trust has adopted distribution plans under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the “Plans”), whereby a Fund may make payments and bear expenses related to distribution of the Fund’s Class A and Class C Shares. The Plans are compensation plans that provide for payments at an annual rate of up to: (i) 0.25% of the average daily net asset value of Class A Shares of each Fund; and (ii) 1.00% (of which 0.25% is a service fee) of the average daily net asset value of Class C Shares of each Fund. There is no 12b-1 fee on Institutional Class Shares.

The Plans permit each Fund to compensate Foreside, the Advisers and others in connection with activities intended to promote the sale of each class of shares of each Fund (except for Institutional Class Shares) up to the maximum rate permitted by the Plans, regardless of the actual expenses incurred. Expenditures under the Plans may consist of: (i) commissions to sales personnel for selling Fund shares; including travel, entertainment and business development expenses; (ii) compensation, sales incentives and payments to sales, marketing and service personnel; (iii) payments to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with Foreside in the form of a Dealer Agreement for services rendered in connection with the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds; (iv) payment of expenses incurred in sales and promotional activities, including advertising

expenditures related to the Funds; (v) the costs of preparing and distributing promotional materials; (vi) the cost of printing the Funds' Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for distribution to potential investors; (vii) website maintenance fees; (viii) interest on loan; (ix) bank fees; (x) temporary help; (xi) telephone; (xii) Raymond James Wrap Program; (xiii) consulting/research; (xiv) consulting/research fee; (xv) Class A Shares trailer commission; (xvi) Class C Shares debt servicing; (xvii) Class C Shares trailer commissions; and (xviii) other activities that are reasonably calculated to result in the sale of shares of the Funds.

A portion of the fees paid to Foreside, the Advisers and/or others pursuant to the Plans, not exceeding 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of each Fund's shares, may be paid as compensation for providing services to each Fund's shareholders, including assistance in connection with inquiries related to shareholder accounts (the "Service Fees"). In order to receive Service Fees under the Plans, participants must meet such qualifications as are established in the sole discretion of Foreside, such as services to each Fund's shareholders; services providing each Fund with more efficient methods of offering shares to coherent groups of clients, members or prospects of a participant; services permitting more efficient methods of purchasing and selling shares; or transmission of orders for the purchase or sale of shares by computerized tape or other electronic equipment; or other processing.

On a quarterly basis, the Trustees will review a report on expenditures under the Plans and the purposes for which expenditures were made. The Trustees will conduct an additional review annually in determining whether the Plans should be continued. Continuation of the Plans from year to year is contingent on annual approval by a majority of the Trustees acting separately on behalf of each Fund and Class and by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans or any related agreements (the "Plan Trustees"). The Plans provide that they may not be amended to increase materially the costs that a Fund may bear pursuant to the applicable Plan without approval of the shareholders of the affected class of shares of each Fund and that other material amendments to the Plans must be approved by a majority of the Plan Trustees acting separately on behalf of each Fund, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The Plans further provide that while each Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of Trustees who are not "interested persons" shall be committed to the discretion of the Trustees who are not "interested persons." A Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Fund Trustees or a majority of the outstanding shares of the class of shares of the affected Fund to which the Plan relates.

Total dollar amounts paid, including amounts reimbursed to each Fund by QFI, as the Funds' previous investment adviser, by each of the Funds pursuant to the Plans for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

NAME OF FUND	CLASS A	CLASS C
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$34,518	\$38,974
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$5,902	\$12,601
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$10,594	\$15,758
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$16,942	\$14,664
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$134,927	\$140,193

Amounts spent on behalf of each of the Funds on various items pursuant to the Plans during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

Class A Shares

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>Advertising</u>	<u>Printing & Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Compensation to Underwriters</u>	<u>Compensation to Broker-Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation to Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Interest, Carrying, or Other Financing Charges</u>	<u>Other*</u>
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$0	\$0	\$7,671	\$40,246	\$14,606	\$0	\$5,065
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,266	\$7,201	\$3,677	\$0	\$126
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,355	\$11,382	\$5,237	\$0	\$234
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$3,756	\$16,426	\$6,282	\$0	\$373
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$0	\$0	\$29,582	\$140,489	\$54,679	\$0	\$2,993

Class C Shares

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>Advertising</u>	<u>Printing & Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Compensation to Underwriters</u>	<u>Compensation to Broker-Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation to Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Interest, Carrying, or Other Financing Charges</u>	<u>Other*</u>
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,111	\$44,164	\$0	\$0	\$1,200
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$687	\$17,016	\$0	\$0	\$68
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$872	\$17,252	\$0	\$0	\$87
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$805	\$16,566	\$0	\$0	\$80
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$0	\$0	\$7,662	\$165,368	\$0	\$0	\$866

* The category designated as “Other” includes fees paid in connection with dealer services and wholesaler activities.

Shareholder Servicing Fees. Pursuant to a Shareholder Service and Processing Plan (the “Shareholder Servicing Plan”) adopted by the Trust on behalf of the Funds, each Adviser is authorized to engage financial institutions, securities dealers and other industry professionals (“Shareholder Servicing Agent”) to provide personal shareholder services relating to the servicing and maintenance of shareholder accounts not otherwise provided to the Funds. Payments made pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Plan shall not exceed 0.20% of the average daily net asset value of a Fund’s share Class.

Payments of the shareholder servicing component of the fee shall be used to compensate Shareholder Servicing Agents for providing general shareholder liaison services, including, but not limited to: (i) answering inquiries from shareholders regarding account status and history, the manner in which purchases and redemptions of the Fund shares may be effected, and other matters pertaining to the Funds; (ii) assisting shareholders in designating and changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (iii) arranging for wiring of funds and transmitting and receiving funds in connection with orders to purchase or redeem Fund shares; (iv) verifying and guaranteeing shareholder signatures in connection with orders to purchase or redeem Fund shares; (v) providing such other similar services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts; and (vi) providing necessary personnel and facilities to conduct the activities described above.

Payment of the processing component of the fee shall be used to compensate Shareholder Servicing Agents for serving as agents of the Trust for the limited purpose of accepting orders to purchase or redeem Fund shares of the applicable Class and the provision of processing and administrative services on behalf of such Class, including, but not limited to: (i) aggregating and processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests and placing net purchase and redemption orders with the Fund's transfer agent or distributor; (ii) processing dividend payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders; (iii) providing sub-accounting for Fund shares held of record by the Shareholder Servicing Agent that are beneficially owned by shareholders or the information necessary for such sub-accounting; (iv) transmitting, on behalf of the Fund, proxy statements, shareholder reports, Prospectuses, dividend and tax notices and other communications from the Fund to the beneficial owners of Fund shares (other than marketing materials pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan); (v) receiving, tabulating and transmitting to the Fund or the Fund's designated proxy agent proxies executed by shareholders with respect to shareholder meetings; (vi) providing periodic statements showing account balances and, to the extent practicable, integrating such information with other transactions otherwise effected by the Shareholder Servicing Agent; (vii) furnishing (either separately or on an integrated basis with other reports sent to an account by a Shareholder Servicing Agent) monthly and annual statements and confirmations of all purchases and redemptions of Fund shares; (viii) providing such other similar services as the Trust or the Fund's Adviser may request; and (ix) providing necessary personnel and facilities to conduct the processing services described above. The Funds may reimburse an Adviser for expenses advanced by that Adviser on behalf of the Funds in connection with the Shareholder Servicing Plan.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Funds paid the following Shareholder Servicing Agents for providing shareholder services:

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- Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.
 - Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.
 - LPL Financial Corporation
 - Merrill Lynch
 - MSCS Financial Services LLC
 - National Financial Services, LLC
 - Pershing LLC
 - Raymond James Financial Services
 - RBC Capital Markets LLC
 - TD Ameritrade
 - UBS Financial Services, Inc.
 - Vanguard Advisers, Inc.
 - Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
-

The amounts each Fund paid under the Shareholder Servicing Plan, including amounts reimbursed to QFI as the Funds' previous investment adviser, during the fiscal years indicated are shown below:

<u>Fund Name</u>	Shareholder Servicing Fees Paid		
	2017	2016	2015
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$ 48,669	\$ 95,370	\$ 115,020
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$ 6,185	\$ 8,862	\$ 7,749
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$ 7,238	\$ 8,474	\$ 9,107
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$ 11,772	\$ 13,554	\$ 15,216
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$ 81,917	\$ 136,506	\$ 187,615

CUSTODIAN

Pursuant to a custody agreement between the Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A., 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 (the “Custodian”), the Custodian serves as the custodian of the Funds’ assets, holds the Funds’ portfolio securities in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

TRANSFER AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“USBFS”), located at 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-5207, serves as the Fund’s transfer, dividend paying, and shareholder servicing agent.

USBFS, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, provides certain services pursuant to an agreement with the Trust (“Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement”). USBFS maintains the records of each shareholder’s account, answers shareholder inquiries concerning accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of Fund shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent, and performs other shareholder servicing functions.

USBFS also serves as administrator to the Trust pursuant to a written agreement with the Trust. USBFS supervises all aspects of the operations of the Fund except those performed by each Fund’s Adviser under the Fund’s investment advisory agreements. USBFS is responsible for:

- (a) calculating the Fund’s net asset value;
- (b) preparing and maintaining the books and accounts specified in Rules 31a-1 and 31a-2 of the 1940 Act;
- (c) preparing financial statements contained in reports to stockholders of the Fund;
- (d) preparing the Fund’s federal and state tax returns;
- (e) preparing certain reports and filings with the SEC; and
- (f) maintaining the Fund’s financial accounts and records.

For its services to the Trust, the Trust pays USBFS an annual fee, paid monthly, based on the aggregate average net assets of the Funds, as determined by valuations made as of the close of business at the end of the month. Each Fund is charged its pro rata share of such expenses.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the Funds paid the following amounts to USBFS for its fund administration services:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015</u>
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$ 38,460	\$ 53,322	\$ 67,275
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$ 9,093	\$ 7,157	\$ 4,638
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$ 9,193	\$ 5,924	\$ 5,659
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$ 39,725	\$ 27,437	\$ 21,472
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$ 98,529	\$ 91,408	\$ 96,082

LEGAL COUNSEL

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, located at One Commerce Square, Suite 2600, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as counsel to the Trust and to the Independent Trustees of the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, located at 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Trust.

CODES OF ETHICS

Pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, the Trust, each Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the personal trading activities of their employees. The Codes of Ethics establishes standards for personal securities transactions by employees covered under the Codes of Ethics. Under the Codes of Ethics, employees have a duty at all times to place the interests of shareholders above their own, and never to take inappropriate advantage of their position. As such, employees are prohibited from engaging in, or recommending, any securities transaction that involves any actual or potential conflict of interest, or any abuse of an employee's position of trust and responsibility. Under the Codes of Ethics, persons subject to the Codes are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and certain other procedures set forth in the applicable code.

Copies of the Codes of Ethics are on file with and publicly available from the SEC.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Board of Trustees of the Trust have delegated the authority to vote proxies for the portfolio securities held by the Funds to each Fund's respective Adviser in accordance with the proxy voting policies adopted by the Advisers. The proxy voting policies of each Adviser are attached as exhibits to this Statement of Additional Information. Shareholders may obtain information about how each Fund voted proxies related to portfolio securities for the most recent twelve (12) month period ended June 30, without charge, upon request, by calling 800-220-8888 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The fiscal year of the Trust ends on June 30. Shareholders of each Fund will be provided at least semi-annually with reports showing the portfolio of the Fund and other information, including an annual report with financial statements audited by the independent registered accountants. In addition, the Trust will send to each shareholder having an account directly with the Trust a quarterly statement showing transactions in the account, the total number of shares owned and any dividends or distributions paid. Inquiries regarding any Fund may be directed in writing to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201 or by calling 800-220-8888.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

The advisory agreements provide that the Advisers shall be responsible for the selection of brokers and dealers for the execution of the portfolio transactions of the respective Fund that they advise and, when applicable, the negotiation of commissions in connection therewith. The Trust has no obligations to deal with any broker-dealer or group of brokers or dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities.

Purchase and sale orders will usually be placed with brokers who are selected based on their ability to achieve "best execution" of such orders. "Best execution" means prompt and reliable execution at the most favorable security price, taking into account the other provisions hereinafter set forth. The determination of what may constitute best execution and price in the execution of a securities transaction by a broker involves a number of considerations, including the overall direct net economic result to the Fund (involving both price paid or received and any commissions and other costs paid), the efficiency with which the transaction is effected, the ability to effect the transaction at all where a large block is involved, the availability of the broker to stand ready to execute possibly

difficult transactions in the future, and the financial strength and stability of the broker. Such considerations are weighed by the Advisers in determining the overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions.

The Advisers are authorized to allocate brokerage and principal business to brokers who have provided brokerage and research services, as such services are defined in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, for the Trust and/or other accounts for which the Advisers exercise investment discretion (as defined in Section 3(a)(35) of the 1934 Act) and, as to transactions for which fixed minimum commission rates are not applicable, to cause a Fund to pay a commission for effecting a securities transaction in excess of the amount another broker would have charged for effecting that transaction, if the Advisers determine in good faith that such amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the Advisers' overall responsibilities with respect to the Fund managed by the Adviser. In reaching such determination, the Advisers will not be required to place or to attempt to place a specific dollar value on the research or execution services of a broker or on the portion of any commission reflecting either of said services. Research services provided by brokers to the Advisers includes that which brokerage houses customarily provide to institutional investors and statistical and economic data and research reports on particular companies and industries.

The Advisers may purchase or sell portfolio securities on behalf of a Fund in agency or principal transactions. In agency transactions, the Fund generally pays brokerage commissions. In principal transactions, the Fund generally does not pay commissions. However, the aggregate price paid for the security will usually include an undisclosed "mark-up" or selling concession. The Advisers normally purchases fixed- income securities on a net basis from primary market makers acting as principals for the securities. The Advisers may purchase certain money market instruments directly from an issuer without paying commissions or discounts. The Advisers generally purchase and sell over-the-counter securities directly with principal market makers who retain the difference between their cost for the security and its selling price, although in some instances, an Adviser may determine that better prices are available from non-principal market makers who are paid commissions directly.

Each Adviser may aggregate sale and purchase orders for the Funds with similar orders made simultaneously for other clients of the Adviser. The Advisers will do so when, in their judgment, such aggregation will result in overall economic benefit to the Fund managed by an Adviser, taking into consideration the advantageous selling or purchase price, brokerage commission, and other expenses.

If an aggregate order is executed in parts at different prices, or two or more separate orders for two or more of an Adviser's clients are entered at approximately the same time on any day and are executed at different prices, the Adviser has discretion, subject to its fiduciary duty to all its clients, to use an average price at which such securities were purchased or sold for the Fund and each of the clients for whom such orders were executed.

The amount of brokerage commissions paid by each Fund during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015, are set forth below:

<u>Name of Fund</u>	Total Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid		
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$ 187,138.98	\$ 337,266	\$ 646,265
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$ 10,298.59	\$ 22,280	\$ 11,247
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$ 4,743.62	\$ 14,364	\$ 10,020
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$ 48,185.00	\$ 43,671	\$ 47,600
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$ 71,834.94	\$ 204,943	\$ 193,441

As of June 30, 2017, the Funds owned the following securities (excluding repurchase agreements) issued by any of the ten broker-dealers with whom the Funds transacted the most business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017:

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>Broker-Dealer</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	Barclays Bank PLC	\$36,295
	Citigroup, Inc.	\$69,364
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$74,925
	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$71,017

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>Broker-Dealer</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	Citigroup, Inc.	\$903,549
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$1,497,223
	Morgan Stanley	\$799,852
	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$528,611

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Funds directed brokerage transactions to brokers who have provided brokerage and research services. The amount of such transactions and related commissions were as follows:

<u>Name of Fund</u>	<u>Amount of Research Commissions Transactions</u>	<u>Amount of Research Commission</u>
Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund	\$111,350	\$47,754,206
Quaker Global Tactical Allocation Fund	\$0	\$0
Quaker Mid-Cap Value Fund	\$4,744	\$5,024,357
Quaker Small-Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$0
Quaker Strategic Growth Fund	\$9,809	\$218,518,126

AFFILIATED BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

When buying or selling securities, each Adviser may execute trades for a Fund with broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or their affiliates, and the Fund may pay commissions to such broker-dealers in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Trust has adopted procedures to monitor and control such affiliated brokerage transactions, which are reported to and reviewed by the Board of Trustees at least quarterly.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The Trust offers Class A, C and Institutional Class Shares. Each class involves different sales charges, features and expenses as described more fully in the Prospectus.

PURCHASES AND SALES THROUGH BROKERS

The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive on their behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to receive orders on the Funds' behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received an order when an authorized broker or broker-authorized designee receives the order. Customer orders, in such cases, will be priced at the Fund's net asset value per share, plus any applicable sales charge, next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker-authorized designee. Investors who purchase shares on a load waived basis may be charged a fee by their broker or agent if they effect transactions in Fund shares through a broker or agent that waives the front end load.

SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS

Prior to June 23, 2000, the only class of shares offered by the Funds was No-Load class shares. Following shareholder approval on June 23, 2000, all No-Load class shares were converted to Class A Shares on the condition that any shareholder that held such No-Load class shares of Funds in their accounts prior to June 23, 2000, were exempt from sales charges on all future purchases of Class A Shares of those Funds in their account. However, this permanent exemption does not apply to new accounts opened after June 23, 2000 and to accounts of an otherwise exempt shareholder opened in another name. An initial sales charge is not imposed on Class C and Institutional Class Shares.

On June 7, 2010, the Event-Driven Fund was reorganized into the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund (the "Reorganization"). Prior to June 7, 2010, shareholders of the Event-Driven Fund paid no sales charge on shares purchased or reinvested. The front-end sales charge was waived for all Event-Driven Fund shareholders receiving Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund shares in connection with the Reorganization and will be waived on any future purchases of Class A Shares of the Quaker Event Arbitrage Fund made by shareholders of the Event-Driven Fund, including reinvested dividends.

If you believe you are eligible for a reduction or waiver of a Fund's front-end sales charge, you must notify your financial services firm or USBFS, the Fund's transfer agent, at the time of all purchases (other subsequent purchases made pursuant to an automatic investment plan) of such eligibility. If you do not notify your financial services firm or USBFS of your eligibility for the waiver, you will not receive the waiver or reduction of the front-end sales charge for which you would otherwise be eligible. In order to determine your eligibility for a waiver or reduction of a sales charge, you may need to provide your financial services firm or USBFS with information and records, including account statements, of all relevant accounts invested in the Funds.

Class A Shares of all Funds are offered subject to the following sales charge schedule:

<u>Purchase Amount</u>	<u>Sales Load (as % of Offering Price)</u>	<u>Sales Load (as % of Net Amount Invested)</u>	<u>Amount Reallowed to Dealers (as % of Offering Price)</u>
up to \$49,999	5.50%	5.82%	5.00%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4.75%	4.99%	4.25%
\$100,000 - \$249,999	3.75%	3.90%	3.25%
\$250,000 - \$499,999	2.75%	2.83%	2.50%
\$500,000 - \$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 and over	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Waivers of Front-End Sales Charges. Front-end sales charges will not apply to purchases of Class A Shares by or through:

- (1) Employees and employee related accounts of the Advisers, Trustees and affiliated persons of the Trust.
- (2) Fee-based registered investment advisers for their clients, broker-dealers with wrap fee accounts, and registered investment advisers or brokers for their own accounts.
- (3) Fee-based trust companies and bank trust departments investing on behalf of their clients if clients pay the bank or trust company an asset-based fee for trust or asset management services.
- (4) Broker-dealers and other financial institutions (including registered representatives, registered investment advisers and financial planners) that have entered into a selling agreement with Foreside (or otherwise have an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares), on behalf of clients participating in a fund supermarket, wrap program, or other program in which clients pay a fee for advisory services, executing transactions in Fund shares, or for otherwise participating in the program.

- (5) Financial intermediaries who have entered into an agreement with Foreside (or otherwise have an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares), to offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee to its customers.
- (6) Employees of broker-dealers and other financial institutions (including registered investment advisers and financial planners) that have entered into a selling agreement with Foreside (or otherwise having an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares), and their immediate family members, as allowed by the internal policies of their employer.
- (7) Insurance company separate accounts.
- (8) Reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividends.
- (9) College savings plans qualified under Section 529 of the Code whose sponsors or administrators have entered into an agreement with Foreside or any of its affiliates to perform advisory or administrative services.
- (10) Companies exchanging shares with or selling assets to a Fund pursuant to a merger, acquisition or exchange offer.
- (11) Certain tax qualified plans of administrators who have entered into a service agreement with Foreside or the Fund.
- (12) Other categories of investors, at the discretion of the Board, as disclosed in the then current Prospectus of the Funds.

REDEEMING SHARES

Redemptions of each Fund's shares will be made at net asset value ("NAV"). Each Fund's NAV is determined on days on which the NYSE Arca is open for trading, as discussed further below.

Redemptions In-Kind. The Funds do not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem their securities by payment in-kind. It is possible, however, that conditions may arise in the future which would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for the Funds to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such case, the Board of Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of the Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving them would incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold. An irrevocable election has been filed under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, wherein each Fund has committed itself to pay redemptions in cash, rather than in-kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any ninety-day period, the lesser of: (a) \$250,000; or (b) one percent (1%) of the Fund's NAV at the beginning of such period.

NET ASSET VALUE, DIVIDENDS AND TAXES

NET ASSET VALUE

Each Fund determines its NAV each day NYSE Arca is open for trading. The NYSE Arca is closed to observe the following holidays, in addition to Saturdays and Sundays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Portfolio securities, including ADRs and options, which are traded on stock exchanges, will be valued at the last sale price as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price. Securities traded in the over-the-counter market and listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") are normally valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Other over-the-counter market securities will be valued at the last available bid price in the over-the-counter market prior to the time of

valuation. Money market securities will be valued at market value. The other securities and assets of each Fund for which market quotations may not be readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Securities quoted in foreign currencies will be converted to U.S. dollar equivalents using prevailing market exchange rates.

Suspension of the Determination of Net Asset Value. The Board of Trustees may suspend the determination of net asset value and, accordingly, redemptions for a Fund for the whole or any part of any period during which: (i) NYSE Arca is closed (other than for customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) trading on NYSE Arca is restricted; (iii) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of securities owned by the Fund is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (iv) the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the holders of the Fund's shares.

DIVIDENDS AND TAXES

The following is a summary of certain additional tax considerations generally affecting a Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

This "Dividends and Taxes" section is based on the Code and applicable regulations in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to a Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

This is for general information only and not tax advice. All investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the federal, state, local and foreign tax provisions applicable to them.

Taxation of the Funds. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify, or, if newly organized, intends to elect and qualify, each year as a regulated investment company (sometimes referred to as a "regulated investment company," "RIC" or "fund") under Subchapter M of the Code. If a Fund so qualifies, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, generally, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders.

In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, each Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- **Distribution Requirement**—a Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).
- **Income Requirement**—a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived from its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTPs").
- **Asset Diversification Test**—a Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification test at the close of each quarter of the Fund's tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's

total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by a Fund for purposes of the Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to such type of investment may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to satisfy these requirements. See, “Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions” below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, a Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Asset Diversification Test, which may have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance.

Each Fund may use “equalization accounting” (in lieu of making some cash distributions) in determining the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed. If a Fund uses equalization accounting, it will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that a Fund’s allocation is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any taxable year, the Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax. If, as a result of such adjustment, the Fund fails to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund will not qualify that year as a regulated investment company the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on a Fund’s income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, a Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more. Moreover, the Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a regulated investment company if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. For investors that hold their Fund shares in a taxable account, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher taxes. This is because a fund with a high turnover rate is likely to accelerate the recognition of capital gains and more of such gains are likely to be taxable as short-term rather than long-term capital gains in contrast to a comparable fund with a low turnover rate. Any such higher taxes would reduce the Fund’s after-tax performance. See “Taxation of Fund Distributions—Distributions of Capital Gains” below. For non-U.S. investors, any such acceleration of the recognition of capital gains that results in more short-term and less long-term capital gains being recognized by a Fund may cause such investors to be subject to increased U.S. withholding taxes. See “Non-U.S. Investors—Capital Gain Dividends” and “Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends and Interest-Related Dividends” below.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, a Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. Rules similar to those that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals apply to RICs. Thus, if a Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. Any such net

capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. However, for any net capital losses realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, the Fund is only permitted to carry forward such capital losses for eight years as a short-term capital loss. Capital losses arising in a taxable year beginning after December 22, 2010 must be used before capital losses realized in a taxable year beginning on or before December 22, 2010.

The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% “change in ownership” of a Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of a Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate (or, in the case of those realized in taxable years of a Fund beginning on or before December 22, 2010, to expire unutilized), thereby reducing a Fund’s ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to a Fund’s shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Funds undertake no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond a Fund’s control, there can be no assurance that a Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if a Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by a Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund’s taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year (see, “Taxation of Fund Distributions—Distributions of capital gains” below). A “qualified late year loss” includes:

- (i) any net capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or, if there is no such loss, any net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (“post-October capital losses”), and
- (ii) the sum of (1) the excess, if any, of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) specified gains incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) the ordinary income incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year.

The terms “specified losses” and “specified gains” mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with respect to such property), foreign currency losses and gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms “ordinary losses” and “ordinary income” mean other ordinary losses and income that are not described in the preceding sentence.

Undistributed Capital Gains. A Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. The Funds currently intend to distribute net capital gains. If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the highest corporate tax rate (currently 35%). If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Federal Excise Tax. To avoid a 4% non-deductible excise tax, a Fund must distribute by December 31 of each year an amount equal to at least: (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of capital gain net income (that is, the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year, and (3) any prior year undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. A Fund may elect to defer to the following year any net ordinary loss incurred for the portion of the calendar year which is after the beginning of the Fund's taxable year. Also, a Fund will defer any "specified gain" or "specified loss" which would be properly taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31. Any net ordinary loss, specified gain, or specified loss deferred shall be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Generally, each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid any material liability for federal income and excise tax, but can give no assurances that all or a portion of such liability will be avoided. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in a Fund having to pay an excise tax.

Foreign Income Tax. Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income tax withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of the Fund. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which entitle a Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate; whether or when the Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the individual country. Information required on these forms may not be available such as shareholder information; therefore, the Fund may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause the Fund not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries may subject capital gains realized by the Fund on sale or disposition of securities of that country to taxation. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of a Fund's assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may elect to pass-through foreign taxes paid by the Fund to shareholders, although it reserves the right not to do so. If the Fund makes such an election and obtains a refund of foreign taxes paid by the Fund in a prior year, the Fund may be eligible to reduce the amount of foreign taxes reported by the Fund to its shareholders, generally by the amount of the foreign taxes refunded, for the year in which the refund is received.

Taxation of Fund Distributions. Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each taxable year. Distributions by a Fund will be treated in the manner described below regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund (or of another fund). Each Fund will send you information annually as to the federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Distributions of Net Investment Income. Each Fund receives ordinary income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. A Fund may also recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes a Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. If you are a taxable investor, distributions of net investment income generally are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of a Fund's earnings and profits. In the case of a Fund whose strategy includes investing in stocks of corporations, a portion of the income dividends paid to you may be qualified dividends eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. See the discussion below under the headings, "—Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals" and "—Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations."

Distributions of Capital Gains. Each Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares in a Fund. Any net short-term or long-term capital gain realized by a Fund (net of any capital loss carryovers) generally will be distributed once each year and may be

distributed more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

Returns of Capital. Distributions by a Fund that are not paid from earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in his shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of his shares. Thus, the portion of a distribution that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in his Fund shares (but not below zero), and will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons including, among others, a Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments such as those classified as partnerships or equity REITs (see "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions—Investments in U.S. REITs" below).

Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals. Ordinary income dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals and other noncorporate shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. "Qualified dividend income" means dividends paid to a Fund (a) by domestic corporations, (b) by foreign corporations that are either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States, or (ii) are eligible for benefits under certain income tax treaties with the United States that include an exchange of information program, or (c) with respect to stock of a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Both a Fund and the investor must meet certain holding period requirements to qualify Fund dividends for this treatment. Specifically, the Fund must hold the stock for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, investors must hold their Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before a Fund distribution goes ex-dividend. Income derived from investments in derivatives, fixed-income securities, U.S. REITs, PFICs, and income received "in lieu of" dividends in a securities lending transaction generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income. If the qualifying dividend income received by a Fund is equal to or greater than 95% of the Fund's gross income (exclusive of net capital gain) in any taxable year, all of the ordinary income dividends paid by the Fund will be qualifying dividend income.

Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by a Fund may qualify for the 70% corporate dividends-received deduction. The portion of dividends paid by a Fund that so qualifies will be reported by the Fund to shareholders each year and cannot exceed the gross amount of dividends received by the Fund from domestic (U.S.) corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions that apply to both the Fund and the investor. Specifically, the amount that a Fund may report as eligible for the dividends-received deduction will be reduced or eliminated if the shares on which the dividends earned by the Fund were debt-financed or held by the Fund for less than a minimum period of time, generally 46 days during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, if your Fund shares are debt-financed or held by you for less than a 46-day period then the dividends-received deduction for Fund dividends on your shares may also be reduced or eliminated. Even if reported as dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction, all dividends (including any deducted portion) must be included in your alternative minimum taxable income calculation. Income derived by a Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Impact of Realized but Undistributed Income and Gains, and Net Unrealized Appreciation of Portfolio Securities. At the time of your purchase of shares, the Fund's net asset value may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation of portfolio securities held by the Fund. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable, and would be taxed as ordinary income (some portion of which may be taxed as qualified dividend income), capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. A Fund may be able to reduce the amount of such distributions from capital gains by utilizing its capital loss carryovers, if any.

Pass-Through of Foreign Tax Credits. If more than 50% of a Fund's total assets at the end of a fiscal year is invested in foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through to you your pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, a Fund may report more taxable income to you than it actually distributes. You will then be entitled either to deduct your share of these taxes in computing your taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against your U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders). A Fund will provide you with the information necessary to claim this deduction or credit on your personal income tax return if it makes this election. No deduction for foreign tax may be claimed by a noncorporate shareholder who does not itemize deductions or who is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by the Fund due to certain limitations that may apply. Each Fund reserves the right not to pass through to its shareholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. Additionally, any foreign tax withheld on payments made "in lieu of" dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders. See "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions—Securities Lending" below.

U.S. Government Securities. Income earned on certain U.S. government obligations is exempt from state and local personal income taxes if earned directly by you. States also grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment or reporting requirements that must be met by a Fund. Income on investments by a Fund in certain other obligations, such as repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government obligations, commercial paper and federal agency-backed obligations (e.g., GNMA or FNMA obligations), generally does not qualify for tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporations.

Dividends Declared in December and Paid in January. Ordinarily, shareholders are required to take distributions by the Fund into account in the year in which the distributions are made. However, dividends declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month will be deemed to have been received by the shareholders (and made by the Fund) on December 31 of such calendar year if such dividends are actually paid in January of the following year. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year in accordance with the guidance that has been provided by the IRS.

Medicare Tax. A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. "Net investment income," for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder's net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Sales, Exchanges and Redemptions of Fund Shares. Sales, exchanges and redemptions (including redemptions in kind) of Fund shares are taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. If you redeem your Fund shares, the IRS requires you to report any gain or loss on your redemption. If you held your shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss that you realize will be a capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term, generally depending on how long you have held your shares. Any redemption fees you incur on shares redeemed will decrease the amount of any capital gain (or increase any capital loss) you realize on the sale. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a noncorporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Tax Basis Information. A Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012 where the cost basis of the shares is known by the Funds (referred to as "covered shares") and which are disposed of after that date. However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in a Fund through a tax-

advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, or shareholders investing in a money market fund that maintains a stable net asset value.

When required to report cost basis, the Funds will calculate it using the Funds' default method of average cost, unless you instruct a Fund in writing to use a different calculation method. In general, average cost is the total cost basis of all your shares in an account divided by the total number of shares in the account. To determine whether short-term or long-term capital gains taxes apply, the IRS presumes you redeem your oldest shares first.

The IRS permits the use of several methods to determine the cost basis of mutual fund shares. The method used will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing share prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds do not recommend any particular method of determining cost basis, and the use of other methods may result in more favorable tax consequences for some shareholders. It is important that you consult with your tax advisor to determine which method is best for you and then notify a Fund in writing if you intend to utilize a method other than average cost for covered shares.

In addition to the Funds' default method of average cost, other cost basis methods offered by the Trust, which you may elect to apply to covered shares, include:

- Single Account Average Cost—the total cost basis of both covered shares and “noncovered shares” (as defined below) in an account are averaged to determine the basis of shares. By electing the single account average cost method, your noncovered shares will be redesignated as covered shares.
- First-In, First-Out—shares acquired first in the account are the first shares depleted.
- Last-In, First-Out—shares acquired last in the account are the first shares depleted.
- Highest In, First Out (High Cost)—shares acquired with the highest cost per share are the first shares depleted.
- Lowest In, First Out (Low Cost)—shares acquired with the lowest cost per share are the first shares depleted.
- Loss/Gain Utilization—shares with losses are depleted prior to shares with gains; short-term shares are depleted prior to long-term shares.
- Specific Lot Identification—shareholder selects which lots to deplete at the time of each disposition. Transaction amount must be in shares. If you identify an insufficient number of shares or do not make a timely identification, the transaction will default to the first-in, first-out method, unless you elect a secondary method. The secondary method options include first-in, first-out; last-in, first-out; low cost; high cost; and loss/gain utilization.

You may elect any of the available methods detailed above for your covered shares. If you do not notify a Fund in writing of your elected cost basis method upon the initial purchase into your account, the default method of average cost will be applied to your covered shares. The cost basis for covered shares will be calculated separately from any “noncovered shares” (as defined below) you may own, unless you elect single account average cost. You may change from average cost to another cost basis method for covered shares at any time if you notify a Fund in writing, but only for shares acquired after the date of the change (the change is prospective). The basis of the shares that were averaged before the change will remain averaged after the date of the change.

A Fund may also provide Fund shareholders (but not the IRS) with information concerning the average cost basis of their shares purchased prior to January 1, 2012 or shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 for which cost basis information is not known by the Fund (“noncovered shares”) in order to assist you with the calculation of gain or loss from a sale or redemption of noncovered shares. With the exception of the specific lot

identification method, the Trust first depletes noncovered shares with unknown cost basis in first in, first out order and then noncovered shares with known basis in first in, first out order before applying your elected method to your remaining covered shares. If you want to deplete your shares in a different order then you must elect specific lot identification and choose the lots you wish to deplete first. Shareholders that use the average cost method for noncovered shares must make the election to use the average cost method for these shares on their federal income tax returns in accordance with Treasury regulations. This election for noncovered shares cannot be made by notifying a Fund.

A Fund will compute and report the cost basis of your Fund shares sold or exchanged by taking into account all of the applicable adjustments to cost basis and holding periods as required by the Code and Treasury regulations for purposes of reporting these amounts to you and, in the case of covered shares, to the IRS. However a Fund is not required to, and in many cases a Fund does not possess the information to, take all possible basis, holding period or other adjustments into account in reporting cost basis information to you. Therefore shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by a Fund, whether this information is provided pursuant to compliance with cost basis reporting requirements for shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, or is provided by a Fund as a service to shareholders for shares acquired prior to that date, and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required by the Code and Treasury regulations when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. Shareholders remain solely responsible for complying with all federal income tax laws when filing their federal income tax returns.

If you hold your Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Wash Sales. All or a portion of any loss that you realize on a redemption of your Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that you buy other shares in the Fund (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after your share redemption. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to your tax basis in the new shares.

Redemptions at a Loss Within Six Months of Purchase. Any loss incurred on a redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributed to you by the Fund on those shares.

Conversion of shares of the Fund into other shares of the same Fund. The conversion of shares of one class of the Fund into shares of another class of the same Fund is not taxable for federal income tax purposes and no gain or loss will be reported on the transaction. This is true whether the conversion occurs automatically pursuant to the terms of the class or is initiated by the shareholder. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the state and local tax consequences of a conversion of shares.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions. Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to a fund and, in turn, affect the amount, character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by the fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under "Investment Strategies, Restrictions, and Risks" for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to a Fund.

In General. In general, gain or loss recognized by a fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending,

in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

Certain Fixed-Income Investments. Gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by a fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount which accrued during the period of time the fund held the debt obligation unless the fund made a current inclusion election to accrue market discount into income as it accrues. If a fund purchases a debt obligation (such as a zero-coupon security or pay-in-kind security) that was originally issued at a discount, the fund generally is required to include in gross income each year the portion of the original issue discount which accrues during such year. Therefore, a fund's investment in such securities may cause the fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the securities. To generate cash to satisfy those distribution requirements, a fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of fund shares.

Investments in Debt Obligations that are at Risk of or in Default Present Tax Issues for a Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether and to what extent a fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, when a fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent a fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by a fund in order to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements and Hedging Transactions. In general, option premiums received by a fund are not immediately included in the income of the fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a fund is exercised and the fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the fund minus (b) the fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of a fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a fund expires unexercised, the fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by a fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by the fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by section 1256 of the Code ("section 1256 contracts"). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any section 1256 contracts held by a fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options and futures transactions, a fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (including options, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, defer losses to the fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

Certain of a fund's investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If a fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease a fund's ordinary income distributions to you, and may cause some or all of the fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, a fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

PFIC Investments. A fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Code as PFICs. In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. When investing in PFIC securities, a fund intends to mark-to-market these securities under certain provisions of the Code and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of the fund's fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that a fund is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. You should also be aware that the designation of a foreign security as a PFIC security will cause its income dividends to fall outside of the definition of qualified foreign corporation dividends. These dividends generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of taxation on qualified dividends when distributed to you by a fund. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, a fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the fund to make a mark-to-market election. If a fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on a fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

Investments in U.S. REITs. A U.S. REIT is not subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to shareholders. Dividends paid by a U.S. REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a U.S. REIT to a fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the fund and, in turn, may be

distributed by the fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Because of certain noncash expenses, such as property depreciation, an equity U.S. REIT's cash flow may exceed its taxable income. The equity U.S. REIT, and in turn a fund, may distribute this excess cash to shareholders in the form of a return of capital distribution. However, if a U.S. REIT is operated in a manner that fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the U.S. REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the U.S. REIT would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Also, see, "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions—Investment in Taxable Mortgage Pools (Excess Inclusion Income)" and "Non-U.S. Investors—Investment in U.S. Real Property" below with respect to certain other tax aspects of investing in U.S. REITs.

Investment in Non-U.S. REITs. While non-U.S. REITs often use complex acquisition structures that seek to minimize taxation in the source country, an investment by a fund in a non-U.S. REIT may subject the fund, directly or indirectly, to corporate taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes and other indirect taxes in the country in which the real estate acquired by the non-U.S. REIT is located. A fund's pro rata share of any such taxes will reduce the fund's return on its investment. A fund's investment in a non-U.S. REIT may be considered an investment in a PFIC, as discussed above in "PFIC Investments." Additionally, foreign withholding taxes on distributions from the non-U.S. REIT may be reduced or eliminated under certain tax treaties, as discussed above in "Taxation of the Fund—Foreign Income Tax." Also, a fund in certain limited circumstances may be required to file an income tax return in the source country and pay tax on any gain realized from its investment in the non-U.S. REIT under rules similar to those in the United States which tax foreign persons on gain realized from dispositions of interests in U.S. real estate.

Investment in Taxable Mortgage Pools (Excess Inclusion Income). Under a Notice issued by the IRS, the Code and Treasury regulations to be issued, a portion of a fund's income from a U.S. REIT that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit ("REMIC") or equity interests in a "taxable mortgage pool" (referred to in the Code as an excess inclusion) will be subject to federal income tax in all events. The excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company, such as a fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest or, if applicable, taxable mortgage pool directly. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) plans, Keogh plans or other tax-exempt entities) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a foreign stockholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (which generally includes certain cooperatives, governmental entities, and tax-exempt organizations not subject to UBTI) is a record holder of a share in a regulated investment company, then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. The Notice imposes certain reporting requirements upon regulated investment companies that have excess inclusion income. There can be no assurance that a fund will not allocate to shareholders excess inclusion income.

These rules are potentially applicable to a fund with respect to any income it receives from the equity interests of certain mortgage pooling vehicles, either directly or, as is more likely, through an investment in a U.S. REIT. It is unlikely that these rules will apply to a fund that has a non-REIT strategy.

Investments in Partnerships and QPTPs. For purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived by a fund from a partnership that is not a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the fund. While the rules are not entirely clear with respect to a fund investing in a partnership outside a master-

feeder structure, for purposes of testing whether a fund satisfies the Asset Diversification Test, the fund generally is treated as owning a pro rata share of the underlying assets of a partnership. See, “Taxation of the Funds.” In contrast, different rules apply to a partnership that is a QPTP. A QPTP is a partnership (a) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market, (b) that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and (c) that derives less than 90% of its income from sources that satisfy the Income Requirement (e.g., because it invests in commodities). All of the net income derived by a fund from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income but the fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in one or more QPTPs. However, there can be no assurance that a partnership classified as a QPTP in one year will qualify as a QPTP in the next year. Any such failure to annually qualify as a QPTP might, in turn, cause a fund to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. Although, in general, the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a fund with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. Fund investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in the fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

To the extent an MLP is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (whether or not a QPTP), all or a portion of the dividends received by a fund with respect to an investment in MLPs likely will be treated as a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes because of accelerated deductions available with respect to the activities of such MLPs. Further, because of these accelerated deductions, on the disposition of interests in such an MLP, a fund likely will realize taxable income in excess of economic gain with respect to those MLP interests (or if the fund does not dispose of the MLP, the fund could realize taxable income in excess of cash flow with respect to the MLP in a later period), and the fund must take such income into account in determining whether the fund has satisfied its Distribution Requirement. A fund may have to borrow or liquidate securities to satisfy its Distribution Requirement and to meet its redemption requests, even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the fund to sell securities or borrow money at such time. In addition, any gain recognized, either upon the sale of a fund’s MLP interest or sale by the MLP of property held by it, including in excess of economic gain thereon, treated as so-called “recapture income,” will be treated as ordinary income. Therefore, to the extent a fund invests in MLPs, fund shareholders might receive greater amounts of distributions from the fund taxable as ordinary income than they otherwise would in the absence of such MLP investments.

Although MLPs are generally expected to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, some MLPs may be treated as PFICs, controlled foreign corporations, or “regular” corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The treatment of particular MLPs for U.S. federal income tax purposes will affect the extent to which a fund can invest in MLPs and will impact the amount, character, and timing of income recognized by the Fund. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of a fund’s investments in PFICs are discussed above.

Securities Lending. While securities are loaned out by a fund, the fund generally will receive from the borrower amounts equal to any dividends or interest paid on the borrowed securities. For federal income tax purposes, payments made “in lieu of” dividends are not considered dividend income. These distributions will neither qualify for the reduced rate of taxation for individuals on qualified dividends nor the 70% dividends-received deduction for corporations. Also, any foreign tax withheld on payments made “in lieu of” dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders. Additionally, in the case of a fund with a strategy of investing in tax-exempt securities, any payments made “in lieu of” tax-exempt interest will be considered taxable income to the fund, and thus, to the investors, even though such interest may be tax-exempt when paid to the borrower.

Investments in Convertible Securities. Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a “single property” consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a premium (i.e., for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder’s exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (e.g., an exchange traded note or ETN issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a return based on the

performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received generally are qualified dividend income and eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles.

Investments in Securities of Uncertain Tax Character. A fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by a fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the fund, requiring the fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code.

Investments in commodities—structured notes, corporate subsidiary and certain ETFs—Gains from the disposition of commodities, including precious metals, will neither be considered qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the Income Requirement nor qualifying assets for purposes of satisfying the Asset Diversification Test for qualification as a regulated investment company. Also, the IRS has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income for purposes of the Income Requirement. However, in a subsequent revenue ruling, as well as in a number of follow-on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers, the IRS provides that income from certain alternative investments which create commodity exposure, such as certain commodity index-linked or structured notes or a corporate subsidiary that invests in commodities, may be considered qualifying income under the Code. However, in September 2016, the IRS announced that it will no longer issue private letter rulings on questions relating to the treatment of a corporation as a RIC that require a determination of whether a financial instrument or position, such as a commodity-linked or structured note, is a security under section 2(a)(36) of the Act. (A financial instrument or position that constitutes a security under section 2(a)(36) of the Act generates qualifying income for a corporation taxed as a regulated investment company.) The IRS's announcement caused it to revoke the portion of any rulings relating to a mutual fund's investment in commodity-linked notes that required such a determination, some of which have been revoked prospectively as of a date agreed upon with the IRS. In addition, a fund may gain exposure to commodities through investment in QPTPs, such as an ETF that is classified as a partnership and which invests in commodities. Accordingly, the extent to which a fund invests in commodities or commodity-linked derivatives may be limited by the Income Requirement and the Asset Diversification Test, which the fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a regulated investment company. A fund also may be limited in its ability to sell its investments in commodities and commodity-linked derivatives, or be forced to sell other investments to generate income due to the Income Requirement. In lieu of potential disqualification, a fund is permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy the Asset Diversification Test or Income Requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Backup Withholding. By law, a Fund may be required to withhold a portion of your taxable dividends and sales proceeds unless you:

- provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number,
- certify that this number is correct,
- certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, and
- certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

A Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 28% of any distributions or proceeds paid. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding and

information reporting. The special U.S. tax certification requirements applicable to non-U.S. investors to avoid backup withholding are described under the “Non-U.S. Investors” heading below.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors (shareholders who, as to the United States, are nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates, foreign corporations, or foreign partnerships) may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors about the applicability of U.S. tax withholding and the use of the appropriate forms to certify their status.

In General. The United States imposes a flat 30% withholding tax (or a withholding tax at a lower treaty rate) on U.S. source dividends, including on income dividends paid to you by a Fund subject to certain exemptions described below. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any dividends and distributions of income and capital gains, including the proceeds from the sale of your Fund shares, will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Capital Gain Dividends. In general, capital gain dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as paid from its net long-term capital gains, other than long-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you are a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year.

Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends and Interest-Related Dividends. Generally, short-term capital gain dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as paid from its net short-term capital gains, other than short-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you were a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year.

Dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as interest-related dividends and paid from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources are not subject to U.S. withholding tax. “Qualified interest income” includes, in general, U.S. source (1) bank deposit interest, (2) short-term original discount, (3) interest (including original issue discount, market discount, or acquisition discount) on an obligation that is in registered form, unless it is earned on an obligation issued by a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is a 10-percent shareholder or is contingent interest, and (4) any interest-related dividend from another regulated investment company.

A Fund reserves the right to not report amounts of short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends. Additionally, a Fund’s reporting of short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends may not be passed through to shareholders by intermediaries who have assumed tax reporting responsibilities for this income in managed or omnibus accounts due to systems limitations or operational constraints.

Net Investment Income from Dividends on Stock and Foreign Source Interest Income Continue to be Subject to Withholding Tax; Foreign Tax Credits. Ordinary dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. investors on the income earned on portfolio investments in: (i) the stock of domestic and foreign corporations and (ii) the debt of foreign issuers continue to be subject to U.S. withholding tax. Foreign shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% on the income resulting from an election to pass-through foreign tax credits to shareholders, but may not be able to claim a credit or deduction with respect to the withholding tax for the foreign tax treated as having been paid by them.

Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business. If the income from a Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations and require the filing of a nonresident U.S. income tax return.

Investment in U.S. Real Property. The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (“FIRPTA”) makes non-U.S. persons subject to U.S. tax on disposition of a U.S. real property interest (“USRPI”) as if he or she were a U.S. person. Such gain is sometimes referred to as FIRPTA gain. A Fund may invest in equity securities of corporations that invest in USRPI, including U.S. REITs, which may trigger FIRPTA gain to the Fund’s non-U.S. shareholders.

- The Code provides a look-through rule for distributions of FIRPTA gain when a RIC is classified as a qualified investment entity. A RIC will be classified as a qualified investment entity if, in general, 50% or more of the RIC’s assets consist of interests in U.S. REITs and other U.S. real property holding corporations (“USRPHC”). If a RIC is a qualified investment entity and the non-U.S. shareholder owns more than 5% of a class of Fund shares at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the FIRPTA distribution, the FIRPTA distribution to the non-U.S. shareholder is treated as gain from the disposition of a USRPI, causing the distribution to be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 35% (unless reduced by future regulations), and requiring the non-U.S. shareholder to file a nonresident U.S. income tax return.
- In addition, even if the non-U.S. shareholder does not own more than 5% of a class of Fund shares, but the Fund is a qualified investment entity, the FIRPTA distribution will be taxable as ordinary dividends (rather than as a capital gain or short-term capital gain dividend) subject to withholding at 30% or lower treaty rate.

Because each Fund expects to invest less than 50% of its assets at all times, directly or indirectly in U.S. real property interests, the Funds expect that neither gain on the sale or redemption of Fund shares nor Fund dividends and distributions would be subject to FIRPTA reporting and tax withholding.

U.S. Estate Tax. Transfers by gift of shares of a Fund by a foreign shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax. An individual who, at the time of death, is a non-U.S. shareholder will nevertheless be subject to U.S. federal estate tax with respect to Fund shares at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens and residents, unless a treaty exemption applies. If a treaty exemption is available, a decedent’s estate may nonetheless need to file a U.S. estate tax return to claim the exemption in order to obtain a U.S. federal transfer certificate. The transfer certificate will identify the property (i.e., Fund shares) as to which the U.S. federal estate tax lien has been released. In the absence of a treaty, there is a \$13,000 statutory estate tax credit (equivalent to U.S. situs assets with a value of \$60,000). For estates with U.S. situs assets of not more than \$60,000, a Fund may accept, in lieu of a transfer certificate, an affidavit from an appropriate individual evidencing that decedent’s U.S. situs assets are below this threshold amount.

U.S. Tax Certification Rules. Special U.S. tax certification requirements may apply to non-U.S. shareholders both to avoid U.S. backup withholding imposed at a rate of 28% and to obtain the benefits of any treaty between the United States and the shareholder’s country of residence. In general, if you are a non-U.S. shareholder, you must provide a Form W-8 BEN (or other applicable Form W-8) to establish that you are not a U.S. person, to claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income and, if applicable, to claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty. A Form W-8 BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period beginning on the date signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year unless an earlier change of circumstances makes the information on the form incorrect. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding.

The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund, including the applicability of foreign tax.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”). Under FATCA, a Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on the following payments or distributions made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions (“FFI”) or nonfinancial foreign entities (“NFFE”): (a) income dividends and (b) after December 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares. The FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, if it reports certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reporting information relating to them. The U.S. Treasury has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (“IGA”) with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with a number of other foreign countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA; an entity in one of those countries may be required to comply with the terms of an IGA instead of U.S. Treasury regulations.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding if it is deemed compliant or by becoming a “participating FFI,” which requires the FFI to enter into a U.S. tax compliance agreement with the IRS under section 1471(b) of the Code (“FFI agreement”) under which it agrees to verify, report and disclose certain of its U.S. accountholders and meet certain other specified requirements. The FFI will either report the specified information about the U.S. accounts to the IRS, or, to the government of the FFI’s country of residence (pursuant to the terms and conditions of applicable law and an applicable IGA entered into between the U.S. and the FFI’s country of residence), which will, in turn, report the specified information to the IRS. An FFI that is resident in a country that has entered into an IGA with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the FFI shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

An NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from a Fund can avoid the FATCA withholding tax generally by certifying that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or by providing the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner. The NFFE will report the information to a Fund or other applicable withholding agent, which will, in turn, report the information to the IRS.

Such foreign shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by U.S. Treasury regulations, IGAs and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity’s status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in a Fund. The requirements imposed by FATCA are different from and in addition to, the U.S. tax certification rules to avoid backup withholding described above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these requirements to their own situation.

Effect of Future Legislation; Local Tax Considerations. The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. Future legislative or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income, qualified dividend income and capital gain dividends may differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder’s particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of these and other state and local tax rules affecting investment in a Fund.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

To obtain the Funds' most current performance information, please visit www.quakerfunds.com. Performance quotations represent the Funds' past performance and should not be considered as representative of future results. The Funds will calculate their performance in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations under the 1940 Act, or any other applicable U.S. securities law, as they may be revised from time to time by the SEC.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust that was organized under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on October 24, 1990, and operates as an open-end investment management company. The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to divide Trust shares into various series, each of which relates to a separate portfolio of investments. The Trust presently has five (5) series portfolios, each of which offers one or more classes of shares. Each of the Funds is diversified, within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Declaration of Trust currently provides for the issuance of an unlimited number of series and classes of shares.

Each share outstanding is entitled to share equally in dividends and other distributions and in the net assets of the respective class of the respective series on liquidation. Shares are fully paid and non-assessable when issued, freely transferable, have no pre-emptive or subscription rights, and are redeemable and subject to redemption under certain conditions described above. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Therefore, the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate number of shares of all series of the Trust may elect all the Trustees. The Funds do not generally issue certificates for shares purchased.

Each share outstanding entitles the holder to one vote. If a Fund is separately affected by a matter requiring a vote, the shareholders of each such Fund shall vote separately. The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders, although special meetings will be held for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental policies, or approving an investment advisory agreement. The Board of Trustees shall promptly call a meeting for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees when requested in writing to do so by the record holders of at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The term of office of each Trustee is of unlimited duration. The holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust may remove a Trustee from that position either by declaration in writing filed with the Administrator or by votes cast in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose. Shareholders will be assisted in communicating with other shareholders in connection with removing a Trustee as if Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act were applicable.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees of the Trust will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of a business trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the trust. The Declaration of Trust, therefore, contains provisions, which are intended to mitigate such liability.

Other Expenses. Each Fund is responsible for the payment of its expenses. These include, for example, the fees payable to an Adviser, or expenses otherwise incurred in connection with the management of the investment of the Funds' assets, the fees and expenses of the Custodian, the fees and expenses of the Administrator, the fees and expenses of Trustees, outside auditing and legal expenses, all taxes and corporate fees payable by the Fund, SEC fees, state securities qualification fees, costs of preparing and printing prospectuses for regulatory purposes and for distribution to shareholders, costs of shareholder reports and shareholder meetings, and any extraordinary expenses. Each Fund also pays for brokerage commissions and transfer taxes (if any) in connection with the

purchase and sale of portfolio securities. Expenses attributable to a particular series of the Trust will be charged to that series, and expenses not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series will be allocated by or under procedures approved by the Board of Trustees among one or more series in such a manner, as it deems fair and equitable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of each Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and the reports of the Funds' are included in the 2017 Annual Reports to Shareholders and are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

EXHIBITS 2017 Annual Reports to Shareholders are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

**EXHIBITS TO
QUAKER INVESTMENT TRUST STATEMENT
OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**Community Capital Management
Proxy Voting Policies**

The Board of Trustees has delegated the responsibility for voting proxies relating to the Fund's portfolio securities to Community Capital Management, Inc. (the "Advisor"). The Advisor's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Policies") require that the Advisor vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Trust and its shareholders. The Advisor maintains records with respect to proxy voting as is required by applicable law. Proxy voting authority rests with the portfolio manager (the "Proxy Administrator").

The Advisor may be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. If the Advisor determines that there is any possibility that the vote may involve a material conflict of interest, the Proxy Administrator shall consult with the President of the Advisor who may then, among other things, (i) hire an independent third party (or request a disinterested trustee of the Trust when voting securities held by the Trust) to make the voting recommendation to the Advisor or (ii) suggest that the client engage another party to determine how the proxies should be voted. In all such cases, the Advisor will take steps designed to ensure that the decision to vote the proxies was based on the client's best interest and was not a product of the conflict.

The Policies include voting guidelines for matters relating to, among other things, the election of directors, approval of independent auditors, executive compensation, corporate structure and anti-takeover defenses. The Advisor votes all proxies received consistent with the promotion of long-term, sustainable growth of investments by encouraging sound and sustainable corporate governance.

The Fund's complete proxy voting record, if any, for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, 2017 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-202-3573 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CAMELOT FUNDS, LLC
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
(Adopted November 10, 2010)

Pursuant to the recent adoption by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) of Rule 206(4)-6 (17 CFR 275.206(4)-6) and amendments to Rule 204-2 (17 CFR 275.204-2) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Act”), it is a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice or course of business, within the meaning of Section 206(4) of the Act, for an investment adviser to exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, unless (i) the adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interests of its clients, (ii) the adviser describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients and provides copies on request, and (iii) the adviser discloses to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

In order to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act, Camelot Portfolios, LLC (hereinafter “we” or “our”) has adopted the following policies and procedures for proxy voting with regard to companies in investment portfolios of our clients.

KEY OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of these policies and procedures recognize that a company’s management is entrusted with the day-to-day operations and longer term strategic planning of the company, subject to the oversight of the company’s board of directors. While “ordinary business matters” are primarily the responsibility of management and should be approved solely by the corporation’s board of directors, these objectives also recognize that the company’s shareholders must have final say over how management and directors are performing, and how shareholders’ rights and ownership interests are handled, especially when matters could have substantial economic implications to the shareholders.

Therefore, we will pay particular attention to the following matters in exercising our proxy voting responsibilities as a fiduciary for our clients:

Accountability. Each company should have effective means in place to hold those entrusted with running a company’s business accountable for their actions. Management of a company should be accountable to its board of directors and the board should be accountable to shareholders.

Alignment of Management and Shareholder Interests. Each company should endeavor to align the interests of management and the board of directors with the interests of the company’s shareholders. For example, we generally believe that compensation should be designed to reward management for doing a good job of creating value for the shareholders of the company.

Transparency. Promotion of timely disclosure of important information about a company’s business operations and financial performance enables investors to evaluate the performance of a company and to make informed decisions about the purchase and sale of a company’s securities.

DECISION METHODS

No set of proxy voting guidelines can anticipate all situations that may arise. In special cases, we may seek insight from our managers and analysts on how a particular proxy proposal may impact the financial prospects of a company, and vote accordingly.

We believe that we invest in companies with strong management. Therefore we will tend to vote proxies consistent with management’s recommendations. However, we will vote contrary to management’s recommendations if we believe those recommendations are not consistent with increasing shareholder value.

SUMMARY OF PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

Election of the Board of Directors

We believe that good corporate governance generally starts with a board composed primarily of independent directors, unfettered by significant ties to management, all of whose members are elected annually. We also believe that turnover in board composition promotes independent board action, fresh approaches to governance, and generally has a positive impact on shareholder value. We will generally vote in favor of non-incumbent independent directors.

The election of a company's board of directors is one of the most fundamental rights held by shareholders. Because a classified board structure prevents shareholders from electing a full slate of directors annually, we will generally support efforts to declassify boards or other measures that permit shareholders to remove a majority of directors at any time, and will generally oppose efforts to adopt classified board structures.

Approval of Independent Auditors

We believe that the relationship between a company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit engagement, although it may include certain closely related activities that do not raise an appearance of impaired independence.

We will evaluate on a case-by-case basis instances in which the audit firm has a substantial non-audit relationship with a company to determine whether we believe independence has been, or could be, compromised.

Equity-based compensation plans

We believe that appropriately designed equity-based compensation plans, approved by shareholders, can be an effective way to align the interests of shareholders and the interests of directors, management, and employees by providing incentives to increase shareholder value. Conversely, we are opposed to plans that substantially dilute ownership interests in the company, provide participants with excessive awards, or have inherently objectionable structural features.

We will generally support measures intended to increase stock ownership by executives and the use of employee stock purchase plans to increase company stock ownership by employees. These may include:

1. Requiring senior executives to hold stock in a company.
2. Requiring stock acquired through option exercise to be held for a certain period of time.

These are guidelines, and we consider other factors, such as the nature of the industry and size of the company, when assessing a plan's impact on ownership interests.

Corporate Structure

We view the exercise of shareholders' rights, including the rights to act by written consent, to call special meetings and to remove directors, to be fundamental to good corporate governance.

Because classes of common stock with unequal voting rights limit the rights of certain shareholders, we generally believe that shareholders should have voting power equal to their equity interest in the company and should be able to approve or reject changes to a company's by-laws by a simple majority vote.

We will generally support the ability of shareholders to cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

Shareholder Rights Plans

While we recognize that there are arguments both in favor of and against shareholder rights plans, also known as poison pills, such measures may tend to entrench current management, which we generally consider to

have a negative impact on shareholder value. Therefore, while we will evaluate such plans on a case by case basis, we will generally oppose such plans.

CLIENT INFORMATION

A copy of these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is available to our clients, without charge, upon request, by calling 855-226-3863. We will send a copy of these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures within three business days of receipt of a request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

In addition, we will provide each client, without charge, upon request, information regarding the proxy votes cast by us with regard to the client's securities.