

HUSSMAN STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL FUND
TICKER SYMBOL: HSIEX

An Investment Portfolio of

HUSSMAN INVESTMENT TRUST

Statement of Additional Information

November 1, 2018

This Statement of Additional Information is not a Prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for Hussman Strategic International Fund dated November 1, 2018, which may be supplemented from time to time. This Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus, the Annual Report or the Semi-Annual Report may be obtained without charge, upon request, by writing Hussman Investment Trust at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, or by calling toll-free 1-800-HUSSMAN (1-800-487-7626).

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hussman Investment Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company which currently offers four diversified investment portfolios, Hussman Strategic International Fund (prior to January 2012, named Hussman Strategic International Equity Fund), Hussman Strategic Growth Fund (the “Growth Fund”), Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Fund”) and Hussman Strategic Value Fund (the “Value Fund”). This Statement of Additional Information applies only to Hussman Strategic International Fund (the “Fund”). For information on the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund, please call 1-800-487-7626. The Trust was organized and its Agreement and Declaration of Trust was filed with the State of Ohio on June 1, 2000.

FUND OBJECTIVE, INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation, with added emphasis on the protection of capital during unfavorable market conditions.

Additional Information on Portfolio Investments, Strategies and Risks

Information contained in this Statement of Additional Information expands upon information contained in the Fund’s Prospectus. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus.

Foreign Securities

The Fund invests principally in foreign securities, including those traded domestically as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Investments in foreign securities present special considerations not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. Foreign governments may impose potentially confiscatory withholding or other taxes, thereby reducing the amount of income and capital gains available to distribute to shareholders. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value in U.S. dollars of all foreign currency-denominated securities and other investments held by the Fund. Exchange rates are influenced generally by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign currency markets and by political and economic events occurring inside and outside the U.S., many of which may be difficult, if not impossible to predict. Foreign securities are subject to different regulatory environments than in the U.S. and, as compared to the U.S., there may be less comprehensive or stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or a lack of uniformity with respect to such standards, less volume and liquidity and more volatility, less public information, and less regulation of foreign issuers. Other risks of investment in foreign securities include possible delays in the settlement of transactions or in the payment of income. Brokerage commissions, custodial fees and other fees are also generally higher for non-U.S. securities. Certain countries have been known to expropriate or nationalize assets, and foreign

investments may be subject to political, financial or social instability or adverse diplomatic developments. There may be difficulties in obtaining service of process on foreign issuers and difficulties in enforcing judgments with respect to claims under the U.S. securities laws against such issuers. Favorable or unfavorable differences between U.S. and foreign economies could affect foreign securities values.

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in, or foreign exchange rates with, a different country or region. For instance, a significant slowdown in China's economy is adversely affecting worldwide commodity prices and the economies of many countries, especially those that depend heavily on commodity production or trade with China. The severity and duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. The U.S. Government has, in the past, discouraged certain foreign investments by U.S. investors through taxation, economic sanctions or other restrictions and it is possible that the Fund could be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such restrictions. The imposition of sanctions by the U.S. or another government or country could cause disruptions to the country's financial system and economy, which could negatively impact the value of securities issued by that country.

The value of a company's stock may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. A stock's value also may fall because of factors affecting not just the company, but companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries, such as increases in production costs. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities of a particular industry or sector, the Fund's performance could be negatively affected if that industry or sector performs poorly. The value of a company's stock also may be affected by changes in the financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates. The value of a company's stock is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by the Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. Instability in the financial markets in the wake of the 2008 economic downturn led many governments and regulators, including the U.S. Government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. It is not certain if the U.S. Government or other governments will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. In addition, political events within the U.S. and abroad, including the U.S. Government's ongoing inability to implement a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the imposition of tariffs and sanctions by the U.S. or other governments, uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of European Union ("EU") members, the aftermath of the war in Iraq and possible terrorist attacks could negatively impact financial markets and the Fund's performance.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in emerging markets. An “emerging market” is any country that the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations or its authorities has determined to have a low or middle income economy. Investing in emerging markets involves exposure to potentially unstable governments, the risk of nationalization of business, restrictions on foreign ownership, prohibitions on repatriation of assets and a system of laws that may offer less protection of property rights. The governments of certain Asian countries maintain their currencies at artificial levels in relation to the U.S. dollar, rather than at levels determined by the market, which may have an adverse impact on foreign investors. Financial imbalances among various economic sectors, fueled by rising asset prices, strong credit growth and relatively easy financing conditions in certain Asian countries may also negatively impact those economies. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local and global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. The securities markets in emerging markets are typically less efficient and substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the U.S. and other developed countries. A high proportion of the shares of many issuers may be held by a limited number of persons and financial institutions, which may limit the number of shares available for investment by the Fund. A limited number of issuers in emerging markets may represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalization and trading value. The limited liquidity of securities markets in these countries may also affect the Fund’s ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so. The inability of the Fund to dispose fully and promptly of positions in declining markets would cause the Fund’s net asset value to decline as the values of the unsold positions are marked to lower prices. In addition, these securities markets are susceptible to being influenced by large investors trading significant blocks of securities.

Geographic Focus Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in investments tied economically to (or related to) a particular geographic region, foreign country or particular market, it would have more exposure to regional and country economic risks than a fund that invests throughout the world’s economies. A recession, debt crisis, or decline in currency valuation in one country within a region can spread to other countries in that region. Furthermore, to the extent the Fund invests in the securities of companies located in a particular geographic region or foreign country, it may be particularly vulnerable to events affecting companies located in that region or country because those companies may share common characteristics, are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens, and often react similarly to specific economic, market, political or other developments. As a result, the Fund’s share price may be more volatile than the share price of a more geographically diversified fund. As of June 30, 2018, the Fund had 52.1% of the value of its stock portfolio invested in issuers in countries within the EU, including 18.7% invested in the United Kingdom (the “UK”). As of June 30, 2018, the Fund had 21.2% of the value of its stock portfolio invested in stocks of companies domiciled in Japan.

European Union. EU member countries that use the Euro as their currency (so-called Eurozone countries) lack the ability to implement an independent monetary policy and may be significantly affected by requirements that limit their fiscal options. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or other regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the Euro, the default or threat of default by one or more EU member countries on its sovereign debt and/or an economic recession in one or more EU member countries may have a significant

adverse effect on the economies of other EU member countries and major trading partners outside Europe. In recent years, the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns, high unemployment rates, rising government debt levels and the possible default of government debt in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. To address budget deficits and public debt concerns, a number of Eurozone countries have imposed strict austerity measures and comprehensive financial and labor market reforms, which could increase political or social instability. Due to these large public deficits, some European issuers may continue to have difficulty accessing capital and may be dependent on emergency assistance from European governments and institutions to avoid defaulting on their outstanding debt obligations. The availability of such assistance, however, may be contingent on an issuer's implementation of certain reforms or reaching a required level of performance, which may increase the possibility of default. Several countries, including Greece and Italy, have agreed to multi-year bailout loans from the European Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other institutions. A default or debt restructuring by any European country, such as the restructuring of Greece's outstanding sovereign debt, can adversely impact holders of that country's debt and can affect exposures to other Eurozone countries and their financial companies as well. The manner in which the EU responded to the global recession and sovereign debt issues raised questions about its ability to react quickly to rising borrowing costs and revealed a lack of cohesion in dealing with the fiscal problems of member states.

In June 2016, the UK voted in a referendum to leave the EU, thereby initiating the British exit from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). In March 2017, the UK formally invoked Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon to begin the process for the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, triggering a two-year period for negotiation of the terms of the withdrawal. However, there remains a significant degree of uncertainty about how negotiations relating to the UK's withdrawal from the EU and new trade agreements will be conducted, as well as uncertainty regarding the potential consequences of and precise timeframe for Brexit. During the negotiating period and beyond, the impact of Brexit on the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significant, resulting in negative impacts on currency and financial markets generally, possibly including increased volatility and illiquidity, and lower economic growth, in markets in the UK, Europe and globally, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. It is possible that measures could be taken to revote on the issue of Brexit or that portions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU.

The UK has one of the largest economies in Europe and is a major trading partner with other EU countries and the United States. If implemented, Brexit might negatively affect The City of London's economy, which is heavily denominated by financial services, as banks might be forced to move staff and comply with two separate sets of rules or lose business to banks in Continental Europe. In addition, Brexit would likely also create other economic stresses for the UK, including the potential for decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads, due to uncertainties, and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investments. Further, the UK's departure from the EU would potentially cause volatility within the EU, which could trigger prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or spark additional member states to contemplate departing the EU (thereby exacerbating political instability in the region).

Japan. The Japanese economy may be subject to economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and may remain low in the future. At times, the Japanese economy has been adversely impacted by government intervention and protectionism, changes in its labor market, and an unstable financial services sector. International trade, government support of the financial services sector and other troubled sectors, government policy, natural disasters and/or geopolitical developments could significantly affect the Japanese economy. A significant portion of Japan's trade is conducted with developing nations and can be affected by conditions in these nations or by currency fluctuations. Japan is an island state with few natural resources and limited land area and is reliant on imports for its commodity needs. Any fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

Management Risk

As an actively managed investment company, the Fund is subject to management risk. Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that its decisions will produce the desired results. The ability of the Adviser to accurately analyze overall market conditions and utilize strategies for hedging market exposure will be dependent, in part, on the Adviser's ability to correctly assess current stock market conditions and to manage the Fund's investment position and exposures in a manner that is responsive to pertinent market movements and market risk, none of which can be assured. The Adviser attempts to classify prevailing investment conditions with those historical instances having the greatest similarity and an investment may perform differently than expected due to changes in historical trends. The use of derivative instruments may involve risks different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Even if the Adviser uses these strategies only for hedging purposes, if a transaction is not successful, it could result in a significant loss to the Fund. The amount of loss could be more than the principal amount invested.

Economic and Market Events Risk and Geopolitical Risk

Events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events may include, but are not limited to: bankruptcies, corporate restructurings, and other events related to the sub-prime mortgage crisis in 2008; governmental efforts to limit short selling and high frequency trading; measures to address U.S. federal and state budget deficits; social, political and economic instability in Europe; economic stimulus by the Japanese central bank; steep declines in oil prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; and China's economic slowdown. Interconnected global economies and financial markets increase the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Both domestic and foreign equity markets have experienced increased volatility and turmoil, with issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets particularly affected, and it is uncertain when these conditions will recur. Banks and financial service companies could suffer losses if interest rates were to rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Relatively high market volatility and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. Actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Although interest rates in the U.S. and abroad have been unusually low in recent years, the decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to raise the target federal funds rate and the possibility that the Federal Reserve may continue to increase interest rates, may expose the fixed income and other markets to heightened volatility. Reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods and services from emerging markets, which may, result in a decline in the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in emerging market issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may cause a decline in the prices of their securities. Interest rate increases or other adverse conditions (e.g., inflation/deflation, increased selling of certain fixed-income investments by other pooled investment vehicles or accounts, changes in investor perceptions or changes in government intervention in the markets) may also cause a decline in the market for equity securities. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's investment performance.

Political turmoil within the United States may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. Government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of the Fund's investments and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. and other securities markets. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 lowered federal taxes and there are legislative proposals that would result in significant new investments in national defense and U.S. infrastructure. Enactment of one or more of these proposals, coupled with lower tax revenue, could lead to increased borrowings by the U.S. Government and higher interest rates. While these proposals are going through the political process, the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out.

Both in developed and developing countries, crises may arise that have the potential to severely erode the value of investments. These episodes may include instances of default, restructuring, economic pressures introduced by significant commodity price declines or severe devaluations of foreign currency with respect to the U.S. dollar. There is significant market uncertainty regarding the sovereign debt of a number of EU countries and the ramifications of Brexit. Political and military events, including circumstances in Venezuela, Syria and other areas of the Middle East, and nationalist unrest in Europe, also may cause market disruptions. Various foreign countries have undergone significant internal conflicts and, in some cases, civil war. Both Taiwan and China still claim sovereignty over one another, and hostile relations continue between North and South Korea. Investments in the Middle East and elsewhere may be exposed to heightened risk relating to the activities of terrorist groups such as ISIL. In addition, international trade tensions and the imposition by the U.S. or other countries of tariffs (or other

trade restrictions, including economic sanctions) may increase the volatility of or adversely affect the prices of securities held by the Fund and thus, adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. The range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes, and the impact of these events on the prices of the Fund's investments, are difficult to predict.

In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.

Foreign Currency Transactions

As discussed in the Prospectus, investments in foreign securities involve currency risk. The Fund may engage in various transactions to hedge currency risk, but is not required to do so. The instruments the Fund may use for this purpose include forward foreign currency contracts, foreign currency futures contracts and options on foreign currencies.

A forward foreign currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specified 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 established at the time of the contract. These contracts are entered into directly between currency traders and their customers. The Fund may use these contracts to purchase or sell a foreign currency for the purpose of locking in the U.S. dollar price of foreign securities the Fund has agreed to purchase or the amount in U.S. dollars that the Fund will receive when it has sold foreign securities.

Currency futures contracts are similar to forward currency contracts, except that they are traded on exchanges (and have margin requirements) and are standardized as to contract size and delivery date. The Fund may purchase or sell foreign currency futures contracts to protect against fluctuations in the U.S. dollar values of foreign securities. For example, the Fund may sell a futures contract on a foreign currency when it holds securities denominated in that currency and it anticipates a decline in the value of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar. If such a decline were to occur, the resulting adverse effect on the value of the foreign-denominated securities may be offset, in whole or in part, by gains on the futures contract.

Options on currencies are contracts that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call options) or sell (put options) a specified amount of a currency at a predetermined price (strike rate) on or before the option matures. Conversely, the seller has the obligation to buy or sell a currency option upon exercise of the option by the purchaser. Currency options are traded either on a national securities exchange or through privately negotiated over-the-counter transactions. Over-the-counter options present a greater possibility of loss than exchange-traded options because of their greater illiquidity and credit risks.

The use of foreign currency transactions involves risks, including the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in futures or options prices and movements in the price of

currencies which are the subject of the hedge. The successful use of foreign currency transactions also depends on the ability of the Adviser to correctly forecast interest rate movements, currency rate movements and general stock market price movements. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's judgment will be accurate. The trading value of foreign currencies could be affected by global economic factors, such as inflation, interest rate levels, and trade balances among countries, as well as the actions of sovereign governments. The use of foreign currency transactions also exposes the Fund to the general risks of investing in futures and options contracts, including the risk of an illiquid market and the risk of adverse regulatory actions. Any of these factors may cause the Fund to lose money on its foreign currency transactions. In addition, cash or securities designated in an amount equal to the value of the Fund's currency contracts, or as designated for currency futures, may limit the Fund's investment flexibility.

Derivative Instruments

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund may engage in certain transactions in derivative instruments, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The specific transactions in which the Fund may engage are noted and described in the Prospectus. The discussion below provides additional information regarding the use of certain derivative instruments.

Regulatory Matters. The Fund will comply with and adhere to all limitations on the manner and extent to which it effects transactions in derivative instruments (including futures and foreign currency transactions) imposed by the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") applicable to the issuance of senior securities. Additionally, the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the "CEA"). Therefore, the Fund is not subject to regulation or registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. By claiming the exclusion, the Fund is limited in its ability to use certain derivatives, such as futures, certain options and swaps, without the Fund becoming subject to U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") regulation. On an annual basis, the Fund is required to reaffirm its eligibility to continue to claim the exclusion. If the Fund's use of derivatives would prevent it from claiming the exclusion (or any other exclusion or exemption available under CFTC regulations), then the Adviser may be subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor with respect to the Fund, and the Fund may become subject to regulation by the CFTC. The Fund may incur additional expenses in complying with the CFTC's recordkeeping, reporting and disclosure requirements.

It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements (such as currency transactions, swaps and options described herein), or of the use of these instruments by mutual funds, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as part of its investment strategy, which could negatively impact the Fund. For example, some legislative and regulatory proposals, such as those in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), passed into law in July 2010, would, following the compliance dates, impose limits on the maximum position that could be held by a single trader in certain contracts and would subject some derivatives transactions to new forms of regulation that could create barriers to some types of investment activity. Other provisions would expand entity registration requirements, impose

capital, margin, business conduct, reporting and disclosure requirements on dealers, recordkeeping on counterparties such as the Fund, and require banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed (but capitalized) affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. While some of these provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have either already been adopted through rulemaking or must be implemented through future rulemaking, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, it is possible that, when compliance with these rules is required, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change the availability of certain investments. However, current efforts by the U.S. Government to reduce the impact of regulations on the U.S. financial services industry could lead to the repeal of certain elements of the regulatory framework. The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has proposed the adoption of a rule that will regulate the use of derivative instruments by mutual funds and it is possible that the provisions of that rule, as adopted, may adversely impact the Fund’s use of derivative instruments and its ability to pursue its investment program.

Futures and Options Transactions. The Fund may use futures and options contracts for the purpose of seeking to reduce the overall investment risk that would otherwise be associated with the securities in which it invests. For example, the Fund may sell a stock index futures contract in anticipation of a general market or market sector decline that might adversely affect prices of the Fund’s portfolio securities. To the extent that there is a correlation between the Fund’s portfolio and a particular stock index, the sale of futures contracts on that index could reduce general market risk and permit the Fund to retain its securities positions.

The Fund may purchase calls on individual stocks and stock indices in order to establish investment exposure to the underlying securities. Alternatively, the Fund may sell stock index futures contracts (or purchase puts on such contracts) to provide protection against a decline in the price of a security below a specified level or a sector or general market decline. The Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other to adjust the risk and return of its overall investment positions. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to synthesize a position similar to that which would be achieved by selling a futures contract.

By purchasing a put option on an individual stock, the Fund could hedge the risk of a devaluation of that individual stock. By purchasing a put option on a stock index, the Fund could hedge the risk of a general market decline. The value of the put option would be expected to rise as a result of a market decline and thus could offset all or a portion of losses resulting from declines in the prices of individual securities held by the Fund. However, option premiums tend to decrease over time as the expiration date nears. Therefore, because of the cost of the option (in the form of premium and transaction costs), the Fund would suffer a loss in the put option if prices do not decline sufficiently to offset the deterioration in the value of the option premium.

By purchasing a call option on a stock index, the Fund would attempt to participate in potential price increases of the underlying index, with results similar to those obtainable from purchasing a futures contract, but with risk limited to the cost of the option if stock prices fell. At the same time, the Fund would suffer a loss if stock prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

The Fund may engage in the writing (selling) of covered call options with respect to the securities in the Fund's portfolio to supplement the Fund's income and enhance total returns. The Fund may write (sell) listed or over-the-counter call options on individual securities held by the Fund, on baskets of such securities or on the Fund's portfolio as a whole. The Fund will write only covered call options, that is, the Fund will write call options only when it has in its portfolio (or has the right to acquire at no cost) the securities subject to the option. A written option may also be considered to be covered if the Fund owns an option that entirely or partially offsets its obligations under the written option. Index options will be considered covered if the Fund holds a portfolio of securities substantially correlated with the movement of the index (or, to the extent it does not hold such a portfolio, maintains a segregated account with the custodian of high quality liquid debt obligations equal to the market value of the option, marked to market daily). A call option written by the Fund obligates the Fund to sell specified securities to the holder of the option at a predetermined price if the option is exercised on or before its expiration date. An index call option written by the Fund obligates the Fund to make a cash payment to the holder of the option if the option is exercised and the value of the index has risen above a predetermined level on or before the expiration date of the option. The Fund may terminate its obligations under a call option by purchasing an option identical to the one written. Writing covered call options provides the Fund with opportunities to increase the returns earned from portfolio securities through the receipt of premiums paid by the purchasers of the options. Writing covered call options may reduce the Fund's returns if the value of the underlying security or index increases and the option position is exercised or closed out by the Fund at a loss.

Stock Index Futures Characteristics. Currently, stock index futures contracts can be purchased or sold with respect to several different stock indices, each based on a different measure of market performance. A determination as to which of the index contracts would be appropriate for purchase or sale by the Fund will be based upon, among other things, the liquidity offered by such contracts and the volatility of the underlying index.

Unlike when the Fund purchases or sells a security, no price is paid to or received by the Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Instead, the Fund will be required to deposit in its segregated asset account an amount of cash or qualifying securities currently ranging from approximately 10% to 15% of the contract amount. This is called "initial margin." Such initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract. Gains and losses on open contracts are required to be reflected in cash in the form of variation margin payments which the Fund may be required to make during the term of the contracts to its broker. Such payments would be required where, during the term of a stock index futures contract purchased by the Fund, the price of the underlying stock index declined, thereby making the Fund's position less valuable. In all instances involving the purchase of stock index futures contracts by the Fund, an amount of cash

together with such other securities as permitted by applicable regulatory authorities to be utilized for such purpose, at least equal to the market value of the futures contracts, will be deposited in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian to collateralize the position. At any time prior to the expiration of a futures contract, the Fund may elect to close its position by taking an opposite position which will operate to terminate its position in the futures contract.

Where futures are purchased to hedge against a possible increase in the price of a security before the Fund is able to fashion its program to invest in the security or in options on the security, it is possible that the market may decline. If the Fund, as a result, decided not to make the planned investment at that time either because of concern as to the possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Fund would realize a loss on the futures contract that is not offset by a reduction in the price of securities purchased.

In addition to the possibility that there may be an imperfect correlation or no correlation at all between movements in the stock index future and the portion of the portfolio being hedged, the price of stock index futures may not correlate perfectly with movements in the stock index due to certain market distortions. All participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the index itself and the value of a future. Moreover, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market and may therefore cause increased participation by speculators in the futures market. Such increased participation may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market and because of the imperfect correlation between movements in stock indices and movements in the prices of stock index futures, the value of stock index futures contracts as a hedging device may be reduced. In addition, if the Fund has insufficient available cash, it may at times have to sell securities to meet variation margin requirements. Such sales may have to be effected at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Use of Other Derivative Instruments. The Fund may also use other derivatives in seeking to reduce the overall investment risk that would otherwise be associated with the securities in which it invests. These derivatives may include (but are not limited to) swaps and structured notes.

Swaps are individually negotiated agreements that can be structured to increase or reduce exposure to particular types of investments, markets or market factors. Typically, swaps are contracts under which two parties agree to make periodic payments to each other based on specified interest rates, an index or the value of some other instrument, applied to a stated, or "notional," amount. The Fund's use of swaps generally will be limited to equity swaps through which the Fund seeks to hedge its exposure to investments in particular foreign markets or geographic regions. These agreements involve payments by the Fund of a floating interest rate on a notional amount in exchange for receipt by the Fund of payments based on the changes in the value of a specified securities index or a specified basket of securities of the same notional amount. To the extent that the Adviser does not accurately analyze and predict the potential relative fluctuation of the components swapped with another party, the Fund may suffer a loss,

which may be substantial. The value of some components of an equity swap, such as dividends on common stock, may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Structured notes are specially designed debt investments whose principal payments or interest payments are linked to the value of an underlying asset, such as a security, currency or index. Investments in structured notes involve certain risks, including the credit risk of the issuer and the normal risks of price changes in response to changes in interest rates. Further, in the case of certain structured notes, a decline or increase in the value of the reference instrument may cause the interest rate to be reduced to zero, and any further declines or increases in the reference instrument may then reduce the principal amount payable to the Fund on maturity. The percentage by which the value of the structured note decreases may be far greater than the percentage by which the value of the reference instrument increases or decreases. Finally, these investments may be less liquid than other types of securities, and may be more volatile than their underlying reference instruments.

Risks of Derivative Instruments Generally. The purchase and sale of derivative instruments, including options, swaps, futures contracts and other derivative transactions, involve risks different from those involved with direct investments in securities and also require different skills from the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio of investments. While utilization of options, futures contracts and similar instruments may be advantageous to the Fund, if the Adviser is not successful in employing such instruments in managing the Fund's investments or in predicting market changes, the Fund's performance will be worse than if the Fund did not make such investments. It is possible that there will be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of the investments being hedged and the options, futures or other instruments used. It is also possible that the Fund may be unable to close out or liquidate its hedges during unusual periods of illiquidity in the options, futures or other markets. Moreover, to the extent that a counterparty to a derivative instrument becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could experience losses, including the possibility of not obtaining a recovery of its investment or obtaining only a limited or delayed recovery. In addition, the Fund will pay commissions and other costs in connection with such investments, which may increase the Fund's expenses and reduce its investment performance. Finally, the successful execution of currency hedging strategies using derivative instruments is uncertain given the difficulty in accurately projecting movements in foreign currency markets.

Risks of Options on Stock Indices. As discussed above, the purchase and sale of options on stock indices is subject to risks applicable to options transactions generally. In addition, the distinctive characteristics of options on indices create certain risks that are not present with stock options. Index prices may be distorted if trading of certain stocks included in the index is interrupted. Trading in index options also may be interrupted in certain circumstances, such as if trading were halted in a substantial number of stocks included in the index or if dissemination of the current level of an underlying index is interrupted. If this occurs, the Fund would not be able to close out options which it had purchased and, if restrictions on exercise were imposed, may be unable to exercise an option it holds, which could result in losses if the underlying index moves adversely before trading resumes. However, it is the Fund's policy to purchase options only on

indices which include a sufficient number of stocks so that the likelihood of a trading halt in the index is minimized.

The purchaser of an index option may also be subject to a timing risk. If an option is exercised by the Fund before final determination of the closing index value for that day, the risk exists that the level of the underlying index may subsequently change. If such a change caused the exercised option to fall out-of-the-money (that is, the exercising of the option would result in a loss, not a gain), the Fund will be required to pay the difference between the closing index value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer. Although the Fund may be able to minimize this risk by withholding exercise instructions until just before the daily cutoff time, it may not be possible to eliminate this risk entirely, because the exercise cutoff times for index options may be earlier than those fixed for other types of options and may occur before definitive closing index values are announced. Alternatively, when the index level is close to the exercise price, the Fund may sell rather than exercise the option. Although the markets for certain index option contracts have developed rapidly, the markets for other index options are not as liquid. The ability to establish and close out positions on such options will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. It is not certain that this market will develop in all index option contracts. The Fund will not purchase or sell any index option contract unless and until, in the opinion of the Adviser, the market for such options has developed sufficiently that the risk in connection with such transactions is no greater than the risk in connection with options on stocks.

Risks of Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Options and other OTC Derivatives. Options and other derivative instruments purchased and sold through private OTC transactions do not include many of the protections afforded to exchange participants. In addition, the existence of a liquid trading market for OTC derivatives will depend on whether there are dealers that make a market in such products, and there may not be a market for certain types of OTC derivatives. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. Additionally, whereas exchange-traded options generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such options, no clearing agency guarantees OTC transactions. Accordingly, each party to an OTC transaction bears the risk that the counterparty will default.

Limitations on Use of Derivatives. The total notional value of all of the Fund’s positions in options, futures and other instruments used for hedging is not expected to exceed the value of stocks owned by the Fund, so that the most defensive position expected by the Fund will be a “fully hedged” position in which long and short exposures are of equal size. For purposes of this limitation, the “notional value” of the Fund’s hedge position is calculated as the sum of the notional values of short futures contracts and other non-option hedges, plus the greater of the notional value of put options owned by the Fund or call options written by the Fund. The combination of a long put position and a short call option is counted as a single option position. The notional value of such a position is generally equal to 100 (depending on the contract specifications) times the value of the underlying stock index, provided that no more than one of the options is “in the money” at the time the position is initiated. Similarly, option spread and other “covered” combinations (for example, a short put option combined with a long put option) are also netted as single positions for the purposes of calculating notional value under this

limitation. Other offsetting positions in derivatives may similarly be netted and treated as a single position.

Borrowing Money

The Fund does not intend to borrow money for the purpose of purchasing securities (“leverage”), but may borrow up to one-third of its total assets, including the amount of such borrowing, to maintain necessary liquidity to make payments for redemptions of Fund shares or for temporary emergency purposes; provided that the Fund will not purchase any additional investments, except for bona fide hedging purposes, while such borrowings are outstanding. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest.

The risks of borrowing include a higher volatility of the net asset value of the Fund’s shares and the relatively greater effect on the net asset value of the shares caused by declines in the prices of the Fund’s investments, adverse market movements and increases in the cost of borrowing. The effect of borrowing in a declining market could be a greater decrease in net asset value per share than if the Fund had not borrowed money. In an extreme case, if the Fund’s current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

Exchange Traded Funds and Other Similar Instruments

Shares of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and other similar instruments may be purchased by the Fund. These investments may be used for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. Generally, an ETF in which the Fund may invest is an investment company that is registered under the 1940 Act that holds a portfolio of securities designed to track the performance of a particular index, index segment or currency. Similar instruments, issued by pools that are not investment companies, offer similar characteristics and may be designed to track the performance of an index or a basket of securities of companies engaged in a particular market or sector. ETFs sell and redeem their shares at net asset value in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called “creation units.” Shares representing fractional interests in these creation units are listed for trading on national securities exchanges and can be purchased and sold in the secondary market in lots of any size at any time during the trading day.

Investments in ETFs and other similar instruments involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly-based portfolio of stocks (or other underlying index) including: (1) risks that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF or other instrument; (2) an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or number of stocks held; (3) an ETF may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based; and (4) an ETF may not track an index as well as a traditional index mutual fund because ETFs are valued by the market and, therefore, there may be a difference between the market value and the ETF’s net asset value. The Fund may both purchase and effect short sales of shares of ETFs and may also purchase and sell options on shares of ETFs. A short sale

involves the sale of shares that the Fund does not own in anticipation of purchasing those shares in the future at a lower price. If the price of the shares sold short declines (in an amount exceeding transaction costs), the Fund will realize a gain from the transaction. Conversely, if the price of the shares sold short increases, the Fund will realize a loss. The amount of this loss, in theory, is unlimited because there is no limit on the possible increase in market price of the securities sold short. If the Fund effects short sales of shares of ETFs, it may offset short positions with long positions in individual equity securities to limit the potential loss in the event of an increase in the market price of the ETFs sold short.

Because ETFs and pools that issue similar instruments incur various fees and expenses, the Fund's investment in these instruments will involve certain indirect costs, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. Fees and expenses incurred by an ETF may include trading costs, operating expenses, licensing fees, trustee fees and marketing expenses. Although expense ratios for ETFs are generally low, frequent trading of ETFs can generate brokerage expenses. The Adviser will consider the expenses associated with an investment in determining whether to invest in an ETF or other instrument. In the case of ETFs that are investment companies, substantially all of their assets are invested in securities in various securities indices or a particular segment of a securities index. Most ETFs are listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX"). The market prices of ETFs are expected to fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the asset values of their underlying indices and supply and demand of an ETF's shares on the AMEX. ETFs may trade at relatively modest discounts or premiums to net asset value. Certain ETFs may have a limited operating history and information may be lacking regarding the actual performance and trading liquidity of such shares for extended periods or over complete market cycles. In addition, there is no assurance that the requirements of the AMEX necessary to maintain the listing of ETFs in which the Fund invests will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. There is also a risk that ETFs in which the Fund invests may terminate their operations and liquidate due to extraordinary events. For example, any of the service providers to an ETF, such as the trustee or sponsor, may close or otherwise fail to perform its obligations to the ETF, and the ETF may not be able to find a substitute service provider. ETFs may also be dependent upon licenses to use the various indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names. If these licenses are terminated an ETF may terminate its operations and liquidate. In the event the foregoing substantial market or other disruptions or extraordinary events affecting the shares of ETFs held by the Fund should occur in the future, the liquidity and value of the Fund's shares could also be adversely affected. If such events were to occur, the Fund could be required to reconsider the use of ETFs as part of its investment strategy.

The Fund limits its aggregate investments in ETFs and other similar instruments (*i.e.*, its long positions in ETFs and similar instruments) and will not invest in an ETF (or similar instrument) or enter into a transaction in a stock index option if, as a result of such purchase or transaction, the aggregate "long" exposure of these investment positions would exceed 30% of the Fund's net assets. If, as a result of market movements, these investment positions represent more than 30% of the value of the Fund's net assets, the Adviser will reduce the Fund's positions in an orderly manner, and as soon as practicable, to not more than 30% of the Fund's net assets.

Limitations under the 1940 Act which prohibit the Fund from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding shares of another investment company (“3% Limitation”) may restrict the Fund’s ability to purchase shares of certain ETFs. The Fund is subject to the 3% Limitation with respect to an ETF that is registered as an investment company unless (i) the ETF has received an order granting exemptive relief from the 3% Limitation from the SEC to investment companies (such as the Fund) investing in that ETF; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with the conditions of such order. The SEC has issued such exemptive orders to several ETFs and their investment advisers, which permit investment companies, including the Fund, to invest in such ETFs (“Exempted ETFs”) beyond the 3% Limitation, subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Exempted ETF. The Fund has entered into such an agreement with several Exempted ETFs so that the Fund is permitted to invest in such Exempted ETFs in excess of the 3% Limitation. To the extent other ETFs obtain similar exemptive relief from the SEC, the Fund may seek to qualify to invest in such other ETFs in excess of the 3% Limitation. The Fund generally does not purchase shares of “actively managed” ETFs. Since the ETFs in which the Fund invests generally are not actively managed, the Fund is subject to the risk that such ETFs will not be able to take defensive positions in volatile or declining markets.

Money Market Funds

In order to maintain sufficient liquidity to implement investment strategies, or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in shares of one or more money market funds registered under the 1940 Act. As an investor in money market funds, the Fund indirectly bears additional expenses because such funds pay their own investment advisory fees and incur various other expenses. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. While investor losses in money market funds have been rare, they are possible. Certain money market funds have floating net asset values per share while others seek to maintain stable net asset values per share (typically, \$1.00 per share). If the liquidity of a money market fund’s portfolio deteriorates below certain levels, the money market fund may suspend redemptions (i.e., impose a redemption gate), which would prevent the Fund from redeeming shares of the money market fund or may impose a liquidity fee of up to 2% of the value of shares that the Fund redeems. These measures may result in a loss to the Fund or prohibit the Fund from redeeming shares when the Adviser would otherwise redeem shares.

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than 9 months and fixed rates of return. The Fund may invest in commercial paper rated in any rating category by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) or unrated commercial paper. In general, investments in lower-rated instruments are subject to greater credit risk than investments in instruments in higher-rated categories.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund typically does not purchase illiquid securities. However, certain securities purchased by the Fund may become illiquid and certain derivative instruments that the Fund is authorized to use may be deemed to be illiquid. To the extent that the Fund holds illiquid securities or other investments, it will not purchase such an investment if, as a result, illiquid securities and other illiquid investments would constitute more than 15% of the Fund's net assets. Illiquid securities and investments generally include (i) private placements and other securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which there is no readily available market (*e.g.*, when trading in the security is suspended, or, in the case of unlisted securities, when market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers), (ii) over-the-counter derivatives and assets used to cover over-the-counter derivatives, and (iii) repurchase agreements that mature in more than seven days.

Because of the absence of a trading market, the Fund may not be able to sell illiquid securities and other illiquid investments at the times it desires to do so or at prices which are favorable. The sale price of illiquid investments may be lower or higher than the value of those investments as determined by the Fund. Generally, there is less public information available about issuers of securities that are not publicly traded than issuers of publicly traded securities. The Adviser will monitor the liquidity of the Fund's investments in illiquid securities and other illiquid investments. Certain securities available for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 may not be treated as "illiquid" for purposes of this limit on investments in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted a new rule relating to the management of liquidity risk by certain investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, including the Fund. Provisions of the rule, which become applicable to the Fund on December 1, 2019, may adversely impact the Fund's performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser continues to evaluate the potential impact of the new rule.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may purchase securities pursuant to repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, the Fund acquires securities from a member bank of the Federal Reserve System or a registered broker-dealer which the Adviser deems creditworthy, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase those securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates, which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio securities. The seller under a repurchase agreement is obligated to maintain at all times with the Fund's custodian or a sub-custodian the underlying securities as collateral in an amount not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation or becomes insolvent, the Fund has the right to sell the collateral and recover the amount due from the seller. However, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price under the agreement, or to the extent that the disposition of the securities by the Fund is delayed pending court action. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the Fund under the 1940 Act.

Lending Portfolio Securities

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may, from time to time, lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers, banks or institutional borrowers of securities. The Fund must receive 100% collateral in the form of cash or U.S. Government securities. This collateral must be valued daily and, should the market value of the loaned securities increase, the borrower must furnish additional collateral to the Fund. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. Loans are subject to termination by the Fund or the borrower at any time. While the Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it has the right to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that is considered important with respect to the investment. In the event the borrower defaults in its obligation to the Fund, the Fund bears the risk of delay in the recovery of its portfolio securities and the risk of loss of rights in the collateral. The Fund will only enter into loan arrangements with broker-dealers, banks or other institutions which the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Fund did not engage in securities lending. At such time as the Fund engages in the practice of securities lending, the Trustees will adopt procedures in order to manage the risks of securities lending.

Investment Restrictions

The Fund's investment objective may not be changed without a vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares. In addition, the Fund is subject to the following investment restrictions, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares. When used in this Statement of Additional Information and the Prospectus, a "majority" of the Fund's outstanding shares means the vote of the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities which would cause 25% or more of the value of its total assets at the time of purchase to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry.
2. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (except that such limitation does not apply to U.S. Government securities and securities of other investment companies).
3. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the value of its total assets or issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules, regulations or interpretations thereof.

4. Make loans to other persons except (i) by the purchase of a portion of an issue of bonds, debentures or other debt securities; (ii) by lending portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33⅓% of the value of its total assets; and (iii) by entering into repurchase agreements.
5. Underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that the disposition of portfolio securities, either directly from an issuer or from an underwriter for an issuer, may be deemed to be an underwriting under the federal securities laws.
6. Purchase securities of companies for the purpose of exercising control.
7. Purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities of companies that invest in real estate or interests therein and in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein.
8. Purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, except that the Fund may purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon, and may purchase and sell foreign currency and foreign currency options and futures and may enter into forward foreign currency contracts and swaps.

Except with respect to the percentage limitations relative to the borrowing of money (investment restriction number 3 above), if a percentage limitation set forth above, or stated elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectus, is met at the time an investment is made, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the value of the Fund's investments or in the net assets of the Fund will not constitute a violation of such percentage limitation.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of the Fund's purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the securities. Portfolio turnover rates for the Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares or implementation of hedging strategies. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, and may result in additional tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders. The Adviser anticipates that the Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate will typically not exceed 200%. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61%, 102% and 107%, respectively.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value of shares of the Fund is determined as of the close of the regular session of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") on each day the NYSE is open for trading. Currently, the NYSE is open for trading on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

For purposes of computing the net asset value of the Fund, portfolio securities are valued at market value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day the NYSE is open. Securities listed on the NYSE or other exchanges, other than options, are valued on the basis of their last sale prices on the exchanges on which they are primarily traded. However, in the case of securities of U.S. issuers, if the last sale price on the NYSE is different than the last sale price on any other exchange, the NYSE price will be used. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the last bid price on the NYSE or other primary exchange for that day. Securities traded on a foreign stock exchange are valued at their closing prices on the principal exchange where they are traded; however, on days when the value of securities traded on foreign stock exchanges may be materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time, but after the close of the primary markets or exchanges on which such securities are traded, such securities typically will be valued at their fair value as determined by an independent pricing service, as described below. Securities quoted by NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the last bid price as reported by NASDAQ. Securities traded in over-the-counter markets, other than NASDAQ quoted securities, are valued at the last sales price, or if there are no sales on that day, at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices.

Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, options traded on a national securities exchange are valued at prices between the closing bid and ask prices determined by the Adviser to most closely reflect market value as of the time of computation of net asset value. Options not traded on a U.S. securities exchange or board of trade, but for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available, are valued at the mean of their closing bid and ask prices. Futures contracts and options thereon, which are traded on commodities exchanges, are valued at their last sale prices as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE or, if not available, at the mean of their bid and ask prices.

Fixed income securities not traded or dealt in upon any securities exchange, but for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available, generally are valued at the mean of their closing bid and ask prices. Fixed income securities may also be valued on the basis of prices provided by an independent pricing service. Debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued at amortized cost if the Adviser, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, determines that the amortized cost value of the security is fair value.

Investments in shares of other open-end investment companies registered under the 1940 Act are valued at their net asset values per share as reported by such companies, except for shares of ETFs which are valued at their sales prices or based on market quotations in the same manner as other securities traded on a national securities exchange.

In the event that market quotations are not readily available or are determined by the Adviser to not be reflective of fair market value due to market events or developments, securities and other financial instruments will be valued at fair value as determined by the Adviser in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. Such methods of fair valuation may include, but are not limited to: multiple of earnings, multiple of book value, discount from market of a similar freely traded security, purchase price of the security, subsequent private transactions in the security or related securities, or a combination of these and other factors.

Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its net asset value. In addition, certain foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its net asset value. In that event, the value of the Fund's holdings may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. The Board of Trustees has authorized the Fund to retain an independent pricing service to determine the fair value of its foreign portfolio securities when the value of such securities may be materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary markets or exchanges on which such foreign securities are traded. These intervening events might be country-specific (*e.g.*, natural disaster, economic or political developments, interest rate change); issuer specific (*e.g.*, earnings report, merger announcement); or U.S. markets-specific (such as a significant movement in the U.S. markets that is deemed to affect the value of foreign securities). The pricing service uses an automated system incorporating a model based on multiple parameters, including a security's local closing price, relevant general and sector indices, currency fluctuations, trading in depositary receipts and futures, if applicable, and/or research valuations by its staff, in determining what it believes is the fair value of the securities. The frequency of use of these procedures will depend on market events and thus cannot be predicted and the procedures may be utilized to a significant extent. Determining the fair value of portfolio securities involves reliance on judgment and a security's fair value may differ depending on the method used for determining value. With respect to a portfolio security that has been valued at fair value, there can be no assurance that the Fund could purchase or sell that security at the price equal to the fair value of such security used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. Because of the inherent uncertainty in fair valuations and the various factors considered in determining fair value, there can be significant deviations between the fair value at which a portfolio security is being carried and the price at which it can be sold. Moreover, to the extent the Fund has significant holdings of foreign securities, fair valuation may be used more frequently than for other funds.

The value of non-dollar denominated portfolio securities held by the Fund will be determined by converting all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currency values into U.S. dollar values based on exchange rates supplied by a quotation service, if available, otherwise based on the mean of the current bid and ask prices of such currency as last quoted by any recognized dealer or major banking institution. Gains or losses between trade and settlement dates resulting from changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency are borne by the Fund.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares of the Fund are offered for sale on a continuous basis. Shares of the Fund are sold and redeemed based on their net asset value as next determined after receipt of the purchase, redemption or exchange order in proper form. A fee of 1.5% of the dollar value of the shares redeemed, payable to the Fund, is imposed on any redemption or exchange of shares within 60 days of the date of purchase.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during a period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the

SEC has by order permitted these suspensions; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its assets.

The Fund may pay the proceeds of a redemption by making an in-kind distribution of securities, but it has committed to pay in cash all redemption requests by a shareholder of record, limited in amount during any 90-day period up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the Fund's net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. In the case of requests for redemption in excess of such amount, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the Fund. In this event, the securities would be valued in the same manner as the Fund's net asset value is determined. If the recipient sold such securities, brokerage charges would be incurred.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund offers the following shareholder services:

Shareholder Accounts. A shareholder account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions to and withdrawals from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or a redemption, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the transaction.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables investors to make regular periodic investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the Transfer Agent will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum) which will be automatically invested in shares at the net asset value on or about the first and/or the fifteenth day of the month. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Transfer Agent.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders owning shares with a value of \$5,000 or more may establish an Automatic Withdrawal Plan. A shareholder may receive monthly or quarterly payments, in amounts of not less than \$100 per payment, by authorizing the Fund to redeem the necessary number of shares periodically (each month or quarter as specified). Payments may be made directly to an investor's account with a commercial bank or other depository institution via an Automated Clearing House ("ACH") transaction.

Instructions for establishing this service are available by calling the Fund at 1-800-HUSSMAN. Payment may also be made by check made payable to the designated recipient and mailed within 7 days of the redemption date. If the designated recipient is other than the registered shareholder, the signature of each shareholder must be guaranteed on the instructions (see "How to Redeem Shares" in the Prospectus). A corporation (or partnership) must also submit a "Corporate

Resolution” (or “Certification of Partnership”) indicating the names, titles and required number of signatures authorized to act on its behalf. The application must be signed by a duly authorized officer(s) and the corporate seal affixed. Costs in conjunction with the administration of the plan are borne by the Fund. However, shareholders participating in the plan may be subject to a redemption fee unless total annual redemptions under the plan do not exceed 15% of the initial value of the Fund shares when the plan is established for a shareholder. Additionally, investors should be aware that such systematic withdrawals may deplete or use up entirely their initial investment and that the redemption of shares to make withdrawal payments may result in realized long-term or short-term capital gains or losses. The Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be terminated by the Fund at any time upon thirty days’ written notice. A shareholder may terminate participation in an Automatic Withdrawal Plan by giving written notice to the Fund. Applications and further details may be obtained by calling the Fund at **1-800-HUSSMAN**, or by writing to:

Hussman Strategic International Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Transfer Agent at the address shown above. Your request should include the following: (1) the Fund name and existing account registration; (2) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registrations; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) signature guarantees (see “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus); and (5) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Transfer Agent.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Overall responsibility for the supervision of the management of the Trust rests with its Trustees, who are elected either by the Trust’s shareholders or by the Trustees currently in office. The Trustees serve for terms of indefinite duration until death, resignation, retirement or removal from office. The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise the Trust’s day-to-day operations. The officers are elected annually. Certain officers of the Trust also may serve as a Trustee.

The Trustees oversee the operations of the Trust in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio governing business trusts. There are currently four Trustees, three of whom are not “interested persons,” as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”). The Independent Trustees receive compensation for their services as Trustee and attendance at meetings of the Board of Trustees or committees thereof. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices, except the Trust may compensate its Chief Compliance Officer.

The Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their addresses and their principal occupations during the past five (5) years are as follows:

Name, Address and Age	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Directorships of Public Companies	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustee:</i>				
*John P. Hussman Ph.D. (age 56) 6021 University Boulevard, Suite 490 Ellicott City, Maryland 21043	Since June 2000	President and Trustee	Chairman, President and Treasurer of Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc.	4
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>				
David C. Anderson (age 67) c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Trustee	Network Administrator for Hephzibah Children's Association (child welfare organization)	4
Jody T. Foster (age 49) c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2016	Trustee	President of Symphony Consulting LLC (provider of compliance, finance, marketing, operations and human resources services to investment company and private fund advisers)	4
William H. Vanover (age 71) c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Trustee	Investment counselor with Planning Alternatives, Ltd. (registered investment adviser) until his retirement in June 2018; Member of the Board of Susa Registered Fund, L.L.C. (registered investment company) from January 2014 until June 2017	4
<i>Executive Officers:</i>				
Robert G. Dorsey (age 61) 225 Pictoria Drive Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Vice President	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and affiliated companies	
Mark J. Seger (age 56) 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Treasurer	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and affiliated companies	
John F. Splain (age 62) 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Secretary/Chief Compliance Officer	Executive Vice President of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC	

* John P. Hussman, Ph.D., as an affiliated person of the Adviser, is an "interested person" of the Trust within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

** The Fund Complex consists of the Fund, the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund.

Trustees' Ownership of Fund Shares. The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Fund and, on an aggregate basis, of shares of all funds within the complex overseen by the Trustee. Information is provided as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Independent Trustees:		
David C. Anderson	None	Over \$100,000
William H. Vanover	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Jody T. Foster	None	\$10,001 – \$50,000

As of October 1, 2018, the Trustees and officers as a group owned of record or beneficially 38.6% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Trustee Compensation. Trustees and officers of the Trust who are affiliated with the Adviser or Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC are not compensated by the Fund for their services. Effective January 1, 2018, each Independent Trustee receives from the Trust an annual retainer of \$50,000, payable quarterly; a fee of \$10,000 for attendance at each in-person meeting of the Board of Trustees (except that such fee is \$15,000 with respect to the annual meeting of the Board) and a fee of \$4,000 for attendance at each telephone meeting of the Board of Trustees; a fee of \$3,000 for attendance at each meeting of any committee of the Board if not held on the same day as a Board meeting; a fee of \$1,500 for participation in each informal monthly telephone conference call of the Board; and reimbursement of travel and other expenses incurred in attending meetings. Prior to January 1, 2018, each Independent Trustee received from the Trust an annual retainer of \$60,000, payable quarterly; a fee of \$10,000 for attendance at each in-person meeting of the Board of Trustees (except that such fee was \$15,000 with respect to the annual meeting of the Board) and a fee of \$4,000 for attendance at each telephone meeting of the Board of Trustees; a fee of \$3,000 for attendance at each meeting of any committee of the Board; a fee of \$1,500 for participation in each informal monthly telephone conference call of the Board; and reimbursement of travel and other expenses incurred in attending meetings. The Fund pays its proportionate share of the Independent Trustees' fees and expenses along with the other series of the Trust. The following table provides compensation amounts paid by the Fund and the Trust during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 to each of the Trustees:

Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From All Funds in Fund Complex Paid to Trustees*
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.**	None	None	None	None
David C. Anderson	\$ 24,500	None	None	\$ 98,000
William H. Vanover	\$ 24,500	None	None	\$ 98,000
Jody T. Foster	\$ 24,500	None	None	\$ 98,000

- * The Trust is comprised of four series, including the Fund, which constitutes the “Fund Complex.” Total compensation for service to the Fund and Fund Complex represents the aggregate compensation paid by the Fund and by the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund, the other series of the Trust. Trustee fees are split equally among the four series of the Fund Complex.
- ** Interested person of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act.

Leadership Structure and Qualifications of Trustees

Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for oversight of the Fund. The Trust has engaged the Adviser to oversee the management of the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Adviser and the Fund’s other service providers in the operations of the Fund in accordance with the 1940 Act, other applicable federal and state laws, and the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Board typically meets at regularly scheduled meetings four times throughout the year. In addition, the Trustees may meet at special meetings or on an informal basis at other times throughout the year. The Independent Trustees also regularly meet without the presence of any representatives of management. The Board has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Independent Trustees have also engaged independent legal counsel, and may from time to time engage consultants and other advisors to assist them in performing their oversight responsibilities.

The Board of Trustees is led by the Trust’s President, Dr. John P. Hussman, Ph.D. Dr. Hussman is an “interested person” of the Trust because he is an officer and the controlling shareholder of the Adviser. Dr. Hussman, with the assistance of the Trust’s other officers, oversees the daily operations of the Fund, including monitoring the activities of all of the Fund’s service providers. As President, Dr. Hussman has primary responsibility for setting the agenda for each Board meeting and presiding at each Board meeting.

The Trust has not appointed an independent Chairman or a Lead Independent Trustee. It was determined by the Board that, due to the Board’s size (four Trustees), the size of the Fund Complex (four funds) and the strong internal controls and strong compliance culture of the Adviser and other service providers to the Trust, it is not necessary at this time to appoint an independent Chairman or a Lead Independent Trustee. The Independent Trustees have consistently worked well together and have demonstrated an ability to provide appropriate oversight to the operations of the Trust.

Board Committees. The Board has established a Nominating Committee and an Audit Committee, the members of which are David C. Anderson, Jody T. Foster and William H. Vanover. Each member of the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee is an Independent Trustee. The Nominating Committee is responsible for overseeing the composition of the Board and the various committees of the Board and for identifying and nominating qualified individuals to serve on the Board. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The principal functions of the Audit Committee are: (i) the appointment, retention and oversight of the Trust’s independent auditor; (ii) to meet separately with the independent auditor and review the scope and anticipated costs of the audit; and (iii) to receive and consider a report from the independent auditor concerning its conduct of the audit,

including any comments or recommendations it deems appropriate. In addition, the Audit Committee acts as liaison between the independent auditor and the full Board, and pre-approves the scope of the audit and non-audit services the independent auditor provides to the Fund. Jody T. Foster serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee and, as such, presides at all meetings of the Audit Committee and facilitates communications and coordination between the Independent Trustees and management with respect to the matters overseen by the Audit Committee. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Audit Committee met three times.

Qualifications of the Trustees. The Independent Trustees review the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of potential candidates for nomination or election by the Board. In evaluating a candidate for nomination or election as a Trustee, the Independent Trustees take into account the contribution that the candidate would be expected to make to the diverse mix of experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that they believe contribute to good governance for the Trust.

Three of the four Trustees have served in such capacity for more than 18 years and the other Trustee has served in such capacity for more than 2 years. During this period each of those Trustees has participated in regular and, on occasion, special Board meetings. Each Trustee has consistently attended Board meetings, demonstrating a commitment to the Fund and its shareholders. Through their years of service on the Board, these Trustees have developed a thorough understanding of their role and responsibilities to the Fund and its shareholders. For example, the Trustees review the Fund's financial statements, consider the continuance of contracts with service providers, review compliance reports, meet regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust and select the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm. The Trustees also monitor certain quarterly activities of the Fund, including brokerage activities, pricing and valuation practices, anti-money laundering compliance and code of ethics reports related to personal trading. The Trustees, with the assistance of Trust counsel, also stay current on legal and regulatory changes impacting the Fund.

- Dr. John P. Hussman, Ph.D. is the founder of Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc., the investment adviser to the Fund, and serves as President of the firm. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Stanford University and two degrees from Northwestern University: a Master's degree in Education and Social Policy and a Bachelor's degree in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Hussman was previously a professor of economics and international finance at the University of Michigan. His academic research centers on market efficiency and information economics and his research on these topics has been published in leading academic journals and trade publications. Dr. Hussman has been active in the financial markets since 1981 and worked as an options mathematician at the Chicago Board of Trade in the mid-1980s. In 1988, he began publishing investment research and in 1993 he became active in portfolio management. The Board has concluded that Dr. Hussman is qualified to serve as a Trustee because of his professional investment experience and his distinguished academic background.
- Mr. David C. Anderson is Network Administrator for Hephzibah Children's Association. He has substantial experience in computer applications and investment research and analysis. Mr. Anderson was employed for nearly 20 years as a research analyst for member firms of the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade,

where he developed online computer trading systems and engaged in options and futures valuation modeling and arbitrage analysis. His research included the fundamental and technical analysis of stocks, options, precious metals and grains. The Board has concluded that Mr. Anderson is qualified to serve as a Trustee because of his expertise on the subject of trading systems and his experience in investment research and analysis, as well as his business experience generally.

- Mr. William H. Vanover is the co-founder of Planning Alternatives, Ltd., a personal financial planning and investment management firm, where he worked in various capacities (Chief Investment Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Investment Counselor) from 1982 until his retirement in June 2018. Mr. Vanover was employed in the financial services industry beginning in 1973 and was one of the early adherents to the financial planning movement. He served as a member of the Board of Managers of Susa Registered Fund, L.L.C., a closed-end management investment company from January 2014 until July 2017. The Board has concluded that Mr. Vanover is qualified to serve as a Trustee because of his extensive experience in financial services and investments, as well as his business experience generally.
- Ms. Jody T. Foster is the founder and President of Symphony Consulting LLC, a consulting firm providing compliance, finance, marketing, operations and human resources services to public and private fund advisers in traditional and alternative investing. The firm has provided services to over 200 private and registered funds, ranging from start-up funds to funds with \$10 billion under management. Ms. Foster has been in the financial services industry since 1996 and has held positions with responsibility for, among other things, investment research and performance analysis for asset managers; financial reporting and budgeting; business development and training; information technology; and executive recruiting. She is the founder of the Atlanta Women in Alternatives Group, a 150-member organization comprised of women serving alternative investment firms. The Board has concluded that Ms. Foster is qualified to serve as a Trustee because of her extensive experience in financial services and investment management industries, as well as her business experience generally.

In addition to the qualifications listed above, the Trustees have consistently demonstrated strong character, integrity, ability, sound judgment and superior communication and reasoning skills over their years of service. Furthermore, each Trustee came to the Board with a strong and diverse business background. The Board has concluded that, based on each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees, each Trustee is qualified and should continue to serve as such. In determining that a particular Trustee was and continues to be qualified to serve as a Trustee, the Board has considered a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, was controlling.

Risk Oversight. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance and operational risks. Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund resides with the Adviser or other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), subject to overall supervision by the Adviser. The Board has charged the Adviser with (i) identifying events or circumstances, the occurrence of which could have demonstrable and material adverse effects on the Fund; (ii) to the extent appropriate, reasonable or practicable, implementing

processes and controls reasonably designed to lessen the possibility that such events or circumstances occur, or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur; and (iii) creating and maintaining a system designed to evaluate continuously, and revising as appropriate, the processes and controls described in (i) and (ii) above.

The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who reports directly to the Independent Trustees and who provides presentations to the Board at its quarterly meetings, in addition to an annual report to the Board in accordance with the Trust's compliance policies and procedures. The Chief Compliance Officer regularly discusses the relevant risk issues affecting the Trust during private meetings with the Independent Trustees. The Chief Compliance Officer also provides to the Board updates on the application of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. Finally, the Chief Compliance Officer reports to the Board immediately in between Board meetings in case of any problems associated with the Trust's compliance policies and procedures that could expose (or that might have the potential to expose) the Fund to risk.

As the use of technology and the frequency of cyber attacks have become more prevalent, the Fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund, or the Adviser or another service provider to the Fund, to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. This could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders by, among other things: interfering with the processing of shareholder transactions; impeding the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value; causing the release of confidential information or private shareholder information (which may violate privacy and other laws, including those related to identity theft); or impairing the ability of the Adviser to manage the Fund's investment portfolio. A cyber attack may cause financial losses to the Fund by impeding trading or portfolio management, causing reputational damage, or subjecting the Fund to regulatory penalties, fines, reimbursement or other compensation costs. Additional compliance costs could be associated with corrective measures and/or cybersecurity risk management. Cyber breaches may include, among other things, gaining unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems (through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may result from outside attacks such as denial of service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cybersecurity breaches of the Adviser or other service providers to the Fund (including its administrator, transfer agent, intermediaries and custodian) or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. The Adviser and other Fund service providers have established risk management systems, and implemented policies and procedures, designed to reduce cybersecurity risks. However, no assurance can be given that these systems, policies and procedures will be effective in preventing an impairment of the Fund's operations or preventing a loss to the Fund as a consequence of a cybersecurity breach. The risk management policies of the Adviser and other service providers and their implementation vary among service providers and the Fund does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers, the Adviser or service providers. Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified or processes and controls developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects, and some risks are simply beyond any control of the Trust, the Adviser or other service providers.

Identifying and Evaluating Trustee Nominees. In overseeing the process of identifying and evaluating potential nominees, the Nominating Committee considers a wide variety of factors in considering Trustee candidates, including, but not limited to: (i) availability and commitment of a candidate to attend meetings and perform his or her responsibilities on the Board; (ii) relevant industry and related experience; (iii) educational background; (iv) financial and other relevant experience; (v) an assessment of the candidate's character, integrity, ability and judgment; (vi) whether or not the candidate serves on boards of, or is otherwise affiliated with, competing financial service organizations or their related mutual fund complexes; (vii) whether or not the candidate has any relationships that might impair his or her independence; and (viii) overall interplay of a candidate's experience, skill and knowledge with that of other Trustees. The Nominating Committee has not developed a formal policy with regards to the diversity of Board membership. The purpose behind the process of identifying and evaluating potential nominees is to find the best possible nominee. In identifying potential nominees for the Board, the Nominating Committee may consider candidates recommended by one or more of the following sources: (i) the current Trustees; (ii) the Trust's officers; (iii) the Adviser; and (iv) any other source the Independent Trustees deem to be appropriate. The Trust has not adopted procedures by which shareholders of the Fund may recommend nominees to the Board of Trustees.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser"), 6021 University Boulevard, Suite 490, Ellicott City, Maryland 21043, serves as investment adviser to the Fund under an investment advisory agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 and last amended as of July 1, 2013 (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser, founded in August 1999, is a registered investment adviser that manages more than \$558 million in assets as of September 30, 2018. John P. Hussman, Ph.D., President and a Trustee of the Trust and President and sole shareholder of the Adviser, may be deemed to control the Adviser. As the shareholder of the Adviser, Dr. Hussman receives benefits from the advisory fee paid to the Adviser.

Subject to the Fund's investment objective and policies approved by the Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser manages the Fund's portfolio and makes all investment decisions for the Fund, and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment program. For these services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee computed at the annual rates of 0.95% of the first \$2 billion of average daily net assets of the Fund, 0.90% of the next \$3 billion of such assets, and 0.85% of such assets over \$5 billion, less any fee deferrals.

The Adviser has contractually agreed that, until November 1, 2019, it will defer its advisory fees and/or absorb or reimburse the Fund's operating expenses to the extent necessary so that the Fund's ordinary operating expenses do not exceed an amount equal to 2.00% annually of its average daily net assets. Any fee reductions or expense reimbursements by the Adviser, either before or after November 1, 2019, are subject to repayment by the Fund provided the Fund is able to effect such repayment without causing ordinary operating expenses to exceed an amount equal to 2.00% annually of its average daily net assets, and provided further that the expenses which are the subject of the repayment were incurred within three years of such repayment. The Adviser may agree to continue after November 1, 2019 the current arrangement to limit the Fund's expenses or to implement a similar arrangement, but it is not obligated to do so.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the fees payable to the Adviser as calculated under the Advisory Agreement were \$271,891, \$320,618 and \$375,315, respectively; however, in order to meet its commitments under the Expense Limitation Agreement described above, the Adviser reduced its fees by \$121,185, \$89,143 and \$13,453 with respect to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, as of June 30, 2018, the Adviser may in the future recoup from the Fund advisory fee deferrals in the amount of \$223,781. Of this amount, the Adviser may recoup \$13,453 no later than June 30, 2019, \$89,143 no later than June 30, 2020 and \$121,185 no later than June 30, 2021.

Unless sooner terminated, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect until July 20, 2019, and thereafter may remain in effect for successive one-year periods if such continuance is approved at least annually (i) by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and (ii) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for this purpose. The Advisory Agreement is terminable at any time on 60 days' prior written notice without penalty by the Trustees, by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement also terminates automatically in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of its duties, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund's lead portfolio manager is John P. Hussman, Ph.D. William J. Hester, CFA, a Senior Research Analyst of the Adviser, is the co-portfolio manager of the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed (as of June 30, 2018)

Dr. Hussman is also responsible for the day-to-day management of the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund, three other series of the Trust. Mr. Hester is also the co-portfolio manager of the Value Fund. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Fund, the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund are the Adviser's only investment advisory clients. Dr. Hussman is also a Trustee of the Hussman Foundation, Inc. and oversees the investments of various charitable organizations, without direct compensation. Such investments are restricted to money market securities and mutual funds, which may include the Fund, the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund, and may therefore result in indirect compensation to the Adviser in the same amount as is paid by other Fund shareholders.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$604,836,324	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
William J. Hester, CFA	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$6,231,372	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser does not believe that any material conflicts of interest exist as a result of the portfolio managers managing, in addition to the Fund, the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund.

The Adviser may occasionally recommend purchases or sales of the same portfolio securities for the Fund and for the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and/or the Value Fund. In such circumstances, it is the policy of the Adviser to allocate purchases and sales among the Fund and the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and/or the Value Fund in a manner which the Adviser deems equitable, taking into consideration such factors as relative size of the portfolios, concentration of holdings, investment objectives, tax status, cash availability, purchase costs, holding periods and other pertinent factors relative to each series. The Adviser believes that it is highly unlikely that simultaneous transactions would adversely affect the ability of the Fund to obtain or dispose of the full amount of a security which it seeks to purchase or sell or the price at which such security can be purchased or sold.

Compensation

Compensation of Dr. Hussman includes a fixed salary paid by the Adviser plus the profits of the Adviser. The profitability of the Adviser is primarily dependent upon the value of the Fund's assets, as well as the assets of the Growth Fund, the Total Return Fund and the Value Fund. However, compensation is not directly based upon the Fund's performance or the value of the Fund's assets.

Compensation of Mr. Hester consists of a fixed salary plus a bonus from the Adviser, as determined by Dr. Hussman in his sole discretion.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table indicates the dollar range of shares of the Fund beneficially owned by Dr. Hussman and Mr. Hester as of June 30, 2018.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Value of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Over \$1,000,000
William J. Hester, CFA	\$500,001 – \$1,000,000

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees of the Trust and in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions, the securities to be purchased and sold by the Fund and the brokers used to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are debt securities usually are principal transactions in which portfolio securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of securities generally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and ask prices. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Transactions in the over-the-counter markets are generally principal transactions with dealers. With respect to the over-the-counter markets, the Fund, where possible, will deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except under those circumstances where better price and execution are available elsewhere.

Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various brokers and dealers is determined by the Adviser in its best judgment and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to the Fund. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Subject to this consideration, brokers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions on behalf of the Fund. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable to the Adviser by the Fund. Such information may be useful to the Adviser in serving both the Fund and other clients and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of brokerage orders of other clients may be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Fund.

While the Adviser generally seeks competitive commissions, the Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available on each brokerage transaction for the reasons discussed above.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those made for other accounts managed by the Adviser. Any other account may also invest in the securities in which the Fund invests. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of the Fund and another account managed by the Adviser, the policy of the Adviser generally is that the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments will be allocated as to amount in a manner which the Adviser believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other account. In some instances, this procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained by the Fund.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Fund paid aggregate brokerage commissions of \$43,612, \$75,119 and \$72,135, respectively. The primary reason for the lower aggregate brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as compared to commissions paid during the prior fiscal year was a decrease in the extent of the Fund's trading of portfolio securities.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement (collectively, the "Service Agreements").

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Service Agreements, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to the Fund's shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- arranges for the dissemination to shareholders of the Fund's proxy materials and oversees the tabulation of proxies;
- determines the amounts available for distribution as dividends and distributions to be paid by the Fund to its shareholders; prepares and arranges for the printing of dividend notices to shareholders; and provides the Fund's custodian with such information as is required to effect the payment of dividends and distributions;
- oversees the preparation and filing of the Fund's federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- monitors compliance of the Fund's operations with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- makes such reports and recommendations to the Trust's Board of Trustees as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and

auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Fund, including calculation of the net asset value per share and calculation of the dividend and capital gains distributions; reconciles cash movements with the custodian; verifies and reconciles with the custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining net asset value; and prepares interim balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and statements of changes in net assets for the Fund.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Fund's shareholders: maintains records for each of the Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of the Fund on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Service Agreements. The fee payable to Ultimus as Administrator is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates of 0.07% of the average daily net assets of the Fund up to \$500 million; 0.05% of such assets between \$500 million and \$2 billion; 0.04% of such assets between \$2 billion and \$3 billion; 0.03% of such assets between \$3 billion and \$5 billion; 0.025% of such assets between \$5 billion and \$7 billion; 0.02% of such assets between \$7 billion and \$9 billion; and 0.015% of such assets over \$9 billion; subject, however, to a minimum fee of \$2,000 per month. The fee payable by the Fund to Ultimus as Fund Accountant is \$3,000 per month plus an asset based fee at the annual rates of 0.01% of the Fund's average daily net assets up to \$500 million; 0.005% of such assets from \$500 million to \$5 billion; and 0.0025% of such assets over \$5 billion. The fee payable by the Fund to Ultimus as Transfer Agent is at the annual rate of \$12 to \$22 per shareholder account, depending on the nature of the account, subject to a minimum fee of \$1,500 per month. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, Ultimus received fees of \$24,000 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$38,791 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$18,000 in its capacity as Transfer Agent. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, Ultimus received fees of \$24,711 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$39,436 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$18,000 in its capacity as Transfer Agent. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, Ultimus received fees of \$27,737 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$39,991 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$18,000 in its capacity as Transfer Agent.

Unless sooner terminated as provided therein, the Service Agreements between the Trust and Ultimus will continue in effect until June 7, 2019. The Service Agreements thereafter, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Service Agreements, are renewed automatically for successive one-year periods.

The Service Agreements provide that Ultimus shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Service Agreements relate, except a loss from willful misfeasance, bad faith or

negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by Ultimus of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Compliance Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust, Ultimus provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the Federal securities laws to serve as the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and to administer the Trust's compliance policies and procedures. For these services, the Trust pays Ultimus a base fee of \$70,000 per annum, plus an asset-based fee computed at the annual rate of 0.00125% of the average value of the Trust's aggregate daily net assets over \$1.4 billion. The Fund pays its proportionate share of such fee along with the other series of the Trust. In addition, the Trust reimburses Ultimus for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, Ultimus received compliance service fees from the Fund of \$6,703, \$5,796 and \$5,688, respectively.

Principal Underwriter

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is compensated by the Adviser for its services to the Trust under a written agreement for such services. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus, and Robert G. Dorsey and Mark J. Seger are each Managing Directors of Ultimus and officers of the Trust.

Custodian

The Northern Trust Company, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, serves as custodian to the Fund pursuant to a Custody Agreement. Its 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.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Trust has selected Ernst & Young LLP, 312 Walnut Street, 19th Floor, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and to audit the financial statements of the Fund for its fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

Legal Counsel

The Trust has retained Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, to serve as counsel for the Trust and counsel to the Independent Trustees.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description of Shares

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust that was organized under Ohio law on June 1, 2000. The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and may further divide shares of a series into separate classes. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series or class, shareholders of a particular series or class would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series or class. Shareholders of a series or class are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series or class involved upon liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series or class that are held by each shareholder. If any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds or payments are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series or class, the Trustees will allocate them among any one or more series or classes as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shares of the Fund, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no subscription, preemptive or conversion rights. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shareholders of all series and classes of shares of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board of Trustees determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides, in substance, that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company, such as the Trust, will not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series or class only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series or class. The Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of all series and classes of shares of the Trust voting together as a single class.

Trustee Liability

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

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics. These codes of ethics permit personnel subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, but prohibit such personnel from engaging in personal investment activities which compete with or attempt to take advantage of the Fund's planned portfolio transactions. Each of these parties monitors compliance with its code of ethics.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that describe how the Fund intends to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. These policies and procedures are attached to this Statement of Additional Information as Appendix A. Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge upon request by calling 1-800-443-4249, or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a policy to govern the circumstances under which disclosure regarding securities held by the Fund, and disclosure of purchases and sales of such securities, may be made to shareholders of the Fund or other persons. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring the use and disclosure of information relating to portfolio securities. Although no material conflicts of interest are believed to exist that could disadvantage the Fund or its shareholders, various safeguards have been implemented to protect the Fund and its shareholders from conflicts of interest, including: the adoption of codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act designed to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts by officers and employees of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor in connection with their personal securities transactions; the adoption by the Adviser and the Distributor of insider trading policies and procedures designed to prevent their employees' misuse of material non-public information; and the adoption by the Trust of a code of ethics for officers that requires the Chief Compliance Officer and all other officers of the Trust to report to the Board any affiliations or other relationships that could potentially create a conflict of interest with the Fund.

- Public disclosure regarding the securities held by the Fund ("Portfolio Securities") is made in Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders, and in holdings reports on Forms N-Q and N-PORT ("Official Reports"). Except for such Official Reports and as otherwise expressly permitted by the Trust's policy, shareholders and other persons may not be provided with information regarding Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and other information regarding the investment activities of the Fund during such quarter, may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund, but only if such information is at least 30 days old.

- Information regarding the general market exposure of the Fund (such as the average duration of bond holdings and the extent to which the Fund is hedged) may be disclosed, provided that such information is also disclosed on the Trust’s website and the information does not identify specific Portfolio Securities.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter may be disclosed to any other person or organization at the request of such person or organization, but only if such information is at least 30 days old.
- The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer may approve the disclosure of holdings of or transactions in Portfolio Securities of the Fund that is made on the same basis to all shareholders of the Fund.
- The Fund’s policy relating to disclosure of holdings of Portfolio Securities does not prohibit disclosure of information to the Adviser or to other Trust service providers, including the Trust’s administrator, distributor, custodian, legal counsel, independent auditor and printers/typesetters, or to brokers and dealers through which the Fund purchases and sells Portfolio Securities. Below is a table that lists each service provider that may receive non-public portfolio information along with information regarding the frequency of access to, and limitations on use of, portfolio information.

Type of Service Provider	Typical Frequency of Access to Portfolio Information	Restrictions on Use
Adviser	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Administrator and Distributor	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Custodian	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Independent Auditor	During annual audit	Ethical
Legal counsel	Regulatory filings, board meetings, and if a legal issue regarding the portfolio requires counsel’s review	Ethical
Printers/Typesetters	Twice a year – printing of semi-annual and annual reports	No formal restrictions in place. Printer would not receive portfolio information until at least 30 days old.
Broker/dealers through which Fund purchases and sells portfolio securities	Daily access to the relevant purchase and/or sale – no broker/dealer has access to the Fund’s entire portfolio	Contractual and Ethical

Such disclosures may be made without approval of the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer because the Board of Trustees has determined that the Fund and its shareholders are adequately protected by the restrictions on use in those instances listed above.

- The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer may approve other arrangements under which information relating to Portfolio Securities held by the Fund, or purchased or sold by the Fund (other than information contained in Official Reports), may be disclosed. The Chief Compliance Officer may approve such an arrangement only if he concludes (based on a consideration of the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the

intended use of the information and other relevant factors) that the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Trust and is unlikely to affect adversely the Fund or any shareholder of the Fund. The Chief Compliance Officer must inform the Board of Trustees of any such arrangements that are approved by the Chief Compliance Officer, and the rationale supporting approval, at the next regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees following such approval.

- Neither the Adviser nor the Trust (or any affiliated person, employee, officer, trustee or director of the Adviser or the Trust) may receive any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of the disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.

Principal Shareholders

The following table provides the name and address of any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund as of October 1, 2018.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105	179,959.773	6.1%	Record
John P. Hussman, Ph.D. 6021 University Boulevard, Suite 490 Ellicott City, Maryland 21043	1,083,722.575	36.7%*	Record and Beneficial
The Hussman Foundation, Inc. 6021 University Boulevard, Suite 490 Ellicott City, Maryland 21043	639,324.544	21.6%	Record and Beneficial
TD Ameritrade, Inc. P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, Nebraska 68103	288,655.346	9.8%	Record

* May be deemed to control the Fund by virtue of owning more than 25% of the outstanding shares.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify annually as a regulated investment company, or “RIC”, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Qualification generally will relieve the Fund of liability for federal income taxes to the extent its net investment income and net realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders in accordance with Subchapter M of the Code. Depending on the extent of the Fund’s activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent

contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of these states or localities. If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). In such event, dividend distributions would be taxable to shareholders to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, and, subject to certain limitations under the Code, would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations and reduced tax rates applicable to "Qualified Dividends" for individuals (as discussed below).

Among the requirements to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must distribute annually no less than the sum of 90% of its "investment company taxable income" and 90% of its net tax-exempt income. In addition to this distribution requirement, the Fund must (1) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currency, certain other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or from net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership ("PTP") as defined in section 851(h) of the Code; and (2) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of its taxable year the following two conditions are met: (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities (for this purpose such other securities will qualify only if the Fund's investment is limited in respect to any issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified PTPs. For these purposes, a qualified PTP is generally a PTP other than one where at least 90% of its gross income is gross income that would otherwise be qualifying gross income for a RIC.

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the "Modernization Act"), there is a remedy for a failure of the Subchapter M asset diversification test, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain divestiture and procedural requirements and the payment of a tax. The Modernization Act also sets forth a de minimis exception to a potential failure of the Subchapter M asset diversification test that would require corrective action but no tax. In addition, the Modernization Act allows for the remedy of a failure of the source-of-income requirement, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain procedural requirements and the payment of a tax.

The Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. As of June 30, 2018, the Fund had short-term capital loss carryforwards of \$15,797,035 for federal income tax purposes. These capital loss carryforwards, which do not expire, may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

A federal excise tax at the rate of 4% will be imposed on the excess, if any, of the Fund's "required distribution" over actual distributions in any calendar year. Generally, the "required distribution" is 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its net capital gains recognized during the one year period ending on October 31 of that calendar year plus undistributed amounts from prior years. The Fund intends to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the excise tax.

If the Fund purchases shares in a "passive foreign investment company" ("PFIC"), the Fund may be subject to federal income tax and an interest charge imposed by the IRS on certain "excess distributions" received from the PFIC or on a gain from the sale of stock in the PFIC, even if all income or gain actually received by the Fund is timely distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will not be permitted to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for taxes and interest charges incurred with respect to PFICs. Elections may be available that would ameliorate these adverse tax consequences, but such elections could require the Fund to recognize taxable income or gain without the concurrent receipt of cash. Investments in PFICs could also result in the treatment of associated capital gains as ordinary income. The Fund may limit and/or manage its holdings in PFICs to minimize its tax liability or maximize its returns from these investments. Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC in advance of acquiring shares of the corporation, the Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

The tax laws of some foreign jurisdictions in which the Fund may invest are unclear and interpretations of such laws can change over time, including on a retroactive basis in which case the Fund and/or its shareholders, as applicable, could potentially incur foreign taxes on a retroactive basis. Moreover, in order to comply with guidance related to the accounting and disclosure of uncertain tax positions under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the Fund may be required to accrue for book purposes certain foreign taxes in respect of its non-U.S. securities or other non-U.S. investments that it may or may not ultimately pay. Such tax accruals will reduce the Fund's net asset value at the time accrued, even though, in some cases, the Fund ultimately will not pay the related tax liabilities. Conversely, the Fund's net asset value will be increased by any tax accruals that are ultimately reversed.

Individual shareholders of the Fund may benefit from lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains on certain distributions that are attributable to certain dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and certain foreign corporations ("Qualified Dividends"). Long-term capital gains are generally taxable to individuals at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2018, recent tax legislation requires individual taxpayers with taxable incomes above \$500,000 (\$600,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly, \$300,000 for married taxpayers filing separately and \$500,000 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and Qualified Dividends. Taxpayers that are not in such highest tax bracket continue to be subject to a maximum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and Qualified Dividends. These rates may change over time. Distributions of net short-term capital gains that exceed net long-term capital losses will generally be taxable as ordinary income. In addition, for an individual shareholder to benefit from the lower tax rate on Qualified Dividends (either 15% or 20%, depending on income levels), the shareholder must hold shares in the Fund, and the Fund must hold shares in

the dividend-paying corporation, at least 61 days during a prescribed period. The prescribed period is the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. Furthermore, in determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar instruments is not included. Additionally, an individual shareholder would not benefit from the lower tax rate to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

It is anticipated that amounts distributed by the Fund that are attributable to certain dividends received from domestic corporations will qualify for the 50% dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. A corporate shareholder's dividends-received deduction will be disallowed unless it holds shares in the Fund, and the Fund holds shares in the dividend-paying corporation, at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. In determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. Furthermore, the dividends-received deduction will be disallowed to the extent a corporate shareholder's investment in shares of the Fund, or the Fund's investment in the shares of a dividend-paying corporation, is financed with indebtedness. Additionally, a corporate shareholder would not benefit to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

Investments by the Fund in certain options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts are "section 1256 contracts." Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are treated for federal income tax purposes as being sold on such date for their fair market value. When the section 1256 contract is subsequently disposed of, the actual gain or loss will be adjusted by the amount of any preceding year-end gain or loss. The use of section 1256 contracts may require the Fund to distribute to shareholders gains that have not yet been realized in order to avoid federal income tax liability. Foreign currency gains or losses on non-U.S. dollar denominated bonds and other similar debt instruments and on any non-U.S. dollar denominated futures contracts, options and forward contracts that are not section 1256 contracts generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Certain hedging transactions undertaken by the Fund may result in "straddles" for federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by the Fund. In addition, losses realized by the Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred, rather than being taken into account in calculating taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of hedging transactions to the Fund are not entirely clear. The hedging transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by the Fund, which are taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. The Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If the Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the

recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the elections made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gains in any year, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

The Fund may be subject to a tax on dividend or interest income received from securities of a non-U.S. issuer withheld by a foreign country at the source. The U.S. has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested within various countries is not known. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of a taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign companies, the Fund may elect to pass through to its shareholders the foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, provided that certain holding period requirements are met. In such case, the shareholders would be treated as receiving, in addition to the distributions actually received, their proportionate share of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, and will be treated as having paid such foreign taxes. Shareholders generally will be entitled to deduct or, subject to certain limitations, claim a foreign tax credit with respect to such foreign income taxes. A foreign tax credit will be allowed for shareholders who hold shares of the Fund, and the Fund must hold shares in the dividend or interest paying corporation, for at least 16 days during the 31-day period beginning on the date that is 15 days before the ex-dividend date. Furthermore, in determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar instruments is not included. Additionally, a shareholder would not benefit to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (*e.g.*, pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Shareholders who have been passed through foreign tax credits of no more than \$300 (\$600 in the case of married couples filing jointly) during a tax year may be able to claim the foreign tax credit for these amounts directly on their federal income tax returns without having to file a separate Form 1116.

The Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on taxable dividends and redemption proceeds (after December 31, 2018) paid to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with registration, reporting and/or withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund held for six months or less will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amount of capital gains distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such Fund shares. For purposes of determining whether shares of the Fund have been held for six months or less, a shareholder's holding period is suspended for any periods during which the shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options or short sales.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts whose income exceeds certain levels, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax on income and gain from an investment in the Fund.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on Form 8886 if they participate in a “reportable transaction.” A transaction may be a “reportable transaction” based upon any of several indicia with respect to a shareholder, including the recognition of a loss in excess of certain thresholds. A significant penalty is imposed on taxpayers who participate in a “reportable transaction” and fail to make the required disclosure. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible federal, state or local disclosure obligations with respect to their investment in shares of the Fund.

The Code requires that mutual fund companies report cost basis information to the IRS on Form 1099-B for any sale of mutual fund shares acquired after January 1, 2012 (“Covered Shares”). Under IRS regulations, mutual funds must select a default cost basis calculation method and apply that method to the sale of Covered Shares unless an alternate IRS approved method is specifically elected in writing by the shareholder. Average Cost, which is the mutual fund industry standard, has been selected as the Fund’s default cost basis calculation method. If a shareholder determines that an IRS approved cost basis calculation method other than the Fund’s default method of Average Cost is more appropriate, he must contact the Fund at the time of or in advance of the sale of Covered Shares that are to be subject to that alternate election. All Covered Shares purchased in non-retirement accounts are subject to the new cost basis reporting legislation. Non-covered shares are mutual fund shares that were acquired prior to the effective date of January 1, 2012. Cost basis information will not be reported to the IRS or shareholder upon the sale of any non-covered mutual fund shares. Non-covered shares will be redeemed first.

Information set forth in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information which relates to federal taxation is only a summary of some of the important federal tax considerations generally affecting shareholders. No attempt has been made to present a detailed explanation of the federal income tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders and this description is not intended as a substitute for federal tax planning. In addition, the discussion does not address the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Accordingly, potential shareholders of the Fund are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situation. In addition, the tax discussion in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information is based on tax laws and regulations which are in effect on the date of the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information; these laws and regulations may be changed by legislative or administrative action. This summary does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular investor or to certain investors subject to special treatment under federal income tax laws, such as insurance companies and non-U.S. persons.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

From time to time performance information for the Fund showing its average annual total returns may be presented in advertisements, sales literature and shareholder reports. Such performance figures are based on historical earnings and are not intended to indicate future performance. Average annual total returns of the Fund will be calculated for the most recent 1, 5 and 10-year periods or, if the Fund has not been in existence for any such period, for the period since the Fund began operations. Average annual total return is measured by comparing the value of an investment in the Fund at the beginning of the relevant period to the redemption value of the investment at the end of the period (assuming immediate reinvestment of any dividends or capital gains distributions) and annualizing the result.

Total return is a function of the type and quality of instruments held in the portfolio, levels of operating expenses and changes in market conditions. Consequently, total return will fluctuate and is not necessarily representative of future results. Any fees charged by financial intermediaries with respect to customer accounts for investing in shares of the Fund will not be included in performance calculations. These fees, if charged, will reduce the actual performance from that quoted. To the extent that the Adviser voluntarily or contractually reduces its fees or absorbs certain operating expenses of the Fund pursuant to expense limitation arrangements, the total return of the Fund will be higher than it would be in the absence of such arrangements.

Calculation of Average Annual Total Returns

Average annual total return is a measure of the change in value of the investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends or capital gains distributions are reinvested in the Fund immediately rather than paid to the investor in cash. Average annual total return will be calculated by: (1) adding to the total number of shares purchased by a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in the Fund and all additional shares which would have been purchased if all dividends and distributions paid or distributed during the period had immediately been reinvested, (2) calculating the value of the hypothetical initial investment of \$1,000 as of the end of the period by multiplying the total number of shares owned at the end of the period by the net asset value per share on the last trading day of the period, (3) assuming redemption at the end of the period, and (4) dividing this account value for the hypothetical investor by the initial \$1,000 investment and annualizing the result. The Fund's average annual total returns for periods ended June 30, 2018 were:

1 Year	1.34%
5 Years	-1.41%
Since Inception (December 31, 2009)	-0.75%

The Fund may also quote average annual total returns over the specified periods (i) after taxes on Fund distributions and (ii) after taxes on Fund distributions and redemption of Fund shares at the end of the period. The calculations assume deduction of all taxes due on such Fund distributions. The ending redeemable value is determined by assuming a complete redemption at the end of the period covered by the computation and, in the case of returns after taxes on distributions and redemption of Fund shares, includes the deduction of capital gains taxes resulting from the redemption or, if appropriate, an adjustment to take into account the tax

benefit from any capital losses that may have resulted from the redemption. After-tax returns are calculated using the highest applicable individual federal marginal tax rate in effect on the reinvestment date of a distribution. The tax rates used correspond to the tax character of each component of the distributions (that is, the ordinary income tax rate for ordinary income distributions and the long-term capital gains rate for capital gains distributions). The tax rates may vary over the course of the measurement period. State and local tax liabilities are disregarded, as are the effects of phaseouts of certain exemptions, deductions and credits at various income levels and the impact of the federal alternative minimum income tax and the preferential tax rates for Qualified Dividends. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Other Quotations of Total Return

The Fund may also advertise total return (a "nonstandardized quotation") which is calculated differently from average annual total return. A nonstandardized quotation of total return may be a cumulative return which measures the percentage change in the value of an account between the beginning and end of a period, assuming no activity in the account other than reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. The cumulative return of the Fund as calculated in this manner for the period from inception (December 31, 2009) to June 30, 2018 is -6.17%. A nonstandardized quotation may also indicate average annual compounded rates of return over periods other than those specified for average annual total return. For example, the Fund's average annual return for the three years ended June 30, 2018 is 1.34%. A nonstandardized quotation of total return will always be accompanied by the Fund's average annual total returns as described above.

Performance Comparisons

Advertisements, sales materials and shareholder reports may compare the performance of the Fund to the performance of other mutual funds with comparable investment objectives and policies or to various mutual fund or market indices, such as those prepared by Dow Jones & Co., Standard & Poor's, Bloomberg Barclays, Morgan Stanley Capital International and Russell Investments, as well as data prepared by Lipper and Morningstar, Inc., widely recognized independent services which monitor the performance of mutual funds, and the Consumer Price Index. Comparisons may also be made to indices or data published in Money Magazine, Forbes, Barron's, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, Business Week, Pensions & Investments, and USA Today. In addition to performance information, general information about the Fund that appears in a publication such as those mentioned above may be included in advertisements and in reports to shareholders.

From time to time, the Fund (or the Adviser) may include the following types of information in advertisements, supplemental sales literature and reports to shareholders: (1) discussions of general economic or financial principles (such as the effects of compounding and the benefits of dollar-cost averaging); (2) discussions of general economic trends; (3) presentations of statistical data to supplement these discussions; (4) descriptions of past or

anticipated portfolio holdings for the Fund; (5) descriptions of investment strategies for the Fund; (6) descriptions or comparisons of various savings and investment policies (including, but not limited to, insured bank products, annuities, qualified retirement plans and individual stocks and bonds), which may or may not include the Fund; (7) comparisons of investment products (including the Fund) with relevant market or industry indices or other appropriate benchmarks; and (8) discussions of fund rankings or ratings by recognized rating organizations. The Fund may also include calculations, such as hypothetical compounding examples which describe hypothetical investment results in such communications. These performance examples will be based on an expressed set of assumptions and are not indicative of the performance of the Fund.

Morningstar, Inc. rates mutual funds on a one- to five-star rating scale with five stars representing the highest rating. Such ratings are based on a fund's historical risk/reward ratio as determined by Morningstar, Inc. relative to other funds in that fund's investment category or class. The one- to five-star ratings represent the following ratings by Morningstar, Inc., respectively: Lowest, Below Average, Neutral, Above Average and Highest.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2018, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference to the annual report of the Trust dated June 30, 2018.

APPENDIX A
Hussman Investment Trust and
Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”)

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

As part of their fiduciary responsibilities, Hussman Investment Trust (the “Trust”) and the Adviser intend to exercise proxy votes concerning matters of corporate governance and business practices at the companies in which the Trust invests. The Trust and the Adviser exercise their voting responsibilities with the goal of maximizing the value of shareholders’ investments, subject to reasonable standards of ethical business conduct and social responsibility by the companies in which the Trust invests.

The Trust’s board of trustees has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility of overseeing voting policies and decisions for the Trust. The Adviser’s proxy voting principles for the Trust are summarized below, with specific examples of voting decisions for the types of proposals that are most frequently presented:

General policy for voting proxies

The Adviser will vote proxies in a manner intended to maximize the value of investments to shareholders, subject to reasonable standards of social responsibility. The Adviser will attempt to resolve any conflict of interest between shareholder interests and the business interests of the Adviser must be resolved in the way that will most benefit the shareholders of the Trust.

When voting proxy ballots, the Adviser gives substantial weight to the recommendation of management, in an attempt to give the company broad flexibility to operate as it believes is appropriate. However, the Adviser will consider each issue on its own merits, and the position of a company’s management will not be supported in any situation where the Adviser determines, in its discretion, that such position is not in the best interests of shareholders (for example, dilution of shareholder interests through option grants), or against reasonable standards of ethical conduct and social responsibility (for example, marketing certain products to minors, and insufficient controls or oversight with respect to foreign workplace standards).

Proxy voting, absent any unusual circumstances, will be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

Election of boards of directors

While representation by management on the board of directors of a corporation can be of significant benefit in shaping effective business practices, the Adviser believes that the majority of board members should be independent. In addition, key board committees – particularly audit committees – should be entirely independent.

The Adviser will generally support the election of directors that result in a board made up of a majority of independent directors. The Adviser may support efforts to declassify existing boards, and may block efforts by companies to adopt classified board structures.

Equity-based compensation plans

The Adviser strongly favors incentive compensation plans based on increases in “economic value added” (EVA): after-tax operating profits minus capital costs (debt service plus the risk-adjusted cost of equity capital). In contrast, the Adviser generally views stock and option incentive plans as hostile to the interests of shareholders, dilutive, subject to windfalls unrelated to financial performance, ineffective in enhancing the market value of equities, and poorly suited to increasing the long-term cash flows available to shareholders.

The Adviser will generally vote against stock and option incentive plans in any form.

The Adviser supports expensing the full value of option grants on an accrual basis (for more information, please see “How and why stock options should be expensed from corporate earnings” on the Research & Insight page of www.hussmanfunds.com).

In contrast to option incentive plans, the Adviser will generally vote in favor of employee stock *purchase* plans (*i.e.*, availability of stock purchase by employees at a fixed discount to market value). Though the Adviser sees such plans as less effective than EVA plans, they are acceptable as a legitimate employment benefit, provided that shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of their market value.

Corporate and social policy issues

The decision to purchase a given security includes an evaluation of the company’s industry and products, as well as confidence in management to pursue the best interests of the company. While the Adviser does not specifically restrict investments against particular industries such as tobacco, defense, nuclear power or other areas, the Adviser believes that corporate policy should adhere to reasonable standards of social responsibility. Proxy matters in this category, initiated primarily by shareholders, typically request that the company disclose or amend certain business practices.

The Adviser believes that the marketing to minors of violent media, explicit material, or potentially addictive substances (alcohol, tobacco), or unrestricted availability having similar effect, is unethical and socially irresponsible. The Adviser will generally vote in favor of resolutions to reasonably restrict such practices, provided that the actions required by the resolutions are sufficiently targeted and quantifiable.

The Adviser believes that companies with substantial manufacturing activities in developing countries can substantially limit risks to reputation, reduce legal liability, and enhance financial stability by adopting well-articulated human rights policies. The Adviser will generally vote in favor of adopting such policies, particularly with regard to safety and workplace conditions, provided that they do not include restrictive provisions that unduly limit the ability of the

company to operate competitively, or the flexibility of the company to determine the size and compensation of its labor force.

Approval of independent auditors

The Adviser believes that the relationship between the company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit engagement, although it may include certain closely related activities that do not, in the aggregate, create a risk of impaired independence.

Corporate structure and shareholder rights

The Adviser believes that shareholders should have voting power equal to their equity interest in the company and will generally vote for proposals to lower barriers to shareholder action (*e.g.*, limited rights to call special meetings, limited rights to act by written consent). The Adviser will generally vote against proposals for a separate class of stock with disparate voting rights.

The Adviser will generally vote for proposals to subject shareholder rights plans (“poison pills”) to a shareholder vote. In evaluating these plans, the Adviser will be more likely to support arrangements with short-term (less than 3 years) sunset provisions, qualified bid/permitted offer provisions (“chewable pills”) and/or mandatory review by a committee of independent directors at least every three years (so-called “TIDE” provisions).

Conflicts of interest

The Adviser recognizes that under certain circumstances it may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of its clients. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, including officers, directors and employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. The Adviser shall periodically inform its employees that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of clients, both as a result of the employee’s personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Adviser’s business, and to bring conflicts of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the Proxy Manager. The Adviser shall not vote proxies relating to such issuers on behalf of its client accounts until it has determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method of resolving such conflict of interest has been agreed upon by the Audit Committee. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence the Adviser’s decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If the Proxy Manager determines that a conflict of interest is not material, the Adviser may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, the conflict shall be disclosed to the Audit Committee and the Adviser shall follow the instructions of the Audit Committee. The Proxy Manager shall keep a record of all materiality decisions and report them to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

Proxy voting process

Reasonable efforts will be made to obtain proxy materials and to vote in a timely fashion. The Adviser may utilize the services of outside professionals (such as Institutional Shareholder Services) to assist its analysis of voting issues and the actual voting of proxies. Records will be maintained regarding the voting of proxies under these policies and procedures as required by the federal securities laws and applicable rules.