



ARROWSHARES

EXCHANGE TRADED SOLUTIONS

Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF Ticker: GYLD

Supplement dated October 4, 2016 to the Statement of Additional Information dated June 1, 2016

The reference to Patrick Bassett, Chief Compliance Officer, in the table titled "Interested Trustees and Officers" in the Statement of Additional Information is replaced with the following:

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years and Current Directorships	Number of Funds in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
Chris Lewis Year of Birth: 1970	Chief Compliance Officer	1 year term (since September 2016)	Of Counsel, Paxton Law Group (2014-2015), General Counsel and CCO, Eaglewood Capital Management (2013-2014), General Counsel and Director, Alaric Compliance Services (2009-2013)	N/A	N/A

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You should read this Supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated June 1, 2016 for the Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF. These documents provide information that you should know about each Fund before investing and have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These documents are available upon request and without charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-277-6933.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.



ARROWSHARES

EXCHANGE TRADED SOLUTIONS

Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF **Ticker: GYLD**

(a series of Arrow ETF Trust)

Supplement dated July 1, 2016 **to the Statement of Additional Information dated June 1, 2016**

Effective as of July 1, 2016, Charles A. Barragato has resigned as a trustee of Arrow ETF Trust. All references to Mr. Barragato in the Statement of Additional Information are hereby deleted.

* * * * *

You should read this Supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated June 1, 2016. These documents provide information that you should know about the Fund before investing and have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These documents are available upon request and without charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-277-6933.

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Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF

GYLD

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dated June 1, 2016

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated June 1, 2016 for Arrow ETF Trust (the "Trust") relating to the series of the Trust listed below (the "Fund"), as it may be revised from time to time.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Principal U.S. Listing Exchange</u>	<u>Ticker</u>
Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GYLD

The audited financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016 are incorporated in this SAI by reference to the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders (File No. 811-22624) (the "Annual Report"). Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. Copies of the Prospectus and the Annual Report may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust's Distributor, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, 17605 Wright Street, Omaha, NE 68130-2095, or by calling toll free 1-877-277-6933.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUND

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 29, 2011 and is authorized to have multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Trust currently consists of, and this SAI relates to, one portfolio, the Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF (the "Fund"). The shares of the Fund are referred to as "Shares" in this SAI.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek investment results that generally correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the Dow Jones Global Composite Yield Index (the "Underlying Index"). The Fund is managed by Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Advisor").

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at net asset value ("NAV") only in aggregations of 75,000 Shares (each a "Creation Unit"). The Fund will issue and redeem Creation Units principally in exchange for a basket of securities included in the Underlying Index (the "Deposit Securities"), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (the "Cash Component"), plus a transaction fee. The Fund is listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange"). Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at, or above NAV. In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, a share split, reverse split or similar event, the Trust may revise the number of Shares in a Creation Unit.

The Fund reserves the right to offer creations and redemptions of Shares for cash. In addition, Shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash equal to up to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. In each instance of such cash creations or redemptions, transaction fees may be imposed and may be higher than the transaction fees associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. See PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS below.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading and trade throughout the day on NYSE Arca.

In order to provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, NYSE Arca or a market data vendor will disseminate every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or other widely disseminated means an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for the Fund as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Trust is not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities that comprise the Underlying Index. The Fund operates as an index fund and will not be actively managed. The Fund will seek to utilize a "replication" methodology in seeking to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will seek to hold the securities in the Underlying Index in the weights that they appear in the Underlying Index; however, the Fund may use a "sampling" methodology – in seeking to achieve its investment objective including when securities in the Underlying Index are unavailable or trading in round lots that are too large to include in the Deposit Securities or until the Fund achieves scale. Sampling involves using a quantitative analysis to select securities that in the aggregate have investment characteristics resembling the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has adopted certain investment restrictions as fundamental policies which cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. As defined in the 1940 Act, the vote of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities means the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the voting securities of the series present at a duly called meeting of shareholders, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the series. (All policies of the Fund not specifically identified in this SAI or the Prospectus as fundamental may be changed without a vote of the shareholders of the Fund, upon approval of a majority of the Trustees.) For purposes of the following limitations, all percentage limitations apply immediately after a purchase or initial investment.

1. The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

2. The Fund may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
3. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies, or to the extent otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
4. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. This policy shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing real estate related investments, including real estate investment trusts.
5. The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, contracts relating to commodities or options on contracts relating to commodities except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. This policy shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling foreign currency or purchasing, selling or entering into futures contracts, options, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and other financial instruments as currently exist or may in the future be developed.
6. The Fund may not make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
7. The Fund will not concentrate (i.e., hold more than 25% of its assets in the stocks of a single industry or group of industries) its investments in issuers of one or more particular industries, except that the Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that its Underlying Index concentrates in the stocks of such particular industry or industries.

If a percentage limitation is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the value of the Fund's investments will not constitute a violation of such limitation. Thus, the Fund may continue to hold a security even though it causes the Fund to exceed a percentage limitation because of fluctuation in the value of the Fund's assets, except that any borrowing by the Fund that exceeds the fundamental investment limitations stated above must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the 1940 Act or the relevant rules, regulations or interpretations thereunder.

The Fund is "diversified" as defined in the 1940 Act. This means that at least 75% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), government securities, securities of other investment companies, and securities of other issuers, which for purposes of this calculation, are limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the Fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. The Fund may not change from "diversified" to "non-diversified" without the approval of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined above).

For purposes of the limitation on industry concentration, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and tax-free securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions (and repurchase agreements collateralized by government securities) are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. The Fund uses proprietary Dow Jones classifications to measure concentration.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

A discussion of the Fund's investment policies and the risks associated with an investment in the Fund is contained in the Prospectus under Fund Summary—Principal Investment Strategies, Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks and Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Risks. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, these sections of the Prospectus.

Security Ratings

Rated Securities. The Fund's investments in certain equity securities, such as preferred securities and convertible securities, and in debt securities are subject to the credit risk relating to the financial condition of the issuers of the securities that the Fund holds. The Fund may invest in convertible and other debt securities that are investment or non-investment grade. Investment grade means rated in the top four long-term rating categories, or unrated and determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. The Fund may also purchase unrated securities if, at the time of purchase, the Advisor believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S & P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and other organizations provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Fund may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Because a ratings downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss. To the extent that a rating changes as a result of changes in an organization or its rating systems, the Advisor may attempt to substitute comparable ratings or to use such information to determine whether the Fund should continue to hold the obligation. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. The rating of an issuer is a view of potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

Unrated Securities. The Fund may also invest in unrated debt and similar securities. Unrated debt, while not necessarily lower in quality than rated securities, may not be as actively traded as rated securities. Because of the size and perceived demand for the issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of getting a rating for their bonds. The creditworthiness of the issuer, as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the security, will be analyzed to determine whether to purchase unrated bonds.

Equity Securities

Equity securities in which the Fund invests include common stocks, preferred stocks and securities convertible into common stocks, such as convertible bonds, warrants, rights and options. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and general market and economic conditions. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be significant.

Common and Preferred Stock

Common stock represents an equity (ownership) interest in a company, and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price.

Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated, although preferred stock is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights and its market value may change based on changes in interest rates.

The Fund may also purchase trust preferred securities, also known as "trust preferreds", which are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. An issuer creates trust preferred securities by creating a trust and issuing debt to the trust. The trust in turn issues trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are hybrid securities with characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock. Such characteristics include long maturities (typically 30 years or more), early redemption by the issuer, periodic fixed or variable interest payments, and maturities at face value. In addition, trust preferred securities issued by bank holding company may allow deferral of interest payments for up to 5 years. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust, and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, common stocks have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than preferred stocks, fixed-income securities and money market investments. The market value of all securities, including common and preferred stocks, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measures of a company's worth.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include debt securities, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a given amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer during a specified period and at a specified price in the future. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest on debt or the dividend on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable

nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (1) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (2) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stocks since they have fixed income characteristics; and (3) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Investment in convertible securities sometimes entails less risk than an investment in the issuer's common stock. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalization companies whose stock price may be volatile. Therefore, the price of a convertible security may reflect variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that nonconvertible debt does not. The extent to which such risk may be reduced, however, depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed-income security, which may not be present in some cases. Convertible securities are subject to special risks, including the risk of default in interest or principal payments, which could result in a loss of income to the Fund, or a decline in the market value of the securities.

Warrants

Warrants are options to purchase common stock at a specific price (usually at a premium above the market value of the optioned common stock at issuance) valid for a specific period of time. Warrants may have a life ranging from less than one year to twenty years, or they may be perpetual. However, most warrants have expiration dates after which they are worthless. In addition, a warrant is worthless if the market price of the common stock does not exceed the warrant's exercise price during the life of the warrant. Warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The percentage increase or decrease in the market price of the warrant may tend to be greater than the percentage increase or decrease in the market price of the optioned common stock.

Foreign Securities

The Fund may invest in foreign securities. Foreign security investment involves special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that a Fund will lose money, as described in the Prospectus. These risks are higher for emerging markets investments, which can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties, and may have significantly less liquidity, than developed markets. In particular, the Fund is subject to the risk that because there are generally fewer investors on foreign exchanges and a smaller number of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities, or increase or decrease exposures to securities, on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the U.S.

Foreign Economy Risk

The economies of certain foreign markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. with respect to such issues as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments positions. Certain foreign economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, the governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities, or transfer the Fund's assets back into the U.S., or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations. Other foreign market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. or other foreign countries. Foreign corporate governance may not be as robust as in the U.S. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could affect security prices.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk

Securities in which the Fund invests may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of these securities. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign

currency, an investment in a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Similarly when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, an investment in a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk is generally known as “currency risk” which is the possibility that a stronger U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors investing overseas. Foreign currencies also involve the risk that they will be devalued or replaced, adversely affecting the Fund’s investments.

Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards. Many foreign governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to a lesser extent than the U.S. government. Some countries may not have laws to protect investors the way that the U.S. securities laws do. Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder to assess a company’s financial condition.

Certain Risks of Holding Fund Assets Outside the U.S. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests are generally held outside the U.S. in foreign banks and securities depositories. The Fund’s custodian is the Fund’s “foreign custody manager” as provided in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act. The “foreign custody manager” is responsible for determining that the Fund’s directly-held foreign assets will be subject to reasonable care, based on standards applicable to custodians in relevant foreign markets. However, certain foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. They may also have operations subject to limited or no regulatory oversight. Also, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund’s ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository or issuer of a security or an agent of any of the foregoing goes bankrupt. In addition, it likely will be more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than it is in the U.S. market due to higher brokerage, transaction, custody and/or other costs. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments.

Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the U.S. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically involved with the settlement of U.S. investments. Communications between the U.S. and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates. Settlements in certain foreign countries at times have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. The problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, the Fund may miss investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, directly or indirectly, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred.

In addition, dividends payable on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thereby reducing the income available for distribution to shareholders. Some foreign brokerage commissions and custody fees are higher than those in the United States.

Emerging Markets

If the Fund invests in emerging markets, markets that can have more risk than investing in developed foreign markets, an investment in the Fund may have the following additional risks:

- Information about the companies in these countries is not always readily available;
- Stocks of companies traded in these countries may be less liquid and the prices of these stocks may be more volatile than the prices of the stocks in more established markets;
- Greater political and economic uncertainties exist in emerging markets than in developed foreign markets;
- The securities markets and legal systems in emerging markets may not be well developed and may not provide the protections and advantages of the markets and systems available in more developed countries;
- Very high inflation rates may exist in emerging markets and could negatively impact a country’s economy and securities markets;
- Emerging markets may impose restrictions on the Fund’s ability to repatriate investment income or capital and thus, may adversely affect the operations of the Fund;
- Certain emerging markets impose constraints on currency exchange and some currencies in emerging may have been devalued significantly against the U.S. dollar;
- Governments of some emerging markets exercise substantial influence over the private sector and may own or control many companies. As such, governmental actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in emerging markets, which, in turn, could affect the value of the Fund’s investments; and
- Emerging markets may be subject to less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies.

For these and other reasons, the prices of securities in emerging markets can fluctuate more significantly than the prices of securities of companies in developed countries. The less developed the country, the greater effect these risks may have on an investment in the Fund. As a result, an investment in the Fund may exhibit a higher degree of volatility than either the general domestic securities market or the securities markets of developed foreign countries.

Depositary Receipts

To the extent the Fund invests in stocks of foreign corporations, the Fund's investment in such stocks may also be in the form of Depositary Receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") are receipts issued throughout the world that evidence a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the United States and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world. Depositary Receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities.

The Fund will not invest in any unlisted Depositary Receipts or any Depositary Receipt that the Advisor deems to be illiquid or for which pricing information is not readily available. In addition, the Fund will generally invest in sponsored Depositary Receipts, but may invest in unsponsored Depositary Receipts from time to time. The issuers of unsponsored Depositary Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. The use of Depositary Receipts may increase tracking error relative to the Underlying Index.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

The Fund may purchase interests in REITs. A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders if, among other things, it distributes substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gain) for each taxable year.

Investment in REITs may be the most practical available means for the Fund to invest in the real estate industry. As a shareholder in a REIT, the Fund would bear its ratable share of the REIT's expenses, including its advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment advisory fees and other expenses, as a result of which the Fund and its shareholders in effect would be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in REITs. A REIT may focus on particular projects, such as apartment complexes, or geographic regions, such as the southeastern United States, or both.

REITs generally can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs generally invest a majority of their assets in income-producing real estate properties to generate cash flow from rental income and gradual asset appreciation. The income-producing real estate properties in which equity REITs invest typically include properties such as office, retail, industrial, hotel and apartment buildings, self-storage, specialty and diversified and healthcare facilities. Equity REITs can 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 their income primarily from interest payments on the mortgages. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs.

Because REITs have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, REIT shareholders, including the Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses in addition to the expenses of the Fund. However, such expenses are not considered to be Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and, therefore, are not reflected as such in the Fund's fee table.

REITs can be listed and traded on national securities exchanges or can be traded privately between individual owners. The Fund will generally invest only in publicly traded REITs.

The Fund conceivably could own real estate directly as a result of a default on the securities it owns. Therefore, the Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including difficulties in valuing and trading real estate, declines in the values of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, adverse changes in the climate for real estate, environmental liability risks, increases in property taxes and operated expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants and increases in interest rates.

In addition to the risks described above, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs depend upon management skill, are not diversified and therefore are subject to the risk of financing single or a limited number of projects. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of debt securities held by the Fund. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his/her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs. The Fund also may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Royalty or Income Trusts

A royalty trust (also known as an “income trust”) is an entity that typically owns oil or natural gas wells or the mineral rights of wells and of property, such as mines. Royalty trusts in which the Fund may invest primarily will be organized in Canada. Royalty trusts commonly hold debt or equity securities in, or are entitled to receive royalties from, an underlying active business. The royalty trust structure is typically adopted by businesses that require a limited amount of capital in maintenance and that generate stable cash flows. The value of a royalty trust can rise or fall for the same reasons that affect equity securities or because of changes in interest rates.

An investment in units of a royalty trust is not the equivalent of owning shares in a corporation, as unitholders do not have the statutory rights normally associated with owning shares in a corporation. Investments in royalty trusts will have varying degrees of risk depending on the sector and the underlying assets. They will also be subject to general risks associated with business cycles, commodity prices, interest rates, and other economic factors. Typically, royalty trusts are more volatile than fixed-income securities and preferred shares. The value of royalty trust units may decline significantly if they are unable to meet distribution targets. To the extent that claims against a royalty trust are not satisfied by the trust, investors in the trust (including the Fund if it is an investor in the Trust) could be held responsible for those claims. Certain, but not all, jurisdictions have enacted legislation to protect investors from some of this liability.

On October 31, 2006, the Canadian Minister of Finance announced a Tax Fairness Plan for Canadians. A principal component of the plan involved changing the taxation rules governing income trusts. As a result of this change in taxation rules, Canadian income trusts are now taxed as regular Canadian corporations and are now subject to “double taxation” at both the corporate level and on the income distributed to investors. In response to this change, most Canadian royalty trusts converted to corporations and have reduced their dividends.

Royalty trusts may be subject to certain risks associated with a decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products, which, in turn, could adversely affect income and royalty trust revenues and cash flows. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand include a recession or other adverse economic conditions, an increase in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs, or a shift in consumer demand for such products. A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of royalty trusts. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of royalty trusts because of the increased availability of alternative investments at more competitive yields.

Because royalty trusts have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, royalty trust shareholders, including the Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses in addition to the expenses of the Fund. However, such expenses are not considered to be Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and, therefore, are not reflected as such in the Fund's fee table.

Master Limited Partnerships

Master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) are limited partnerships (or similar entities) in which the ownership units (e.g., limited partnership interests) are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market. Many MLPs operate in the oil and gas related businesses, including energy processing and distribution. Many MLPs are pass-through entities that generally are taxed at the unitholder level and are not subject to federal or state income tax at the entity level; annual income, gains, losses, and deductions of such an MLP pass through directly to its unitholders. Distributions from an MLP may consist in part of a return of capital. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more general partners, and limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of the MLP.

Investing in MLPs involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled

investment vehicles. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with that industry or region. Investments held by MLPs may be relatively illiquid, limiting their ability to vary their portfolios promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies.

The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Although unitholders of an MLP are generally limited in their liability, similar to a corporation's shareholders, creditors typically have the right to seek the return of distributions made to unitholders if the liability in question arose before the distributions were paid. This liability may stay attached to the unitholder even after the units are sold. There are certain risks associated with the Fund's investments in MLPs, which are detailed below in "TAXES."

Investment Companies and Other Pooled Vehicles

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies (including money market funds). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund's investment in investment companies is limited to, subject to certain exceptions, (i) 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any one investment company, (ii) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Fund's total assets of investment companies in the aggregate. The Fund may invest in shares of open-end and closed-end investment companies, including other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and money market funds (including pending investment of cash balances). ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF typically holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs®, streetTRACKS®, DIAMONDS SM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQs SM") iShares® and VIPERs®. The Fund could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market.

The Fund may invest in exchange traded notes ("ETNs"), which are similar to ETFs in that they may be designed to provide returns that track an index; ETNs are different from ETFs, however, in one important respect. They are not secured by an underlying pool of assets, but rather are notes (or debt securities) secured only by the ability of the issuer to pay. As such, their shares are subject to the same risks described for "Corporate Debt Securities" below.

The Fund may invest also in other exchange traded products ("ETPs") that, like an ETF, invest in a pool of assets and are traded on an exchange. ETPs, however, are generally organized as commodity pools registered under the Commodity Exchange Act or as grantor trusts and are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. This is due to the fact that they invest in, for example, commodities or currencies rather than securities.

The Fund, as a shareholder of another investment company, ETF, ETN or ETP, will bear its pro rata portion of the entity's fees and expenses, in addition to its own fees and expenses. In addition, it will be exposed to the investment risks associated with the entity, which generally reflect the risks of the entity's underlying investments.

As a shareholder of an investment company, ETF, ETN or ETP, the Fund must rely on the entity to achieve its investment objective. If it fails to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may likewise fail to achieve its investment objective or otherwise be adversely affected.

Investments in ETFs, ETNs and ETPs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to a Fund and lack of liquidity in an entity could result in its market price being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. In addition, because such entities are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or a premium to their NAV. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Advisor may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Fixed Income Securities

The market value of the fixed income investments in which the Fund may invest will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an

issuer to make payments of interest and principal also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect the Fund's NAV. Additional information regarding fixed income securities is described below:

Duration

Duration is a measure of the expected change in value of a fixed income security for a given change in interest rates. For example, if interest rates changed by one percent, the value of a security having an effective duration of two years generally would vary by two percent. Duration takes the length of the time intervals between the present time and time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled, or in the case of a callable bond, expected to be received, and weighs them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate instruments involve certain obligations that may carry variable or floating rates of interest, and may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature. Such instruments bear interest at rates which are not fixed, but which vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly, or some other reset period, and may have a set floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. A demand instrument with a demand notice exceeding seven days may be considered illiquid if there is no secondary market for such security.

Corporate Debt Securities

The Fund may seek investment in corporate debt securities representative of one or more high yield bond or credit derivative indices, which may change from time to time. Selection will generally be dependent on independent credit analysis or fundamental analysis performed by the Advisor. The Fund may invest in all grades of corporate securities including below investment grade as discussed below. The Fund also may invest in unrated securities.

Corporate debt securities are typically fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities. The primary differences between the different types of corporate debt securities are their maturities and secured or un-secured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types, and maturities, of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment-grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

Non-Investment-Grade Debt Securities

The Fund may invest in non-investment-grade securities. Non-investment-grade securities, also referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds," are debt securities that are rated lower than the four highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (for example, lower than Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or lower than BBB- by Standard & Poor's) or are determined to be of comparable quality by the Fund's Advisor. These securities are generally considered to be, on balance, highly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation and will

generally involve more credit risk than securities in the investment-grade categories. Investment in these securities generally provides greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk.

Some high yield securities are issued by smaller, less-seasoned companies, while others are issued as part of a corporate restructuring, such as an acquisition, merger, or leveraged buyout. Companies that issue high yield securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with investment-grade securities. Some high yield securities were once rated as investment-grade but have been downgraded to junk bond status because of financial difficulties experienced by their issuers.

The market values of high yield securities tend to reflect individual issuer developments to a greater extent than do investment-grade securities, which in general react to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. High yield securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are investment-grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in junk bond prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of high yield securities held by the Fund defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

The secondary market on which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to sell a high yield security or the price at which the Fund could sell a high yield security, and could adversely affect the daily NAV of Fund Shares. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

The Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security if a credit-rating agency downgrades the rating of the security below its rating at the time of purchase.

Sovereign Debt Obligations

Sovereign debt obligations are issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or one of its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or political subdivisions. Investments in sovereign debt obligations involve special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and the Fund's net asset value, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations. In the past, certain non-U.S. markets have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debts.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third-party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

Lending Portfolio Securities

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities (principally to brokers, dealers or other financial institutions) to generate additional income. Such loans are callable at any time and are continuously secured by segregated cash collateral equal to at least 102% of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to the extent of one-third of its total assets. The Fund may loan its securities only to parties that the Advisor has determined are in good standing and when, in the Advisor's judgment, the potential income earned would justify the risks.

The Fund will not have the right to vote securities while they are on loan, but it will recall securities on loan if the Advisor determines

that the shareholder meeting is called for purposes of voting on material events that could have a material impact on the Fund's loaned securities and for which the vote could be material to the Fund. The Fund would receive income in lieu of dividends on loaned securities and may, at the same time, generate income on the loan collateral or on the investment of any cash collateral.

Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, the Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering securities loaned or gaining access to the collateral. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, the Fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if, and to the extent that, the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Securities lending also involves exposure to operational risk (the risk of loss resulting from errors in the settlement and accounting process) and "gap risk" (the risk that the return on cash collateral reinvestments will be less than the fees paid to the borrower).

Any cash received as collateral for loaned securities will be invested, in accordance with the Fund's investment guidelines, in an affiliated money market fund. Investing this cash subjects that investment to market appreciation or depreciation. For purposes of determining whether the Fund is complying with its investment policies, strategies and restrictions, the Fund will consider the loaned securities as assets of the Fund, but will not consider any collateral received as a Fund asset. The Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements, which are agreements pursuant to which the Fund acquires securities from a third party with the understanding that the seller will repurchase them at a fixed price on an agreed date. These agreements may be made with respect to any of the portfolio securities in which the Fund is authorized to invest. Repurchase agreements may be characterized as loans secured by the underlying securities. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with (i) member banks of the Federal Reserve System having total assets in excess of \$500 million and (ii) securities dealers ("Qualified Institutions"). The Advisor will monitor the continued creditworthiness of Qualified Institutions.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities under a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. Finally, the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities. To minimize this risk, the custodian will hold the securities underlying the repurchase agreement at all times in an amount at least equal to the repurchase price, including accrued interest. If the seller fails to repurchase the securities, the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price.

The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest. The collateral is marked-to-market daily.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment and have the characteristics of borrowing. The securities purchased with the funds obtained from the agreement and securities collateralizing the agreement will have maturity dates no later than the repayment date.

Generally, the effect of such transactions is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while in many cases the Fund is able to keep some of the interest income associated with those securities. Such transactions are only advantageous if the Fund has an opportunity to earn a greater rate of return on the cash derived from these transactions than the interest cost of obtaining the same amount of cash. Opportunities to realize earnings from the use of the proceeds equal to or greater than the interest required to be paid may not always be available and the Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when the Advisor believes it will be advantageous to the Fund. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may exaggerate any interim increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's assets. The custodian bank will maintain a separate account for the Fund with securities having a value equal to or greater than such commitments. Under the 1940 Act, reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may purchase illiquid securities, including securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered ("restricted securities") under the Securities Act, but which can be sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the

Securities Act. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of the Fund's net assets in illiquid securities. The term "illiquid securities" for this purpose means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities. Under the current guidelines of the staff of the SEC, illiquid securities also are considered to include, among other securities, purchased OTC options, certain cover for OTC options, repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, and certain securities whose disposition is restricted under the Federal securities laws. The Fund may not be able to sell illiquid securities when the Advisor considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such securities at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid securities also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities that are not illiquid. Illiquid securities also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities, and investments in illiquid securities may have an adverse impact on NAV.

Institutional markets for restricted securities have developed as a result of the promulgation of Rule 144A under the Securities Act, which provides a safe harbor from Securities Act registration requirements for qualifying sales to institutional investors. When Rule 144A restricted securities present an attractive investment opportunity and otherwise meet selection criteria, the Fund may make such investments. Whether or not such securities are illiquid depends on the market that exists for the particular security. The staff of the SEC has taken the position that the liquidity of Rule 144A restricted securities is a question of fact for a board of trustees to determine, such determination to be based on a consideration of the readily-available trading markets and the review of any contractual restrictions. The staff also has acknowledged that, while a board of trustees retains ultimate responsibility, trustees may delegate this function to an investment adviser. The Board of Trustees has delegated this responsibility for determining the liquidity of Rule 144A restricted securities which may be invested in by the Fund to the Advisor. It is not possible to predict with assurance exactly how the market for Rule 144A restricted securities or any other security will develop. A security which when purchased enjoyed a fair degree of marketability may subsequently become illiquid and, accordingly, a security which was deemed to be liquid at the time of acquisition may subsequently become illiquid. In such event, appropriate remedies will be considered to minimize the effect on the Fund's liquidity.

Borrowing

The Fund may borrow money from a bank or another person to the extent permitted under the Investment Restrictions. Such borrowings may be utilized (i) for temporary or emergency purposes; (ii) in anticipation of or in response to adverse market conditions; or, (iii) for cash management purposes. Borrowed money will cost the Fund interest expense and/or other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. To the extent that the Fund has outstanding borrowings, it will be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities. All borrowings are limited to an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation even if it is not advantageous to sell securities at that time.

If there are unusually heavy redemptions, the Fund may have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so. Selling Fund securities under these circumstances may result in a lower net asset value per share. The Advisor believes that, in the event of abnormally heavy redemption requests, the Fund's borrowing ability would help to mitigate any such effects and could make the forced sale of its portfolio securities less likely.

Options

The Fund may enter into options contracts. These options contracts will be used to simulate full investment in the Underlying Index to facilitate trading or to reduce transaction costs. The Fund will not use options for speculative purposes.

A call option gives a holder the right to purchase a specific security or an index at a specified price ("exercise price") within a specified period of time. A put option gives a holder the right to sell a specific security or an index at a specified price within a specified period of time. The initial purchaser of a call option pays the "writer," i.e., the party selling the option, a premium which is paid at the time of purchase and is retained by the writer whether or not such option is exercised. The Fund may purchase put options to hedge its portfolio against the risk of a decline in the market value of securities held and may purchase call options to hedge against an increase in the price of securities it is committed to purchase. The Fund may write put and call options along with a long position in options to increase its ability to hedge against a change in the market value of the securities it holds or is committed to purchase.

The Fund may purchase and sell derivative instruments only to the extent that such activities are consistent with the requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") thereunder. Under CFTC rules, a registered investment company that conducts more than a minimal amount of trading in futures, commodity options, swaps and other commodity interests is a commodity pool and its adviser must register as a commodity pool operator ("CPO"). The Fund is a "commodity pool" under the CEA and the Advisor is a "commodity pool operator" registered with the CFTC,

and is a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”). As a registered commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund, the Adviser must comply with various regulatory requirements under the CEA, and the rules and regulations of the CFTC and the NFA, including investor protection requirements, antifraud prohibitions, disclosure requirements, and reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The Adviser is also subject to periodic inspections and audits by the CFTC and NFA.

Swap Agreements

The Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to the other party (the “Counterparty”) based on the change in market value or level of a specified rate, index or asset. In return, the Counterparty agrees to make periodic payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified rate, index or asset. Swap agreements usually will be done on a net basis, the Fund receiving or paying only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust’s custodian bank.

The risk of loss with respect to swaps generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. Swap agreements are subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will default on its obligations. If such a default were to occur, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws that could affect the Fund’s rights as a creditor (e.g., the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it contractually is entitled to receive).

In a total return swap transaction, one party agrees to pay the other party an amount equal to the total return on a defined underlying asset or a non-asset reference during a specified period of time. The underlying asset might be a security or basket of securities, and the non-asset reference could be a securities index. In return, the other party would make periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or on the total return from a different underlying asset or non-asset reference. The payments of the two parties could be made on a net basis.

Total return swaps could result in losses to the Fund if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses. The Fund may lose money in a total return swap if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Fund will earmark or segregate assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the swaps of which it is the seller, marked-to-market on a daily basis.

Currency Transactions

The Fund may enter into foreign currency forward contracts to facilitate local securities settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with distributions to shareholders. The Fund does not expect to engage in currency transactions for the purpose of hedging against declines in the value of the Fund’s assets that are denominated in one or more foreign currencies. The Fund may invest in various types of currency contracts to hedge against changes in the value of the U.S. dollar against specified non-U.S. currencies.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts

A forward foreign currency exchange contract (“forward contract”) involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no margin deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

A non-deliverable forward contract is a forward contract where there is no physical settlement of two currencies at maturity. Non-deliverable forward contracts are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make a payment to the other party (the “Counterparty”) based on the change in market value or level of a specified currency. In return, the Counterparty agrees to make payment to the first party based on the return of a different specified currency. Non-deliverable forward contracts will usually be done on a net basis, with the Fund receiving or paying only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each non-deliverable forward contract is accrued on a daily basis and an

amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust's custodian bank. The risk of loss with respect to non-deliverable forward contracts generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make or receive.

Short Sales

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete such a transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by borrowing the same security from another lender, purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement or paying the lender an amount equal to the cost of purchasing the security. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to repay the lender any dividends it receives, or interest which accrues, during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The net proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. The Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales.

The Fund may make short sales "against the box," i.e., when a security identical to or convertible or exchangeable into one owned by the Fund is borrowed and sold short. Whenever the Fund engages in short sales, it earmarks or segregates liquid securities or cash in an amount that, when combined with the amount of collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (other than the proceeds of the short sale), equals the current market value of the security sold short. The earmarked or segregated assets are marked-to-market daily.

The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The Fund will realize a gain if the price of the security declines in price between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends or interest the Fund may be required to pay, if any, in connection with a short sale. Short sales may be subject to unlimited losses as the price of a security can rise infinitely.

The Fund may not be able to borrow stocks that are short positions in the Underlying Index as their supply may be insufficient or the cost to borrow may be prohibitively expensive due to market or stock specific conditions. Under such circumstances, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Sector Risk

Financial Services Sector. The financial services industries are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included, but are not limited to, the U.S. government's placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling. This situation has created instability in the financial markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies' common stock. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

Oils/Energy Sector. The profitability of companies in the oils/energy sector is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration, and production spending. These companies also are subject to risks of changes in exchange rates, government regulation, world events, depletion of resources and economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where energy companies are located or do business. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters. Oil exploration and production companies may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events, and economic conditions. Oil exploration and production companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Correlation and Tracking Error

Correlation measures the degree of association between the returns of the Fund and the Underlying Index. The Fund seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Underlying Index; a figure of 1.00 would indicate perfect correlation.

Correlation is calculated at the Fund's fiscal year-end by comparing the Fund's average monthly total returns, before fees and expenses, to the Underlying Index's average monthly total returns over the prior one-year period or since inception if the Fund has been in existence for less than one year. Another means of evaluating the degree of correlation between the returns of the Fund and the Underlying Index is to assess the "tracking error" between the two. Tracking error means the variation between the Fund's annual return and the return of the Underlying Index, expressed in terms of standard deviation. The Fund seeks to have a tracking error of less than 5%, measured on a monthly basis over a one-year period by taking the standard deviation of the difference in the Fund's returns versus the Underlying Index's returns.

Exchange Listing and Trading

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of the Fund will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the Shares of the Fund from listing if (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning at the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of the Shares of the Fund for 30 or more consecutive trading days; (ii) the value of the Underlying Index is no longer calculated or available; or (iii) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the Shares of the Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Fund.

As in the case of other stocks traded on the Exchange, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the price levels of the Shares in the future to help maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio investments for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio investments owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by changes in the holdings of specific issuers, changes in country and currency weightings, cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enable the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. The Fund is not restricted by policy with regard to portfolio turnover and will make changes in its investment portfolio from time to time as business and economic conditions as well as market prices may dictate. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the portfolio turnover rate was 90%. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the portfolio turnover rate was 87%.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund and its service providers may not receive compensation or any other consideration (which includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Advisor or any affiliated person of the Advisor) in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information of the Fund. The Trust's policy is implemented and overseen by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund, subject to the oversight of the Board. Periodic reports regarding these procedures will be provided to the Board. The Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust. The Board must approve all material amendments to this policy.

Each business day, the Fund's portfolio holdings information will generally be provided for dissemination through the facilities of the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") and/or other fee-based subscription services to NSCC members and/or subscribers to those other fee-based subscription services, including Authorized Participants (as defined below), and to entities that publish and/or analyze such information in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units or trading shares of the Fund in the secondary market. This information typically reflects the Fund's anticipated holdings as of the next Business Day.

Access to information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings may be permitted to personnel of third party service providers, including the Fund's custodian, transfer agent, auditors and counsel, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course in a manner consistent with such service providers' agreements with the Trust on behalf of the Fund.

The Fund discloses on the Adviser's website at www.ArrowShares.com at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by the Fund that will form the basis of the Fund's calculation of its NAV on that Business Day. The portfolio holdings so disclosed will be based on information as of the close of business on the prior Business Day and/or trades that have been completed prior to the opening of business on that Business Day and that are expected to settle on that Business Day. The Fund may also concurrently disclose this portfolio holdings information directly to ratings agencies on a daily basis.

Quarterly Portfolio Schedule. The Trust is required to disclose, after its first and third fiscal quarters, the complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q. The Trust will also disclose a complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-CSR after its second and fourth quarters.

Form N-Q and Form N-CSR for the Fund will be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The Fund's Form N-Q and Form N-CSR, when available, may also be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 202-551-8090. The Fund's Form N-Q and Form N-CSR will be available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-877-277-6933 or by writing to: Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF, c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC, 80 Arkay Drive, Suite 110, Hauppauge, New York 11788.

MANAGEMENT

The business of the Trust is managed by the Advisor under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Trust Instrument and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), which have been filed with the SEC and are available upon request. The Board consists of four (4) individuals, three (3) of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust or the Advisor ("Independent Trustees"). Pursuant to the Governing Documents of the Trust, the Trustees shall elect officers including a President and a Treasurer. The Trust has also appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and may appoint one or more other officers as the Trustees determine.

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

Leadership Structure of the Board

Board members who are Independent Trustees currently constitute three-quarters of the Board. Mr. Barrato is considered an interested Trustee, and serves as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board; and serving as a liaison between the other Trustees, Trust officers, management personnel and counsel. The Board believes that having an interested Chairman, who is familiar with the Advisor and its operations, while also having three-quarters of the Board composed of Independent Trustees, strikes an appropriate balance that allows the Board to benefit from the insights and perspective of a representative of management while empowering the Independent Trustees with the ultimate decision-making authority. The Board does not believe that an independent Chairman would enhance the Board's effectiveness, as the relatively small size of the Board allows for diverse viewpoints to be shared and for effective communications between and among Independent Trustees and management so that meetings proceed efficiently. Independent Trustees have effective control over the Board's agenda because they form a majority of the Board and can request presentations and agenda topics at Board meetings. For these reasons, the Board also determined not to appoint a lead Independent Trustee.

The Trustees discharge their responsibilities collectively as a Board, as well as through Board committees, each of which operates pursuant to a charter or procedures approved by the Board that delineates the specific responsibilities of that committee. The Board has established two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. The members and responsibilities of each Board committee are summarized below.

The Board holds four regularly scheduled in-person or telephonic meetings each year. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees also hold at least one in-person meeting each year during a portion of which management is not present and may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

Risk Oversight

The Board is responsible for and oversees the overall management and operations of the Trust and the Fund, which includes the general oversight and review of the Fund's investment activities. The Board oversees the Trust's officers and service providers, including the Advisor, who is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the Fund based on policies and agreements reviewed and approved by the Board. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Board regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of service providers and the Trust's CCO. The Board also is assisted by the Trust's independent auditor (who reports directly to the Trust's Audit Committee), counsel and other experts as appropriate, all of whom are selected by the Board. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities.

The Board periodically evaluates its structure and composition as well as various aspects of its operations. The Board believes that its structure is appropriate for the Trust in light of, among other factors, the asset size and nature of the Fund, the number of funds overseen by the Board, the arrangements for the conduct of the Fund's operations, the number of Trustees, and the Board's responsibilities. On an annual basis, the Board conducts a self-evaluation that considers, among other matters, whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively and whether, given the size and composition of the Board and each of its committees, the Trustees are able to oversee effectively the number of funds in the complex.

Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the CCO is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information and the Board receives periodic reports on other aspects of Fund operations.

Trustee Qualifications

The Trustees are identified in the table below, which provides information as to their principal business occupations held during the last five years and certain other information. The Board has determined that each Trustee on an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees is qualified to serve, and should serve, on the Board. To make this determination the Board considered a variety of criteria, none of which in isolation was controlling. Among other things, the Board considered each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, including the background information set forth below.

Among the attributes or skills common to all Trustees are their ability to review critically, evaluate, question, and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Trustees, the Advisor, other service providers, counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective and independent business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each Trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively has been attained through the Trustee's business, consulting, public service and/or academic positions, and through experience from service as a board member of the Trust, public companies or other organizations as set forth in the following Trustees and Officers table. Each Trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively also has been enhanced by his or her educational background, professional training, and/or other life experiences.

Mr. Barrato is a founding member of Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC, the advisor to the Fund. He has over 20 years of experience in the investment management industry, including six years with Rydex Investments, where he was responsible for the firm's research and developed momentum models with the Rydex sector funds. Prior to Rydex, Mr. Barrato spent 12 years at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, as an analyst and senior financial examiner. He holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from The George Washington University, where he majored in finance and minored in accounting. Mr. Barrato's experience in the investment management industry gives him a strong understanding of the operational issues facing mutual funds and the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate.

Mr. Andrialis has more than 50 years of experience in the financial services and business management. He served as a president and senior executive of various organizations in the financial services industry and founded Berwick Capital. Mr. Andrialis' experience in the financial services industry, coupled with his extensive leadership experience, gives him a strong understanding of the operational and management issues facing mutual funds and makes him well qualified to serve as a Trustee to the Trust.

Mr. Barragato is the founding partner of Charles A. Barragato & Co., LLP, a tax, accounting and business advisory services firm. A Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in New York State, Mr. Barragato has over three decades of experience providing tax planning and business advisory services to high net-worth individuals and privately held businesses. He also holds the Certified Fraud Examiner ("CFE") designation and provides expert services in connection with business investigations and fraud cases. Additionally, Mr. Barragato holds the rank of Professor of Accounting and Taxation at the C.W. Post School of Professional Accountancy and has also lectured extensively before professional groups. Mr. Barragato holds a bachelor of science degree (summa cum laude) from the Long Island University - C.W. Post School of Professional Accountancy and a master's degree in taxation from the same institution. He also earned his Ph.D. in business (concentration in accounting) from the CUNY Graduate Center - Baruch College. Mr. Barragato's experience in the accounting industry gives him a strong understanding of the accounting and tax issues facing mutual funds.

Mr. Montgomery is the principal owner and managing member of Theta Investment Research, LLC, an independent research firm focused on the management of alternative investments. He has nearly ten years of experience in the investment management industry. Mr. Montgomery holds a bachelor of art degree in psychology from The King's College. Mr. Montgomery's experience in the investment management industry gives him a strong understanding of the operational issues facing mutual funds and the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate.

Mr. Sarkany is qualified to serve as a Trustee based on his experience in various business and consulting positions, and through his experience from service as a board member of the Trust and other investment companies. His ability to perform his duties effectively also has been enhanced by his educational background and professional training. In addition to his service as a Trustee of the Trust, Mr. Sarkany serves as a trustee of the Northern Lights Fund Trust II and has previously served as a director of certain public companies.

The disclosure herein of a Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills does not impose on such Trustee any duties, obligations, and liability imposed on such Trustee as a member of the Board and any committee thereof in the absence of such experience, qualifications, attributes and skills.

Each Trustee serves until his or her death, resignation or removal and replacement. Each Trustee currently oversees one series of the Trust. Joseph Barrato is considered an Interested Trustee due to his affiliation with the Advisor. Mr. Barrato is also an interested trustee of Arrow Investments Trust, another registered open-end investment company.

Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is 80 Arkay Drive, Suite 110, Hauppauge, New York 11788. The Trustees and the executive officers of the Trust, their term of office and length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen by the Independent Trustees and the other directorships, if any, held by the Independent Trustees, are shown below.

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee during the past 5 years
Charles A. Barragato Year of Birth: 1958	Trustee	Indefinite Since March 2014	Managing Partner, Charles A. Barragato & Co., LLP (public accounting firm) 1983-Present; Research Professor of Accounting, Stony Brook University, 2014-Present; Professor of Accounting, Long Island University, 1986-2014.	8	Arrow Investments Trust (since September 2011)
Paul Montgomery Year of Birth: 1953	Trustee	Since March 2014	Director of Research Scotia Partners, LLC (since 2012) Managing Member, Theta Investment Research, LLC 2003-2012.	8	Arrow Investments Trust (since September 2011)

Thomas T. Sarkany Year of Birth: 1946	Trustee	Since 2012	Founder and President, TTS Consultants, LLC, 2010 – present.	8	Arrow Investments Trust (since March 2014); Trustee, Northern Lights Fund Trust IV (since July 2015); Trustee, Northern Lights Fund Trust II (since October 2011); Director, Aquila Distributors since 1981
Robert S. Andrialis Year of Birth: 1944	Trustee	Since 2012	Currently Independent Consultant; Formerly President, Secured Growth Quantitative Research, 2011–2014; Independent Consultant 2010-2011.	8	Arrow Investments Trust (since March 2014)

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Interested Trustee	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Interested Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Interested Trustee during the past 5 years
Joseph Barrato Year of Birth: 1965	Trustee and President & Principal Executive Officer	Since 2012	Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Arrow Investment Advisor, LLC (registered investment adviser), 2006-present.	8	Arrow Investments Trust (since September 2011)

*This is the year the Trustee began serving the Trust. Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his successor is elected.

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Executive Officer	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	
Sam Singh 1976	Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer	Since 2013	Vice President, GFS, since January 2015; Assistant Vice President, GFS, 2011-2014; Vice President of Fund Administration; BNY Mellon, 2007-2011.	N/A

N/A

Jake Griffith 1978	Secretary	Since 2011	Founder and President, Director of Sales, Arrow, since 2006.	N/A
				N/A
Dawn M. Dennis 1966	Assistant Secretary	Since 2014	Senior Paralegal, GFS, since May 2013, Paralegal, from July 2011 through April 2013.	N/A
				N/A
Patrick Bassett Year of Birth: 1970	Chief Compliance Officer	1 year term (since June 2015)	Chief Compliance Officer of Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC (2008-2014); retired (2014-2015).	N/A
				N/A

* This is the year the Officer began serving the Trust. Each Officer serves an indefinite term, until his successor is elected.

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of all the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Audit Committee’s responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Trust’s independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Trust’s financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Trust’s independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor’s independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management’s responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the committee met two times.

Nominating Committee

The Board has a Nominating Committee that consists of all the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The purposes of the Nominating Committee are, among other things, to: (1) identify and recommend for nomination candidates to serve as Trustees and/or on Board committees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; (2) evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board regarding potential trustee candidates who are not interested persons of the Trust; and (3) review periodically the workload and capabilities of the Trustees and, as the Committee deems appropriate, to make recommendations to the Board if such a review suggests that changes to the size or composition of the Board and/or its committees are warranted. The Committee will generally not consider potential candidates for nomination identified by shareholders. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the committee did not meet.

Trustee Compensation

As of September 9, 2014, each Trustee who is not an interested person of the Trust or Advisor receives a total quarterly retainer of \$3,125 from the Fund Complex (defined below), as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the

meetings of the Board. “Interested persons” who serve as Trustees of the Trust receive no compensation for their services as Trustees. None of the executive officers receive compensation from the Trust.

The table below details the amount of compensation the Trustees received from the Trust during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation From Trust ¹	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Funds Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex² Paid to Trustees
Robert S. Andrialis Independent Trustee	\$3,862.50	\$0	\$0	\$10,750
Joseph Barrato ³ Trustee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Charles Barragato Independent Trustee	\$1,862.50	\$0	\$0	\$11,250
Paul Montgomery Independent Trustee	\$1,862.50	\$0	\$0	\$11,250
Thomas T. Sarkany Independent Trustee	\$3,862.50	\$0	\$0	\$13,250

- (1) If there are additional series of the Fund Complex, Trustees’ fees will be allocated pro rata among the series in the Fund Complex.
- (2) The term “Fund Complex” refers to the Trust and Arrow Investments Trust.
- (3) Joseph Barrato is considered to be an “interested person” of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, because he is a controlling interest holder of the investment Advisor to the Fund, Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2015, the Trustees beneficially owned equity securities in the Fund of the following amounts:

Name and Position	Dollar Range of Shares Held in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Held in All Funds Overseen by Trustee
Thomas T. Sarkany	\$0	\$0
Robert S. Andrialis	\$0	\$0
Joseph Barrato	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$100,001-\$500,000
Charles Barragato	\$0	\$0
Paul Montgomery	\$0	\$0

As of May 15, 2016, the Trustees and Officers, as a group, owned less than 1% of the Fund’s outstanding shares of the Fund. As to each Independent Trustee and his immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in an investment advisor or principal underwriter of the Fund, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with an investment advisor or principal underwriter of the Fund.

Principal Holders and Control Persons

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A shareholder owning of record or beneficially more than 25% of a Fund's outstanding shares may be considered a controlling person. That shareholder's vote could have more significant effect on matters presented at a

shareholder's meeting than votes of other shareholders. As of May 15, 2016, no shareholders of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Communications. Shareholders may send communications to the Trustees by addressing the communications directly to the Board (or individual Board members) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Board members). The shareholder may send the communication to either the Trust's office or directly to such Board members at the address specified for each Trustee. Other shareholder communications received by the Trust not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management. Such communications will be forwarded to the Board at management's discretion based on the matters in the communication.

Investment Advisor.

The Advisor acts as investment advisor for, and manages the investment and reinvestment of, the assets of the Fund. The Advisor also administers the Trust's business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and permits any of its officers or employees to serve without compensation as Trustees or officers of the Trust if elected to such positions. The Advisor is 40% owned by Joseph Barrato and 40% owned by Jacob Griffith.

The Advisor for the Fund is Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC, located at 6100 Chevy Chase Drive, Suite 100, Laurel, MD 20707.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by a team consisting of William E. Flaig, Jr., Joseph Barrato, and Jonathan S. Guyer. Mr. Flaig has served as Portfolio Manager since the Fund's inception in 2012. Messrs. Barrato and Guyer have served the Fund as Portfolio Managers since July 2014. Mr. Flaig is the Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor and in that capacity oversees all research, portfolio management and trading operations of the Advisor. Mr. Barrato is a founding member of the Advisor and serves a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Guyer serves as Portfolio Manager at the Advisor.

As of January 31, 2016, each was responsible for the management of the following types of accounts:

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
<i>William E. Flaig Jr.</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$ 694,738,931	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
<i>Joseph Barrato</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$ 694,738,931	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
<i>Jonathan S. Guyer</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$ 694,738,931	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest. As the portfolio managers for multiple registered investment company accounts, the portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. When a portfolio manager has responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, the Advisor may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Fund. In those instances, the portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor the higher fee accounts over the Fund.

When allocating investments among client accounts, the portfolio managers have the fiduciary obligation to treat each client equally, regardless of account size or fees paid. All clients at the same custodian (or trading desk) receive the same average price for each transaction. When multiple trading desks or custodians are used to execute transactions, the portfolio managers execute the trades in such a fashion as to ensure no client grouping consistently receives preferential treatment. When trades in the same security must be executed over multiple days, the portfolio managers execute the trades in a random order to ensure no client grouping consistently receives preferential treatment.

"Cross trades" in which a portfolio manager sells a particular security held by a Fund to another account managed by the Advisor (potentially saving transaction costs for both accounts), could involve a potential conflict of interest if, for example, a portfolio manager is permitted to sell a security from one account to another account at a higher price than the independent third party would pay. The Advisor and the Funds have adopted compliance procedures that provide that any transactions between a Fund and another account managed by the Advisor are to be made at an independent current market price, consistent with applicable laws and regulation.

Overall, the Advisor does not believe that management of the different funds presents a material conflict of interest for the Portfolio Managers or the Advisor.

Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure. As compensation for his responsibilities as Chief Investment Officer of Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC, Mr. Flaig receives a fixed base salary designed to be competitive relative to the size of the Advisor within the mutual fund industry. The base salary is determined by the Advisor's management committee. In addition Mr. Flaig is eligible to participate in a bonus program based on the pre-tax performance and asset growth of the funds managed by the Advisor relative to the fund's benchmark index. Mr. Flaig also participates in an incentive program that provides a percentage of ownership in the advisor in set amounts over a set time frame. As a 40% owner, the Chief Executive Officer, Director of Investment Strategies and Portfolio Manager, Mr. Barrato receives a fixed base salary, discretionary bonus and may participate in the overall profits of the Advisor. Mr. Guyer receives a fixed base salary and discretionary bonus from the Advisor.

Ownership of Fund Securities. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the portfolio managers in the Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF as of January 31, 2016.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Arrow Dow Jones Global Yield ETF
William E. Flaig Jr.	None
Joseph Barrato	\$10,001-\$50,000
Jonathan S. Guyer	None

Investment Advisory Agreement

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Advisor, subject to the oversight of the Board of the Trust, and in conformity with the stated policies of the Fund, manages the operations of the Fund.

Under the Advisory Agreement, subject to the supervision and direction of the Trust's Board, the Advisor will provide a continuous investment program for the Fund, including investment research and management with respect to all securities and investments and cash equivalents in the Fund. The Advisor will determine, from time to time, what securities and other investments will be purchased, retained or sold by the Fund. In making purchases and sales of securities and other investment assets for the Fund, the Advisor shall comply with the directions set from time to time by the Board as well as the limitations imposed by the Fund's constituent documents and the Fund's registration statement, the limitations in the 1940 Act, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and other applicable laws.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor agrees that, in placing orders with brokers, it will attempt to obtain the best net result in terms of price and execution; provided that, consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Advisor may allocate brokerage on behalf of the Fund to broker-dealers who provide research, analysis, advice and similar services.

Subject to compliance with Section 28(e), the Advisor may cause the Fund to pay to any broker-dealer who provides such services a commission that exceeds the commission the Fund might have paid to a different broker-dealer for the same transaction. The Advisor may aggregate sales and purchase orders of the assets of the Fund with similar orders being made simultaneously for other accounts advised by the Advisor or its affiliates. Whenever the Advisor simultaneously places orders to purchase or sell the same asset on behalf of the Fund and one or more other accounts advised by the Advisor, the orders will be allocated as to price and amount among all such accounts in a manner believed to be equitable over time to each account.

The annual management fee rate payable by the Fund to the Advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreements is 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The unitary management fee paid to the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement is designed to pay the Fund's expenses and to compensate the Advisor for providing service for the Fund. Out of the unitary management fee, the Advisor pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the costs of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit, and other services, and Independent Trustees' fees, except for payments under each Fund's 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expense and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or a Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for two years initially and thereafter shall continue from year to year provided such continuance is approved at least annually by (a) a vote of the majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting specifically called for the purpose of voting on such approval and by (b) the majority vote of either all of the Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty on 60 days' written notice by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by the Advisor, or by holders of a majority of that Trust's outstanding shares. The Advisory Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

The Advisory Agreement provides that, except for losses resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Advisor in the performance of its duties, or reckless disregard by the Advisor of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund, the Trust or any of its shareholders, in connection with the matters to which the Advisory Agreement relates. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Fund paid \$1,323,062 in advisory fees. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Fund paid \$1,134,762 in advisory fees. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Fund paid \$562,640 in advisory fees.

Distributor

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, located at 17605 Wright Street, Omaha, NE 68130 (the "Distributor"), serves as the principal underwriter and national distributor for the shares of the Trust pursuant to a Distribution Agreement with the Trust (the "Distribution Agreement"). The Distributor is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and each state's securities laws and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The offering of the Fund's Shares are continuous and the Distributor acts as an agent for the Trust. The Distributor will deliver a Prospectus to persons purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor has no role in determining the investments or investment policies of the Fund.

The Distribution Agreement provides that, unless sooner terminated, it will continue in effect for two years initially and thereafter shall continue from year to year, subject to annual approval by (a) the Board or a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares, and (b) by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or the Trust's distribution plan or interested persons of the Trust or of the Distributor ("Qualified Trustees") by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Distribution Agreement may at any time be terminated, without penalty by the Trust, by vote of a majority of the Qualified Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust on 60 days' written notice to the other party. The Distribution Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Fund does not pay the Distributor any fees under the Distribution Agreement. However, the Advisor pays an annual fee to the Distributor plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Distributor in connection with activities performed for the Fund, including, without limitation, printing and distribution of prospectuses and shareholder reports, out of its own resources. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Distributor received fees of \$27,700. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Distributor received fees of \$29,514. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Distributor received fees of \$17,788.

Rule 12b-1 Plan. The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Plan"). In accordance with its Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities. In addition, if the payment of management fees by the Fund is deemed to be indirect financing by the Fund of the distribution of its Shares, such payment is authorized by the Plan. The Plan specifically recognizes that the Advisor and other persons may use management fee revenue, as well as past profits or other resources, to pay for expenses incurred in connection

with providing services intended to result in the sale of Shares. The Advisor and such other persons, as well as their affiliates, may pay amounts to third parties for distribution or marketing services on behalf of the Fund. The making of the types of payments described in this paragraph could create a conflict of interest for the party receiving such payments.

The Plan was adopted in order to permit the implementation of the Fund's method of distribution. No fees are currently paid by the Fund under the Plan, however, and there are no current plans to impose such fees. In the event such fees were to be charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund.

Under the Plan, the Trustees would receive and review at the end of each quarter a written report provided by the Distributor of the amounts expended under the Plan, if made, and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

The Plan will remain in effect for a period of one year and is renewable from year to year with respect to the Fund, so long as its continuance is approved at least annually (1) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees and (2) by a vote of the majority of those Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan ("Rule 12b-1 Trustees"), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of fees paid by the Fund unless such amendment is approved by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding Shares and by the Fund Trustees in the manner described above. The Plan is terminable with respect to the Fund at any time by a vote of a majority of the Rule 12b-1 Trustees or by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding shares. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Fund did not pay 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Plan. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Fund did not pay 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Plan. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Fund did not pay 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Plan.

Administrator

The Administrator for the Fund is Gemini Fund Services, LLC (the "Administrator"), which has its principal office at 80 Arkay Drive, Suite 110, Hauppauge, New York 11788, and is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds. The Administrator is an affiliate of the Distributor.

Pursuant to a Fund Services Agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Administrator provides administrative services to the Fund, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Administrator will provide qualified persons to serve as President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Trust and may provide other officers of the Trust. Such officers may be directors, officers or employees of Administrator or its affiliates.

The Fund Services Agreement was initially approved by the Board at a meeting held on January 19, 2012. The Agreement shall remain in effect for two years from its effective date, and subject to annual approval by a majority of the Board for one-year periods thereafter. The Fund Services Agreement is terminable by the Board or Administrator on 90 days' written notice and may be assigned by either party, provided the Administrator provides prior written consent of an assignment by the Trust. The Board or the Administrator may terminate the Fund Services Agreement upon 30 days' written notice in the event of a breach. The Fund Services Agreement is terminable at any time upon 30 days' written notice if the Board makes a determination to liquidate the Fund. The Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misconduct, bad faith or negligence on the part of the Administrator or reckless disregard of its obligations thereunder, the Administrator shall not be liable for any action or failure to act in accordance with its duties thereunder.

Under the Fund Services Agreement, the Administrator provides facilitating administrative services, including: (i) providing services of persons competent to perform such administrative and clerical functions as are necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund; (ii) facilitating the performance of administrative and professional services to the Fund by others, including the Fund's Custodian; (iii) preparing, but not paying for, the periodic updating of the Fund's Registration Statement, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information in conjunction with Trust counsel, including the printing of such documents for the purpose of filings with the SEC and state securities administrators, and preparing reports to the Fund's shareholders and the SEC; (iv) preparing in conjunction with Trust counsel, but not paying for, all filings under the securities or "Blue Sky" laws of such states or countries as are designated by the Distributor, if any; (v) in consultation with Trust counsel, the Advisor, officers of the Trust and other relevant parties, preparing notices and agendas for meetings of the Board and minutes of such meetings in all matters required by the 1940 Act to be acted upon by the Board; and (vi) monitoring daily and periodic compliance with respect to all requirements and restrictions of the 1940 Act, the Internal Revenue Code and the Prospectus.

Pursuant to the Fund Services Agreement, the Administrator also provides the Fund with accounting services, including: (i) daily computation of net asset value; (ii) maintenance of security ledgers and books and records as required by the 1940 Act; (iii) production of the Fund's listing of portfolio securities and general ledger reports; (iv) reconciliation of accounting records; (v) calculation of yield and total return for the Fund; (vi) maintaining certain books and records described in Rule 31a-1 under the 1940 Act, and reconciling account information and balances among the Fund's custodian and Advisor; and (vii) monitoring and evaluating

daily income and expense accruals, and sales and redemptions of shares of the Fund.

For the services rendered to the Fund by the Administrator, the Administrator receives from the Advisor an annual fee of \$6,000 and 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets, except if more than 25% of the Fund is invested non-domestically, the Advisor from its management fee pays the Administrator an annual fee of \$9,000 and 0.075% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Advisor also pays the Administrator's out-of-pocket expenses. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Fund incurred \$66,374.60 in fees to the Administrator. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Fund incurred \$75,439.41 in fees to the Administrator. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Fund incurred \$28,033.03 in fees to the Administrator.

Transfer Agent

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02110 (the "Transfer Agent"), acts as transfer, dividend disbursing, and shareholder servicing agent for the Fund pursuant to a Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement with the Trust. Under the agreement, the Transfer Agent is responsible for administering and performing transfer agent functions, dividend distribution, and maintaining necessary records in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. As compensation for these services, the Transfer Agent receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees, which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Advisor from its management fee. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Fund incurred \$11,043.29 in fees for Transfer Agent Services. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Fund incurred \$10,252.00 in fees for Transfer Agent Services. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Fund incurred \$10,265.96 in fees for Transfer Agent Services.

Custodian

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02110 (the "Custodian"), serves as the custodian of the Fund's assets pursuant to a Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement by and between Brown Brothers Harriman & Co and the Trust on behalf of the Fund. The Custodian's responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Fund's cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Fund's investments. Pursuant to the Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co also maintains original entry documents and books of record and general ledgers; posts cash receipts and disbursements; and records purchases and sales based upon communications from the Advisor. As compensation for these services, the Custodian receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Advisor from its management fee.

Index Provider

The Underlying Index is calculated and maintained by CME Group Index Services LLC (d/b/a Dow Jones) ("Dow Jones®" or the "Index Provider"). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor or the Distributor. The Advisor has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider. The Fund is entitled to use the Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Advisor.

No entity that creates, compiles, sponsors or maintains the Underlying Index is or will be an affiliated person, as defined in Section 2(a)(3) of the 1940 Act, or an affiliated person of an affiliated person, of the Trust, the Advisor, the Distributor or a promoter of the Fund.

Neither the Advisor nor any affiliate of the Advisor has any right to influence the selection of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Fund is based upon the Dow Jones Global Composite Yield Index. Additional information about the Fund's Underlying Index methodology is set forth in the Prospectus.

Disclaimers

The "The Dow Jones Global Composite Yield Index" (the "Index") is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("SPDJI"), and has been licensed for use by Arrow Investment Advisors, LLC ("Licensee"). Standard & Poor's® and S&P® are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"); Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones"); and these trademarks have been licensed for use by SPDJI and sublicensed for certain purposes by Licensee. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDJI, Dow Jones, S&P, any of their respective affiliates (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). S&P Dow Jones Indices makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Index to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to Licensee with respect to the Index is the licensing of the Index and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its licensors. The Index is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to Licensee or the Fund. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation to take the needs of Licensee or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the Fund's shares or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Fund's shares or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash, surrendered or redeemed, as the case may be. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Index will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND LICENSEE, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

Portfolio changes will generally be implemented through in-kind transactions for Creation Units, however the Advisor may execute brokerage transactions for the Fund and the Fund may incur brokerage commissions. Also, the Fund may accept cash as part or all of an in-kind creation or redemption of a Creation Unit, in which case the Advisor may need to execute brokerage transactions for the Fund. The policy of the Advisor regarding purchases and sales of securities is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions under the circumstances. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Advisor's policy is to pay commissions that are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Advisor relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers. The sale of Shares by a broker-dealer is not a factor in the selection of broker-dealers.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016, the Fund paid \$227,548 in connection with brokerage transactions. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, the Fund paid \$118,381 in connection with brokerage transactions. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2014, the Fund paid \$27,162 in connection with brokerage transactions.

In seeking to implement its policies, the Advisor effects transactions with those brokers and dealers that the Advisor believes provide the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. The Advisor and its affiliates do not currently participate in soft dollar arrangements

The Advisor assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Fund for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities by the Fund and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Advisor are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the Fund, the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by the Advisor. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security as far as the Fund is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to the Fund. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price under the circumstances.

Purchases and sales of fixed-income securities for the Fund usually are principal transactions and ordinarily are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or broker-dealer. The Fund does not usually pay brokerage commissions in connection with such purchases and sales, although purchases of new issues from underwriters of securities typically include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market-makers typically include a dealer's mark-up (i.e., a spread between the bid and the ask prices).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TRUST

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares in one or more series of "funds." The Trust currently is comprised of one fund. The Board has the right to establish additional series in the future, to determine the preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges thereof and to modify such preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges without shareholder approval.

Each Share issued by the Fund has a pro rata interest in the assets of the Fund. Fund Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of the Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shares of all funds, including the Fund, of the Trust vote together as a single class except as otherwise required by the 1940 Act, or if the matter being voted on affects only a particular fund, and, if a matter affects a particular fund differently from other funds, the shares of that fund will vote separately on such matter.

The Declaration of Trust may, except in limited circumstances, be amended or supplemented by the Trustees without shareholder vote. The holders of Fund shares are required to disclose information on direct or indirect ownership of Fund shares as may be required to comply with various laws applicable to the Fund, and ownership of Fund shares may be disclosed by the Fund if so required by law or regulation.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual shareholders meeting if the 1940 Act does not require such a meeting. Generally, there will not be annual meetings of Trust shareholders, but if requested in writing by shareholders of at least 25% of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, the Trust will call a meeting of shareholders. Shareholders holding two-thirds of Shares outstanding of the Fund may remove Trustees from office by votes cast at a meeting of Trust shareholders or by written consent.

All Shares are freely transferable. Shares will not have preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights, and none of the Shares will have any preference to conversion, exchange, dividends, retirements, liquidation, redemption, or any other feature. Shares have equal voting rights. The Trust Instrument confers upon the Board the power, by resolution, to alter the number of Shares constituting a Creation Unit or to specify that Shares of the Fund may be individually redeemable. The Trust reserves the right to adjust the stock prices of Shares to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any such adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits which would have no effect on the NAV of the Fund.

The Trust Instrument of the Trust disclaims liability of the shareholders or the officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of the Fund's property for all loss and expense of the Fund's shareholders being held personally liable solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reason. The risk of a Trust shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund itself would not be able to meet the Trust's obligations and this risk should be considered remote.

If the Fund does not grow to a size to permit it to be economically viable, the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, shareholders may be required to liquidate or transfer their Shares at an inopportune time and shareholders may lose money on their investment.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Book Entry."

DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Shares. Shares of the Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the "DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase and sale of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depository Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares of the Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Fund distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares of the Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made

on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

PROXY VOTING

The Advisor has elected to contract with an independent third party, Glass Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”), to vote proxies according to a set of pre-determined proxy voting guidelines. Importantly, however, the Advisor retains the on-going right to override Glass Lewis proxy votes that it does not believe is in the best interest of the Fund’s Shareholders.

The Advisor will fulfill its duty of care in monitoring corporate actions and voting client proxies by regular and continual review, in a deliberate and informed manner, of the Glass Lewis proxy voting guidelines and override them as it deems necessary.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at 1-877-277-6933; and (2) on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-877-277-6933 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

CODES OF ETHICS

Pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board has adopted a Code of Ethics for the Trust and approved Codes of Ethics adopted by the Advisor and the Distributor (collectively, the “Codes”). The Codes are intended to ensure that the interests of shareholders and other clients are placed ahead of any personal interest, that no undue personal benefit is obtained from the person’s employment activities and that actual and potential conflicts of interest are avoided.

The Codes apply to the personal investing activities of Trustees and Officers of the Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor (“Access Persons”). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by Access Persons. Under the Codes, Access Persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. The Codes permit personnel subject to the Codes to invest in securities subject to certain limitations, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. In addition, certain Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements. The Codes are on file with the SEC, and are available to the public.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Creation Units. Each ETF sells and redeems Shares in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at the NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form on any Business Day. A “Business Day” is any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

A Creation Unit is an aggregation of 75,000 Shares. The Board may declare a split or a consolidation in the number of Shares outstanding of the Fund or Trust, and make a corresponding change in the number of Shares in a Creation Unit.

Authorized Participants. To purchase or redeem any Creation Units, you must be, or transact through, an Authorized Participant. In order to be an Authorized Participant, you must be either a broker-dealer or other participant (“Participating Party”) in the Continuous Net Settlement System (“Clearing Process”) of the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) or a participant in DTC with access to the DTC system (“DTC Participant”), and you must execute an agreement (“Participant Agreement”) with the Distributor that governs transactions in the Fund’s Creation Units.

Investors who are not Authorized Participants but want to transact in Creation Units may contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants. An Authorized Participant may require investors to enter into a separate agreement to transact through it for Creation Units and may require orders for purchases of shares placed with it to be in a particular form. Investors transacting through a broker that is not itself an Authorized Participant and therefore must still transact through an Authorized Participant may incur additional charges. There are expected to be a limited number of Authorized Participants at any one time.

Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor. Market disruptions and telephone or other communication failures may impede the transmission of orders.

Transaction Fees. A fixed fee payable to the Custodian is imposed on each creation and redemption transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units involved in the transaction (“Fixed Fee”). Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units for cash or involving cash-in-lieu (as defined below) are required to pay an additional variable charge to compensate the Fund and its ongoing shareholders for brokerage and market impact expenses relating to Creation Unit transactions (“Variable Charge,” and together with the Fixed Fee, the “Transaction Fees”). With the approval of the Board, the Advisor may waive or adjust the Transaction Fees, including the Fixed Fee and/or Variable Charge (shown in the table below), from time to time. In such cases, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were purchased by the Fund and the cash-in-lieu amount, applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes. In addition, purchasers of Creation Units are responsible for the costs of transferring the Deposit Securities to the account of the Fund.

Investors who use the services of a broker, or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. The Transaction Fees for the Fund are listed in the table below.

	Fixed Fee	Variable Charge
Fund	\$3,170	2.00%*

* The maximum Transaction Fee may be up to 2.00% of the amount invested.

The Clearing Process. Transactions by an Authorized Participant that is a Participating Party using the NSCC system are referred to as transactions “through the Clearing Process.” Transactions by an Authorized Participant that is a DTC Participant using the DTC system are referred to as transactions “outside the Clearing Process.” The Clearing Process is an enhanced clearing process that is available only for certain securities and only to DTC participants that are also participants in the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC. In-kind (portions of) purchase orders not subject to the Clearing Process will go through a manual clearing process run by DTC. Portfolio Deposits that include government securities must be delivered through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system (“Federal Reserve System”). Fund Deposits that include cash may be delivered through the Clearing Process or the Federal Reserve System. In-kind deposits of securities for orders outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through the Federal Reserve System (for government securities) or through DTC (for corporate securities).

Foreign Securities. Because the portfolio securities of the Fund may trade on days that the Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for the Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their shares of the Fund, or to purchase or sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant foreign markets.

Purchasing Creation Units

Portfolio Deposit. The consideration for a Creation Unit generally consists of the in-kind deposit of designated securities (“Deposit Securities”) and an amount of cash in U.S. dollars (“Cash Component”). Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the “Portfolio Deposit.” The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit and the Deposit Securities. Thus, the Cash Component is equal to the difference between (x) the net asset value per Creation Unit of the Fund and (y) the market value of the Deposit Securities. If (x) is more than (y), the Authorized Participant will pay the Cash Component to the Fund. If (x) is less than (y), the Authorized Participant will receive the Cash Component from the Fund.

On each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the Advisor through the Custodian makes available through NSCC the name and amount of each Deposit Security in the current Portfolio Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Fund and the (estimated) Cash Component, effective through and including the previous Business Day, per Creation Unit. The Deposit Securities announced are applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, to purchases of Creation Units until the next announcement of Deposit Securities.

The Deposit Securities may change as a result of rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events related to the issuers of the Underlying Index. The Deposit Securities may also change in response to the rebalancing and/or constitution of the Underlying Index. These adjustments will reflect changes known to the Advisor on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Portfolio Deposit.

Payment of any stamp duty or the like shall be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant purchasing a Creation Unit. The Authorized Participant must ensure that all Deposit Securities properly denote change in beneficial ownership.

Custom Orders and Cash-in-lieu. The Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (“cash-in-lieu”) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. The Fund may permit or require (“cash-in-lieu”) when, for example, a Deposit Security may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC or the Clearing Process. Similarly, the Fund may permit or require cash in lieu of Deposit Securities when, for example, the Authorized Participant or its underlying investor is restricted under U.S. or local securities laws or policies from transacting in one or more Deposit Securities. The Fund will comply with the federal securities laws in accepting Deposit Securities including that the Deposit Securities are sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act. All orders involving cash-in-lieu are considered to be “Custom Orders.”

Purchase Orders. To order a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable purchase order to the Distributor.

Timing of Submission of Purchase Orders. An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable purchase order no later than the earlier of (i) 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time or (ii) the closing time of the bond markets and/or the trading session on the Exchange, on any Business Day in order to receive that Business Day’s NAV (“Cut-off Time”). The Cut-off Time for Custom Orders is generally two hours earlier. The Business Day the order is deemed received by the Distributor is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” An order to create Creation Units is deemed received on a Business Day if (i) such order is received by the Distributor by the Cut-off Time on such day and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Persons placing or effectuating custom orders and/or orders involving cash should be mindful of time deadlines imposed by intermediaries, such as DTC and/or the Federal Reserve Bank wire system, which may impact the successful processing of such orders to ensure that cash and securities are transferred by the “Settlement Date,” which is generally the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date (“T+1”) for cash and the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date for securities (“T+3”).

Orders Using the Clearing Process. If available, (portions of) orders may be settled through the Clearing Process. In connection with such orders, the Distributor transmits, on behalf of the Authorized Participant, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions, the Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the requisite Portfolio Deposit to the Fund, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. Cash Components will be delivered using either the Clearing Process or the Federal Reserve System.

Orders Outside the Clearing Process. If the Clearing Process is not available for (portions of) an order, Portfolio Deposits will be made outside the Clearing Process. Orders outside the Clearing Process must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will be effected through DTC. The Portfolio Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant on the Transmittal Date in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of Deposit Securities (whether standard or custom) through DTC to the Fund account by 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, on T+1. The Cash Component, along with any cash-in-lieu and Transaction Fee, must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve System in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than 12:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on T+1. If the Custodian does not receive both the Deposit Securities and the cash by the appointed time, the order may be canceled. A canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day but must conform to that Business Day’s Portfolio Deposit. Authorized Participants that submit a canceled order will be liable to the Fund for any losses incurred by the Fund in connection therewith.

Orders involving foreign Deposit Securities are expected to be settled outside the Clearing Process. Thus, upon receipt of an irrevocable purchase order, the Distributor will notify the Advisor and the Custodian of such order. The Custodian, who will have caused the appropriate local sub-custodian(s) of the Fund to maintain an account into which an Authorized Participant may deliver Deposit Securities (or cash -in-lieu), with adjustments determined by the Fund, will then provide information of the order to such local sub-custodian(s). The ordering Authorized Participant will then deliver the Deposit Securities (and any cash-in-lieu) to the Fund’s account at the applicable local sub-custodian. The Authorized Participant must also make available on or before the contractual settlement date, by means satisfactory to the Fund, immediately available or same day funds in U.S. dollars estimated by the Fund to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component and Transaction Fee. When a relevant local market is closed due to local market holidays, the local market settlement process will not commence until the end of the local holiday period. Settlement must occur by 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the contractual settlement date.

Acceptance of Purchase Order. All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Fund. The Fund’s determination shall be final and binding.

The Fund reserves the absolute right to reject or revoke acceptance of a purchase order transmitted to it by the Distributor if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently

outstanding shares of the Fund; (c) the Deposit Securities delivered do not conform to the Deposit Securities for the applicable date; (d) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (e) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust, Fund or the Advisor, have an adverse effect on the Trust, Fund or the rights of beneficial owners; or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor and the Advisor make it for all practical purposes impossible to process purchase orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God; public service or utility problems resulting in telephone, telecopy or computer failures; fires, floods or extreme weather conditions; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other informational systems affecting the Trust, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the Advisor, the Funds' Custodian, a sub-custodian or any other participant in the creation process; and similar extraordinary events. The Distributor shall notify an Authorized Participant of its rejection of the order. The Fund, the Custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Portfolio Deposits, and they shall not incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Issuance of a Creation Unit. Once the Fund has accepted an order, upon next determination of the Fund's NAV, the Fund will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit, against receipt of payment, at such NAV. The Distributor will transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order.

Except as provided below, a Creation Unit will not be issued until the Fund obtains good title to the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component, along with any cash-in-lieu and Transaction Fee. Except as provided in Appendix B, the delivery of Creation Units will generally occur no later than T+3.

In certain cases, Authorized Participants will create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date. In these instances, the Trust reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis.

With respect to orders involving foreign Deposit Securities, when the applicable local sub-custodian(s) have confirmed to the Custodian that the Deposit Securities (or cash-in-lieu) have been delivered to the Fund's account at the applicable local sub-custodian(s), the Distributor and the Advisor shall be notified of such delivery, and the Fund will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Unit. While, as stated above, Creation Units are generally delivered on T+3, as discussed in Appendix B the Fund may settle Creation Unit transactions on a basis other than T+3 in order to accommodate foreign market holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates (that is the last day the holder of a security can sell the security and still receive dividends payable on the security), and in certain other circumstances.

The Fund may issue a Creation Unit prior to receiving good title to the Deposit Securities, under the following circumstances. Pursuant to the applicable Participant Agreement, the Fund may issue a Creation Unit notwithstanding that (certain) Deposit Securities have not been delivered, in reliance on an undertaking by the relevant Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Deposit Securities as soon as possible, which undertaking is secured by such Authorized Participant's delivery to and maintenance with the Custodian of collateral having a value equal to at least 105% of the value of the missing Deposit Securities ("Collateral"), as adjusted by time to time by the Advisor. Such Collateral will have a value greater than the NAV of the Creation Unit on the date the order is placed. Such collateral must be delivered no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on T+1. The only Collateral that is acceptable to the Fund is cash in U.S. Dollars.

While (certain) Deposit Securities remain undelivered, the Collateral shall at all times have a value equal to at least 105% (as adjusted by the Advisor) of the daily marked-to-market value of the missing Deposit Securities. At any time, the Fund may use the Collateral to purchase the missing securities, and the Authorized Participant will be liable to the Fund for any costs incurred thereby or losses resulting therefrom, whether or not they exceed the amount of the Collateral, including any Transaction Fee, any amount by which the purchase price of the missing Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such securities on the Transmittal Date, brokerage and other transaction costs. The Trust will return any unused Collateral once all of the missing securities have been received by the Fund. More information regarding the Fund's current procedures for collateralization is available from the Distributor.

Cash Purchase Method. When cash purchases of Creation Units are available or specified for the Fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases. In the case of a cash purchase, the investor must pay the cash equivalent of the Portfolio Deposit. In addition, cash purchases will be subject to Transaction Fees, as described above.

Redeeming a Creation Unit

Redemption Basket. The consideration received in connection with the redemption of a Creation Unit generally consists of an in-kind basket of designated securities ("Redemption Securities") and an amount of cash in U.S. dollars ("Cash Component"). Together, the Redemption Securities and the Cash Component constitute the "Redemption Basket."

There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity in Shares in the secondary market to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. In addition, investors may incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a Creation Unit.

The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit and the Redemption Securities. Thus, the Cash Component is equal to the difference between (x) the net asset value per Creation Unit of the Fund and (y) the market value of the Redemption Securities. If (x) is more than (y), the Authorized Participant will receive the Cash Component from the Fund. If (x) is less than (y), the Authorized Participant will pay the Cash Component to the Fund.

If the Redemption Securities on a Business Day are different from the Deposit Securities, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the Advisor through the Custodian makes available through NSCC the name and amount of each Redemption Security in the current Redemption Basket (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Fund and the (estimated) Cash Component, effective through and including the previous Business Day, per Creation Unit. If the Redemption Securities on a Business Day are different from the Deposit Securities, all redemption requests that day will be processed outside the Clearing Process.

The Redemption Securities may change as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events of the Underlying Index are reflected from time to time by the Advisor in the Fund's portfolio. The Redemption Securities may also change in response to the rebalancing and/or reconstitution of the Underlying Index. These adjustments will reflect changes known to the Advisor on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Redemption Basket.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed: (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares or determination of the Fund's NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstances as permitted by the SEC, including as described below.

Custom Redemptions and Cash-in-lieu. The Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash ("cash-in-lieu") to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Redemption Security. The Fund may permit or require cash-in-lieu when, for example, a Redemption Security may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC or the Clearing Process. Similarly, the Fund may permit or require cash-in-lieu of Redemption Securities when, for example, the Authorized Participant or its underlying investor is restricted under U.S. or local securities law or policies from transacting in one or more Redemption Securities. The Fund will comply with the federal securities laws in satisfying redemptions with Redemption Securities, including that the Redemption Securities are sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act. All redemption requests involving cash-in-lieu are considered to be "Custom Redemptions."

Redemption Requests. To redeem a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable redemption request to the Distributor.

An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption request is deemed to represent to the Fund that it or, if applicable, the investor on whose behalf it is acting, (i) owns outright or has full legal authority and legal beneficial right to tender for redemption the Creation Unit to be redeemed and can receive the entire proceeds of the redemption, and (ii) all of the Shares there are in the Creation Unit to be redeemed have not been borrowed, loaned or pledged to another party nor are they the subject of a repurchase agreement, securities lending agreement or such other arrangement which would preclude the delivery of such Shares to the Fund. The Fund reserves the absolute right, in its sole discretion, to verify these representations, but will typically require verification in connection with higher levels of redemption activity and/or short interest in the Fund. If the Authorized Participant, upon receipt of a verification request, does not provide sufficient verification of the requested representations, the redemption request will not be considered to be in proper form and may be rejected by the Fund.

Timing of Submission of Redemption Requests. An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable redemption order no later than the earlier of (i) 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time or (ii) the closing time of the bond markets and/or the trading session on the Exchange, on any Business Day in order to receive that Business Day's NAV. ("Cut-off Time"). The Cut-off Time for Custom Orders is generally two hours earlier. The Business Day the order is deemed received by the Distributor is referred to as the "Transmittal Date." A redemption request is deemed received if (i) such order is received by the Distributor by the Cut-off Time on such day and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Persons placing or effectuating Custom Redemptions and/or orders involving cash should be mindful of time deadlines imposed by intermediaries, such as DTC and/or the Federal Reserve System, which may impact the successful processing of such orders to ensure that cash and securities are transferred by the Settlement Date, as defined above.

Requests Using the Clearing Process. If available, (portions of) redemption requests may be settled through the Clearing Process. In connection with such orders, the Distributor transmits on behalf of the Authorized Participant, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the redemption. Pursuant to such trade instructions, the Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the requisite Creation Unit(s)

to the Fund, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. Cash Components will be delivered using either the Clearing Process or the Federal Reserve System, as described above.

Requests Outside the Clearing Process. If the Clearing Process is not available for (portions of) an order, Redemption Baskets will be delivered outside the Clearing Process. Orders outside the Clearing Process must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the redemption will be effected through DTC. The Authorized Participant must transfer or cause to be transferred the Creation Unit(s) of shares being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be delivered through DTC to the Custodian by 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on received T+1. In addition, the Cash Component must be received by the Custodian by 12:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on T+1. If the Custodian does not receive the Creation Unit(s) and Cash Component by the appointed times on T+1, the redemption will be rejected, except in the circumstances described below. A rejected redemption request may be resubmitted the following Business Day.

Orders involving foreign Redemption Securities are expected to be settled outside the Clearing Process. Thus, upon receipt of an irrevocable redemption request, the Distributor will notify the Advisor and the Custodian. The Custodian will then provide information of the redemption to the Fund's local sub-custodian(s). The redeeming Authorized Participant, or the investor on whose behalf is acting, will have established appropriate arrangements with a broker-dealer, bank or other custody provider in each jurisdiction in which the Redemption Securities are customarily traded and to which such Redemption Securities (and any cash-in-lieu) can be delivered from the Fund's accounts at the applicable local sub-custodian(s).

Acceptance of Redemption Requests. All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust. The Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Delivery of Redemption Basket. Once the Fund has accepted a redemption request, upon next determination of the Fund's NAV, the Fund will confirm the issuance of a Redemption Basket, against receipt of the Creation Unit(s) at such NAV, any cash-in-lieu and Transaction Fee. A Creation Unit tendered for redemption and the payment of the Cash Component, any cash-in-lieu and Transaction Fee will be effected through DTC. The Authorized Participant, or the investor on whose behalf it is acting, will be recorded on the book-entry system of DTC.

The Redemption Basket will generally be delivered to the redeeming Authorized Participant within T+3. Except under the circumstances described below, however, a Redemption Basket generally will not be issued until the Creation Unit(s) are delivered to the Fund, along with the Cash Component, any cash-in-lieu and Transaction Fee.

In certain cases, Authorized Participants will create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date. In these instances, the Trust reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis.

With respect to orders involving foreign Redemption Securities, the Fund may settle Creation Unit transactions on a basis other than T+3 in order to accommodate foreign market holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates (that is the last day the holder of a security can sell the security and still receive dividends payable on the security), and in certain other circumstances. When a relevant local market is closed due to local market holidays, the local market settlement process will not commence until the end of the local holiday period. A list of relevant local market holidays is provided in Appendix B hereto.

Cash Redemption Method. When cash redemptions of Creation Units are available or specified for the Fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind redemptions. In the case of a cash redemption, the investor will receive the cash equivalent of the Redemption Basket minus any Transaction Fees, as described above.

TAXES

The Fund's Tax Status. The Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal tax purposes. The Fund, therefore, is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described below and in the Prospectus. Losses realized by the Fund will not offset gains realized by any other series of the Trust, and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying for RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than the Trust level.

The Fund intends to elect to be, and to qualify to be treated each taxable year as, a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code (a "RIC"). If the Fund qualifies for that treatment, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss ("net short-term capital gain") and net gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions, if any) and net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss)

that it distributes to its shareholders. To qualify for that treatment, the Fund must annually distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (“Distribution Requirement”) and must meet requirements relating to the source and nature of its income (“Income Requirement”) and the diversification of its assets, among other things.

If the Fund fails to qualify for any taxable year for treatment as a RIC, all of its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions (including distributions of net capital gain) generally would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (except that, (1) for individual shareholders, the part thereof that is “qualified dividend income,” as described in the Prospectus, would be subject to federal income tax at the rate for long-term capital gain -- a maximum of 20%, and (2) a part of those distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporations under certain circumstances). Furthermore, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment.

The Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax (“Excise Tax”) to the extent it does not distribute to its shareholders in any calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year. The Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and other distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the Excise Tax.

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has the right to reject an order to purchase Shares if (1) the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the ordered Shares, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares and (2) pursuant to Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund would have a basis in the Deposit Securities exchanged therefor different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of making the 80% determination.

Taxation of the Fund's Investments and Activities. The Fund's use of hedging strategies, such as entering into forward contracts, involves complex rules that will determine for income tax purposes the amount, character and timing of recognition of the gains and losses the Fund realizes in connection therewith. Gains from the disposition of foreign currencies (except certain gains therefrom that may be excluded by future regulations), and gains from options, forward contracts the Fund derives with respect to its business of investing in securities or foreign currencies, will be treated as qualifying income under the Income Requirement. The Fund will monitor its transactions, make appropriate tax elections and make appropriate entries in its books and records when it acquires any foreign currency, forward contract or hedged investment to mitigate the effect of these rules, prevent its disqualification as a RIC and minimize the imposition of federal income and excise taxes.

Certain foreign currency contracts and options (i.e., certain listed options, such as those on a “broad-based” securities index) in which the Fund invests may be subject to Internal Revenue Code section 1256 (collectively, “section 1256 contracts”). Any section 1256 contracts the Fund holds at the end of its taxable year (and generally for purposes of the Excise Tax, on October 31 of each year) generally must be “marked to market” (that is, treated as having been sold at that time for their fair market value) for federal income tax purposes, with the result that unrealized gains or losses will be treated as though they were realized. Sixty percent of any net gain or loss recognized on these deemed sales, and 60% of any net realized gain or loss from any actual sales of section 1256 contracts, will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and the balance will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss; however, certain foreign currency gains or losses arising from section 1256 contracts will be treated as ordinary income or loss. These rules may operate to increase the amount that the Fund must distribute to satisfy the Distribution Requirement (i.e., with respect to the portion treated as short-term capital gain, which will be includible in investment company taxable income and thus taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), and to increase the net capital gain the Fund recognizes, even though the Fund may not have closed the transactions and received cash to pay the distributions. Section 1256 contracts also are marked to market for purposes of the Excise Tax.

Section 988 of the Internal Revenue Code also may apply to forward contracts on foreign currencies. Under that section, each foreign currency gain or loss generally is computed separately and treated as ordinary income or loss. In the case of overlap between sections 1256 and 988, special provisions determine the character and timing of any income, gain or loss. If the Fund's section 988 losses exceed other investment company taxable income for a taxable year, it would not be able to distribute any dividends, and any distributions made during that year before the losses were realized would be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders, rather than as a dividend, thereby reducing each shareholder's basis in his or her Shares.

The premium the Fund receives for writing (selling) a put or call option is not included in income at the time of receipt. When a covered call option written by the Fund expires, however, it will realize a short-term capital gain equal to the amount of the premium it received for writing the option. When the Fund terminates its obligations under such an option by entering into a closing transaction, it will realize a short-term capital gain (or loss), depending on whether the cost of the closing transaction is less (or more) than the premium it received when it wrote the option. When a covered call option written by the Fund is exercised, it will be treated

as having sold the underlying security, producing long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending on the holding period of the underlying security and whether the sum of the option price it receives on the exercise plus the premium it received when it wrote the option is more or less than the underlying security's basis.

If the Fund has an "appreciated financial position" -- generally, an interest (including an interest through a forward contract or short sale) with respect to any stock, debt instrument (other than "straight debt") or partnership interest the fair market value of which exceeds its adjusted basis -- and enters into a "constructive sale" of the position, the Fund will be treated as having made an actual sale thereof, with the result that it will recognize gain at that time. A constructive sale generally consists of a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract or a forward contract the Fund or a related person enters into with respect to the same or substantially identical property. In addition, if the appreciated financial position is itself a short sale or such a contract, acquisition of the underlying property or substantially identical property will be deemed a constructive sale. The foregoing will not apply, however, to any Fund transaction during any taxable year that otherwise would be treated as a constructive sale if the transaction is closed within 30 days after the end of that year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged for 60 days after that closing (i.e., at no time during that 60-day period is the Fund's risk of loss regarding that position reduced by reason of certain specified transactions with respect to substantially identical or related property, such as having an option to sell, being contractually obligated to sell, making a short sale of or granting an option to buy substantially identical stock or securities).

Any market discount recognized by the Fund on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below its principal amount or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by the Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

Dividends and interest the Fund receives, and gains it realizes, on foreign securities may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes foreign countries and U.S. possessions impose that would reduce the yield and/or total return on its investments. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate those taxes, however, and many foreign countries do not impose taxes on capital gains in respect of investments by foreign investors.

The Fund may invest in the stock of "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"). A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions) that, in general, meets either of the following tests: (1) at least 75% of its gross income for the taxable year is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. The determination whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination that is based on various facts and circumstances and thus is subject to change, and the principles and methodology used in determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC are subject to interpretation. Investors should be aware that the Fund may not be able, at the time it acquires a foreign corporation's shares, to ascertain whether the corporation is a PFIC and that a foreign corporation may become a PFIC after the Fund acquires shares therein.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund will be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" it receives on the stock of a PFIC or of any gain on its disposition of that stock (collectively, "PFIC income"), plus interest thereon, even if the Fund distributes the PFIC income as a dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders. Fund distributions thereof will not be eligible for the 20% maximum federal income tax rate on individuals' "qualified dividend income."

If the Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF"), then in lieu of the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund would be required to include in income each taxable year its pro rata share of the QEF's annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain -- which the Fund likely would have to distribute to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and avoid imposition of the Excise Tax -- even if the QEF did not distribute those earnings and gain to the Fund. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because of certain requirements thereof.

The Fund may elect to "mark to market" any stock in a PFIC it owns at the end of its taxable year. "Marking-to-market," in this context, means including in gross income each taxable year (and treating as ordinary income) the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the stock over the Fund's adjusted basis therein (including mark-to-market gain for each prior year for which an election was in effect) as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, the Fund also may deduct (as an ordinary, not a capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains with respect to that stock the Fund included in income for prior taxable years under the election; any such deduction would reduce the Fund's adjusted basis in the PFIC stock.

Pursuant to recently enacted legislation U.S. shareholders of a PFIC must file an annual report containing information the Internal Revenue Service ("Service") requires. The Service has announced that it is developing guidance regarding those reporting obligations and, in the meantime, persons that were required to file Form 8621 before the new section's enactment must continue to file that form

as provided in the instructions thereto (e.g., on disposition of PFIC stock or with respect to a QEF).

The Fund may invest in units of Canadian royalty trusts. The tax consequences to the Fund of an investment in such a trust depend on the trust's classification for federal tax purposes, which generally is a corporation or a partnership.

(1) If a Canadian royalty trust is classified as a corporation, it would be a PFIC (with the income tax consequences to the Fund described above) if it primarily held equity or debt securities of an underlying operating entity but would not be a PFIC if it was actively engaged in a business, such as oil and gas exploration (as a large proportion of Canadian royalty trusts are), and did not hold substantial investment-type assets. In the latter event, distributions from the royalty trust to the Fund would be treated as dividends that likely would be eligible for the 20% maximum federal income tax rate on "qualified dividend income."

(2) If a Canadian royalty trust is classified for federal tax purposes as a partnership (by making a certain election or otherwise), it likely would be a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (i.e., a publicly traded partnership -- generally, a partnership the interests in which are "traded on an established securities market" or are "readily tradable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof)" -- other than a partnership at least 90% of the gross income of which consists of income that satisfies the Income Requirement ("QPTP"), in which event all its net income, regardless of source, would be qualifying income to the Fund under that requirement. But if such a royalty trust is not a QPTP (because, for example, it satisfies the Income Requirement, i.e., at least 90% of its gross income is qualifying income), then (a) it would be a publicly traded partnership that likely would be treated for federal tax purposes as a corporation, with the income tax consequences mentioned in (1) above, or (b) if not, (i) the Fund would treat its share of the trust's income as qualifying income under the Income Requirement only to the extent it would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund in the same manner as realized by the trust and (ii) any non-qualifying income of the trust would pass through to the Fund.

The Fund may invest in ownership units (i.e., limited partnership interests) in MLPs, which generally are classified as partnerships for federal tax purposes. Most MLPs in which the Fund may invest are expected to be QPTPs, all the net income from which (regardless of source) would be qualifying income to the Fund under the Income Requirement, but the Fund's investments therein generally may not exceed 25% of the value of its total assets. If the Fund invests in an MLP that is not a QPTP, the net income the Fund earns therefrom would be treated as qualifying income under the Income Requirement only to the extent it would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund in the same manner as realized by the MLP.

Taxation of the Fund's Shareholders. Dividends and other distributions declared by the Fund in October, November or December and paid to shareholders of record in such a month during the following January will be treated as having been received by such shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the distributions were declared.

If a shareholder sells Shares at a loss and acquires other Shares (whether through purchase, the automatic reinvestment of distributions, if available, or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and instead will increase the basis in the newly purchased shares. Any loss on the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received on those Shares.

Investors should be aware that the price of Shares at any time may reflect the amount of a forthcoming dividend or other distribution, so if they purchase Shares shortly before the record date for a distribution, they will pay full price for the shares and receive some portion of the price back as a taxable distribution even though it represents a partial return of invested capital.

A Fund shareholder who wants to use the average basis method for determining basis in Fund shares he or she acquires after December 31, 2011 ("Covered Shares"), must elect to do so in writing (which may be electronic). If a Fund shareholder fails to affirmatively elect the average basis method, then basis determination will be made in accordance with the Fund's default method, which might be a method other than average basis. If, however, the Fund's default method is average basis and a Fund shareholder wishes to use a different acceptable method for basis determination (e.g., a specific identification method), the shareholder may elect to do so. The basis determination method a Fund shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption of Covered Shares after the settlement date of the redemption.

In addition to the current requirement to report the gross proceeds from the redemption of shares, the Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Service and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares and indicate whether they had a short-term or long-term holding period. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best Service-accepted basis determination method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law will apply to them.

The Health Care Reform and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 requires an individual to pay a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the individual's "net investment income," which generally includes dividends, interest and net gains from the disposition of investment

property (including certain dividends and capital gain distributions paid by the Fund), or (2) the excess of the individual's "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers), for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. A similar tax will apply for those years to estates and trusts. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Shares.

Distributions of ordinary income and net capital gains may also be subject to state and local income taxes.

Income dividends the Fund pays to a nonresident alien individual, foreign corporation or partnership, or foreign trust or estate (each, a "Non-U.S. Shareholder"), other than (1) dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Shareholder whose ownership of Shares is effectively connected with a trade or business within the United States the shareholder conducts ("effectively connected") and (2) capital gain distributions paid to a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the taxable year, generally will be subject to a federal withholding tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate).

A Non-U.S. Shareholder will generally not be subject to federal withholding or income tax on gains, if any, realized on the sale of Shares unless (1) the gain is effectively connected or (2) in the case of an individual shareholder, he or she is present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met. Gains on the sale of Shares and income dividends that are effectively connected will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular income tax rates. Non-U.S. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the applicability of federal income tax or withholding tax to their investment in the Fund.

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of Shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investing in Shares, including under federal, state, local and foreign tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations, judicial authority and administrative interpretations in effect on the date hereof; changes in any applicable authority, which often occur, could materially affect the conclusions discussed above.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act – Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about 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, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

DETERMINATION OF NAV

The following information should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Net Asset Value."

The NAV per Share is calculated by the Administrator and determined as of the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open. NAV is calculated by deducting all of the Fund's liabilities from the total value of its assets and dividing the result by the number of Shares outstanding, rounding to the nearest cent. All valuations are subject to review by the Trust's Board or its delegate. In determining NAV, expenses are accrued and applied daily and securities and other assets for which market quotations are available are valued at market value. Securities listed or traded on an exchange are generally valued at the last sales price or official closing price of the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Money market securities maturing in 60 days or less will be valued at amortized cost. Securities not listed or traded on an exchange for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available are generally valued at the current bid price. Debt securities are valued on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services. The Advisor may use various pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service at any time. When price quotes are not readily available, securities will be valued at fair value as determined by the Trust's Fair Value Committee in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Even when market quotations are available, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of

the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of NYSE and when the Fund calculates its NAV. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Advisor determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Advisor will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes."

General Policies. Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly.

Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of the Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Fund.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. No reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of the Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial Owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require Beneficial Owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Legal Counsel. Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, OH 43215, is counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. BBD, LLP, 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103 serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. BBD, LLP will audit the Fund's financial statements and perform other audit related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016 and the auditors' report, which are included in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders dated January 31, 2016, are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of this Statement of Additional Information. These financial statements include the schedules of investments, statements of assets and liabilities, statements of operations, statements of changes in net assets, financial highlights, notes and the independent registered public accounting firm's reports. The Annual Report is available without charge upon request by calling 1-877-277-6933, or by visiting the Fund's website at www.ArrowShares.com.

APPENDIX A

Description Of Securities Ratings

The nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (individually, an “NRSRO”) that may be utilized by the Adviser with regard to portfolio investments for the Fund include Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), and Fitch Investors Service, Inc. (“Fitch”). Set forth below is a description of the relevant ratings of each such NRSRO. The NRSROs that may be utilized by the Adviser and the description of each NRSRO’s ratings is as of the date of this SAI, and may subsequently change.

A. Long-Term Ratings

1. Moody’s Investors Service — Long-Term Corporate Obligation Ratings

Moody’s long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings use Moody’s Global Scale and reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.

Aa Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

2. Standard and Poor’s — Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings (including Preferred Stock)

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws

affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

- AAA** An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
- AA** An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
- A** An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
- BBB** An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- Note** Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.
- BB** An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B** An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CCC** An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC** An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.
- C** A 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms.

D An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Note Plus (+) or minus (-). The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

3. Fitch — International Long-Term Credit Ratings

International Long-Term Credit Ratings (LTCR) may also be referred to as Long-Term Ratings. When assigned to most issuers, it is used as a benchmark measure of probability of default and is formally described as an Issuer Default Rating (IDR). The major exception is within Public Finance, where IDRs will not be assigned as market convention has always focused on timeliness and does not draw analytical distinctions between issuers and their underlying obligations. When applied to issues or securities, the LTCR may be higher or lower than the issuer rating (IDR) to reflect relative differences in recovery expectations.

The following rating scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings:

Investment Grade

AAA Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that there are currently expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment grade category.

Speculative Grade

BB Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

CCC Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic conditions.

CC Default of some kind appears probable.

C Default is imminent.

RD Indicates an entity that has failed to make due payments (within the applicable grace period) on some but not all material financial obligations, but continues to honor other classes of obligations.

D Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations. Default generally is defined as one of the following:

Failure of an obligor to make timely payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of any financial obligation;

The bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of business of an obligor;

The distressed or other coercive exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period.

Issuers will be rated 'D' upon a default. defaulted and distressed obligations typically are rated along the continuum of 'C' to 'B' ratings categories, depending upon their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Additionally, in structured finance transactions, where analysis indicates that an instrument is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to meet pay interest and/or principal in full in accordance with the terms of the obligation's documentation during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default in accordance with the terms of the documentation is imminent, the obligation may be rated in the 'B' or 'CCC-C' categories.

Default is determined by reference to the terms of the obligations' documentation. Fitch will assign default ratings where it has reasonably determined that payment has not been made on a material obligation in accordance with the requirements of the obligation's documentation, or where it believes that default ratings consistent with Fitch's published definition of default are the most appropriate ratings to assign.

Note The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-term rating category, to categories below 'CCC', or to Short-term ratings other than 'F1'. (The +/- modifiers are only used to denote issues within the CCC category, whereas issuers are only rated CCC without the use of modifiers.)

B. Preferred Stock Ratings

1. Moody's Investors Service

- aaa** An issue which is rated "aaa" is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.
- aa** An issue which is rated "aa" is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance the earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well-maintained in the foreseeable future.
- a** An issue which is rated "a" is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the "aaa" and "aa" classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.
- baa** An issue which is rated "baa" is considered to be a medium-grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.
- ba** An issue which is rated "ba" is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.
- b** An issue which is rated "b" generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.
- caa** An issue which is rated "caa" is likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. This rating designation does not purport to indicate the future status of payments.
- ca** An issue which is rated "ca" is speculative in a high degree and is likely to be in arrears on dividends with little likelihood of eventual payments.
- c** This is the lowest rated class of preferred or preference stock. Issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.
- Note** Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each rating classification; The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

C. Short Term Ratings

1. Moody's Investors Service

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

- P-1** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-2** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-3** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
- NP** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Note Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support-provider.

2. Standard and Poor's

- A-1** A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2** A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3** A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B** A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of 'B-1', 'B-2', and 'B-3' may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the 'B' category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B-1** A short-term obligation rated 'B-1' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
- B-2** A short-term obligation rated 'B-2' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
- B-3** A short-term obligation rated 'B-3' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
- C** A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- D** A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.
- Note** Dual Ratings. Standard & Poor's assigns "dual" ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

3. Fitch

The following ratings scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings. A Short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 13 months for most obligations, or up to three years for US public finance, in line with industry standards, to reflect unique risk characteristics of bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes that are commonly issued with terms up to three years. Short-term ratings thus place greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

- F1** Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2** Good credit quality. A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

- F3** Fair credit quality. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate; however, near term adverse changes could result in a reduction to non investment grade.
- B** Speculative. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C** High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
- D** Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations.
- Note** The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-term rating category, to categories below ‘CCC’, or to Short-term ratings other than ‘F1’. (The +/- modifiers are only used to denote issues within the CCC category, whereas issuers are only rated CCC without the use of modifiers.)

APPENDIX B

The Fund generally intends to effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis of “T” plus three business days. The Fund may effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis other than T plus three in order to accommodate local holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates, or under certain other circumstances. The ability of the Trust to effect in-kind creations and redemptions within three business days of receipt of an order in good form is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable foreign market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a foreign market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust from delivering securities within the normal settlement period.

The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming investors, coupled with foreign market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days in certain circumstances.

The holidays applicable to the Fund during such periods are listed below, as are instances where more than seven days will be needed to deliver redemption proceeds. Although certain holidays may occur on different dates in subsequent years, the number of days required to deliver redemption proceeds in any given year is not expected to exceed the maximum number of days listed below for the Fund. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (e.g., days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices, could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

The dates of the Regular Holidays in calendar year 2016 are:

Argentina:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, February 08, 2016
Tuesday, February 09, 2016
Thursday, March 24, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Wednesday, May 25, 2016
Monday, June 20, 2016
Friday, July 08, 2016
Monday, August 15, 2016
Monday, October 10, 2016
Monday, November 28, 2016
Thursday, December 08, 2016
Friday, December 09, 2016
Friday, December 30, 2016

Australia:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Tuesday, January 26, 2016
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Austria:

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Bahrain:

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Bangladesh:

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Belgium:

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Bermuda:

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Bosnia-Herzegovina:

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Botswana:

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Brazil:

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Bulgaria:

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Canada:

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Chile:

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China:

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Clear Stream:

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Columbia:

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Costa Rica:

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Croatia:

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Cyprus:

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Czech Republic:

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Denmark:

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Ecuador:

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Egypt:

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Estonia:

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Euroclear:

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Finland:

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France:

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Germany:

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Ghana:

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Greece:

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Hong Kong SAR:

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Hungary:

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Iceland:

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India:

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Indonesia:

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Israel:

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Italy:

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Ivory Coast:

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Japan:

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Jordan:

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Kazakhstan:

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Kenya:

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Kuwait:

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Latvia:

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Lebanon:

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Lithuania:

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Luxembourg:

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Malaysia:

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Mauritius:

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Mexico:

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Morocco:

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Namibia:

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Netherlands:

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New Zealand:

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Nigeria:

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Norway:

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Pakistan:

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Peru:

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Philippines:

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Poland:

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Portugal:

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Qatar:

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Romania:

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Russia:

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Rwanda:

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Saudi Arabia:

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Serbia:

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Singapore:

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Slovakia:

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Slovenia:

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South Africa:

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South Korea:

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Spain:

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Sri Lanka:

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Swaziland:

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Sweden:

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Switzerland:

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Taiwan:

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Tanzania, United Republic Of:

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Friday, October 14, 2016
Friday, December 09, 2016
Monday, December 12, 2016
Sunday, December 25, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016

Thailand:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, February 22, 2016
Wednesday, April 06, 2016
Wednesday, April 13, 2016
Thursday, April 14, 2016
Friday, April 15, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Thursday, May 05, 2016
Friday, May 06, 2016
Friday, May 20, 2016
Friday, July 01, 2016

Monday, July 18, 2016
Tuesday, July 19, 2016
Friday, August 12, 2016
Monday, October 24, 2016
Monday, December 05, 2016
Monday, December 12, 2016

Trinidad & Tobago:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, February 08, 2016
Tuesday, February 09, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, March 28, 2016
Wednesday, March 30, 2016
Thursday, May 26, 2016
Monday, May 30, 2016
Monday, June 20, 2016
Wednesday, July 06, 2016
Monday, August 01, 2016
Wednesday, August 31, 2016
Monday, October 31, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016
Tuesday, December 27, 2016

Tunisia:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Thursday, January 14, 2016
Sunday, March 20, 2016
Sunday, May 01, 2016
Thursday, July 07, 2016
Monday, July 25, 2016
Tuesday, September 13, 2016
Monday, October 03, 2016
Monday, December 12, 2016

Turkey:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Thursday, May 19, 2016
Monday, July 04, 2016
Tuesday, July 05, 2016
Wednesday, July 06, 2016
Thursday, July 07, 2016
Tuesday, August 30, 2016
Monday, September 12, 2016
Tuesday, September 13, 2016
Wednesday, September 14, 2016

Thursday, September 15, 2016
Friday, October 28, 2016

Uganda:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Tuesday, January 26, 2016
Tuesday, February 16, 2016
Thursday, February 18, 2016
Tuesday, March 08, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, March 28, 2016
Friday, June 03, 2016
Thursday, June 09, 2016
Thursday, July 07, 2016
Tuesday, September 13, 2016
Sunday, October 09, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016

Ukraine:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, January 04, 2016
Thursday, January 07, 2016
Friday, January 08, 2016
Monday, March 07, 2016
Tuesday, March 08, 2016
Saturday, March 12, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Tuesday, May 03, 2016
Monday, May 09, 2016
Monday, June 20, 2016
Tuesday, June 28, 2016
Wednesday, August 24, 2016
Friday, October 14, 2016

United Arab Emirates:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Thursday, May 05, 2016
Thursday, July 07, 2016
Friday, July 08, 2016
Sunday, September 11, 2016
Monday, September 12, 2016
Tuesday, September 13, 2016
Wednesday, September 14, 2016
Sunday, October 02, 2016
Wednesday, November 30, 2016
Friday, December 02, 2016

Monday, December 12, 2016

United Kingdom:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, March 28, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Monday, May 30, 2016
Monday, August 29, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016
Tuesday, December 27, 2016

United States:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, January 18, 2016
Monday, February 15, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, May 30, 2016
Monday, July 04, 2016
Monday, September 05, 2016
Monday, October 10, 2016
Friday, November 11, 2016
Thursday, November 24, 2016
Friday, November 25, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016

Uruguay:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Wednesday, January 06, 2016
Monday, February 08, 2016
Tuesday, February 09, 2016
Thursday, March 24, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, April 18, 2016
Monday, May 16, 2016
Monday, July 18, 2016
Thursday, August 25, 2016
Monday, October 10, 2016
Wednesday, November 02, 2016

Venezuela:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, January 04, 2016
Monday, January 11, 2016
Monday, February 08, 2016
Tuesday, February 09, 2016
Thursday, March 24, 2016

Friday, March 25, 2016
Tuesday, April 19, 2016
Monday, May 09, 2016
Monday, May 30, 2016
Friday, June 24, 2016
Monday, July 04, 2016
Tuesday, July 05, 2016
Monday, August 15, 2016
Wednesday, October 12, 2016
Monday, October 31, 2016
Monday, December 12, 2016

Vietnam:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Monday, February 08, 2016
Tuesday, February 09, 2016
Wednesday, February 10, 2016
Thursday, February 11, 2016
Friday, February 12, 2016
Monday, April 18, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Tuesday, May 03, 2016
Friday, September 02, 2016

Zambia:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Tuesday, March 08, 2016
Saturday, March 12, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Saturday, March 26, 2016
Monday, March 28, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Wednesday, May 25, 2016
Monday, July 04, 2016
Tuesday, July 05, 2016
Monday, August 01, 2016
Monday, October 24, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016

Zimbabwe:

Friday, January 01, 2016
Friday, March 25, 2016
Monday, March 28, 2016
Monday, April 18, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Wednesday, May 25, 2016
Monday, August 08, 2016
Tuesday, August 09, 2016
Thursday, December 22, 2016

Monday, December 26, 2016
Tuesday, December 27, 2016