



HUSSMAN STRATEGIC TOTAL RETURN FUND

TICKER SYMBOL: HSTRX

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term total return from income and capital appreciation. It pursues this objective by investing primarily in fixed-income securities.

HUSSMAN INVESTMENT TRUST

PROSPECTUS: NOVEMBER 1, 2022

For information or assistance in opening an account, please call toll-free
1-800-HUSSMAN (1-800-487-7626)

This Prospectus has information about the Fund that you should know before you invest. You should read it carefully and keep it with your investment records. Although these securities have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the Commission has not approved or disapproved the Fund's shares or determined if this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

Risk/Return Summary	
What is the Fund's Investment Objective?	1
What are the Fund's Fees and Expenses?	1
What are the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies?	2
What are the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund?	4
What has been the Fund's Performance History?	9
Management of the Fund	10
Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares	10
Tax Information	11
Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries	11
Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks	12
Fund Management	25
How the Fund Values Its Shares	27
How to Buy Shares	28
How to Exchange Shares	34
How to Redeem Shares	35
Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	39
Financial Highlights	41
For More Information	43

Risk/Return Summary

WHAT IS THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

HUSSMAN STRATEGIC TOTAL RETURN FUND (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term total return from income and capital appreciation.

WHAT ARE THE FUND'S FEES AND EXPENSES?

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	1.50%
Exchange Fee (as a percentage of amount exchanged, if applicable)	1.50%
Wire Transfer Fee	\$15

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.03%</u> ⁽¹⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.78%</u> ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses represent fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund on investments in shares of money market mutual funds or exchange-traded funds.

(2) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses will differ from the Fund's ratio of total expenses to average net assets as presented in the Fund's Financial Highlights because operating expenses of the Fund as presented in the Financial Highlights do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

(3) The investment adviser has contractually agreed that, until November 1, 2023, it will waive its investment advisory fees and/or absorb or reimburse other Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund's annual operating expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest expense and any extraordinary expenses) to an amount not exceeding 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Under the terms of this agreement, the Fund is obligated to reimburse the investment adviser the amount of advisory fees previously waived and Fund expenses previously absorbed or reimbursed by the investment adviser for a period of three years from the date such fees or expenses were waived, absorbed or reimbursed, but only if such reimbursement does not cause the Fund's operating expenses (after reimbursement by the Fund is taken into account) to exceed the lesser of: (i) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees and expenses were waived, absorbed or reimbursed by the investment adviser; and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time the investment adviser seeks reimbursement. This agreement may not be terminated by the investment adviser without the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The investment adviser may agree to continue after November 1, 2023 the current arrangement to limit the Fund's expenses or to implement a similar arrangement, but it is not obligated to do so.

Risk/Return Summary (continued)

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same as shown in the preceding table. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$80	\$249	\$433	\$966

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will result in higher transaction costs for the Fund and may also result in higher taxes for shareholders who hold Fund shares in taxable accounts. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, reduce the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

WHAT ARE THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing its assets primarily in fixed-income securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills, Treasury inflation-protected securities, U.S. Treasury Strips, U.S. Government agency securities, and investment grade corporate debt rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or having an equivalent rating from another independent rating organization. The Fund varies its allocations to these asset classes based on prevailing valuations and estimated expected returns in these markets as determined by Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc., the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities outside of the U.S. fixed-income market, such as utility and other energy-related stocks, precious metals and mining stocks, shares of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), shares of exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and other similar instruments, and foreign government debt securities. In addition, the Fund may use foreign currency options and futures and currency ETFs to establish or modify the portfolio's exposure to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund may make limited use of Treasury debt options and futures to manage the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk.

The Fund's principal investment strategies emphasize strategic management of the average interest rate sensitivity ("duration") of portfolio holdings, the Fund's exposure to changes in the yield curve, and allocation among fixed-income alternatives and

Risk/Return Summary (continued)

inflation hedges. The interest rate sensitivity (duration) of a bond is related to the average date at which an investor receives payment of principal and interest. Under normal market conditions, the duration of the Fund's portfolio is expected to range between 1 year and 15 years. In its most aggressive stance (a duration of 15 years), the Fund's net asset value could be expected to fluctuate by approximately 15% in response to a 1% (100 basis point) change in the general level of interest rates.

The investment adviser believes that return/risk characteristics in the fixed-income market differ significantly across varying market conditions. The two most important dimensions considered by the investment adviser are "valuation" and "market action." In the fixed-income market, favorable valuation means that yields on long-term bonds appear reasonable in relation to inflation, short-term interest rates, economic growth, and yields available on competing assets, such as utility stocks and foreign bonds. Market action considers the behavior of a wide range of yields and prices, in an attempt to assess the economic outlook of investors and their willingness to accept market risk. In addition, the investment adviser evaluates economic conditions, investor sentiment, interest rates, credit-sensitive indicators and other factors in an attempt to classify prevailing market conditions with historically similar instances.

Historically, different combinations of valuation, market action and other factors have been accompanied by significantly different bond market performance in terms of return/risk. The specific profile of yield behavior (such as changes in the yield curve or credit spreads) is also an important factor. The investment adviser believes that foreign government debt and precious metals stocks are favored when "real" U.S. interest rates (nominal interest rates minus inflation) are declining relative to "real" foreign interest rates.

The investment adviser generally will increase the exposure of the Fund to interest rate risk in environments where the return expected to be derived from that risk is high, and generally will reduce exposure to interest rate risk when the return expected to be derived from that risk is unfavorable. The investment adviser will also purchase utility and other energy-related stocks, precious metals stocks, shares of REITs, and foreign government debt when market conditions are believed to favor such diversification. There are no restrictions as to the market capitalizations of companies in which the Fund invests. However, the Fund invests primarily in stocks that are listed or trade on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market. The Fund generally invests in stocks of companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$500 million, although it may invest a portion of its assets in the stocks of companies having smaller market capitalizations, which involves certain risks.

Specific strategies for increasing interest rate exposure include the purchase of long-term bonds, Treasury zero-coupon bonds and Treasury interest strips, which exhibit magnified price movements in response to interest rate changes. The Fund will not invest more than 30% of its net assets in Treasury zero-coupon bonds and Treasury interest strips.

Risk/Return Summary (continued)

The Fund does not use derivatives for speculative purposes, but rather uses derivatives either to obtain investment exposures consistent with its investment objective and policies, or to hedge its investment exposures. Specific strategies for reducing or “hedging” the Fund’s interest rate exposure include the purchase of short-term notes and bills, which exhibit limited price movements in response to interest rate changes. The Fund may also purchase put options and write call options on Treasury futures to hedge the interest rate risk of long-term bonds in its portfolio. In addition, the Fund may seek to hedge its exposure in a given investment sector by effecting short sales of ETFs, or by purchasing put options on indices or ETFs considered by the investment adviser to be correlated with securities held by the Fund. The total notional value of the Fund’s hedge positions in fixed-income securities (the dollar value of Treasury securities represented by put and call options held by the Fund) is not expected to exceed the total value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund having remaining maturities of 5 years or more. The total notional value of the Fund’s hedge positions in equities is not expected to exceed the total value of equities held by the Fund. So the most defensive position expected by the Fund will be a “fully hedged” position in which the entire value of equities and intermediate and long-term fixed-income securities held by the Fund is protected. However, the Fund may experience a loss even when the entire value of its portfolio is hedged if the securities held by the Fund do not exceed the returns of the securities and financial instruments used to hedge.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Shares of the Fund may fall in value and there is a risk that you could lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Due to the investment program employed by the Fund and the types of securities in which it invests, the Fund is designed for investors who are investing for the long term.

Risks of Fixed-Income Securities

General movements in interest rates will affect the prices of the fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests and thus, the Fund’s share price, on a daily basis. Significant declines are possible both in the prices of fixed-income securities generally and in the prices of specific securities held by the Fund.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable and a wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, such as central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, supply and demand and general economic conditions. When interest rates rise, fixed-income securities in the Fund’s portfolio are likely to decline in price. Such price declines will be proportionally greater when the Fund’s holdings of these securities emphasize securities having longer maturities, which have greater interest rate risk

Risk/Return Summary *(continued)*

and sensitivity to changes in interest rates than fixed-income securities having shorter maturities. Decisions by the Federal Reserve on interest rate policy can have a significant effect on the value of fixed-income securities. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years, having been reduced first in reaction to the global financial crisis that began in 2008, and later in an effort to address the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The decision by the Federal Reserve and many central banks to aggressively increase interest rates in order to control the effects of inflation may present a greater risk than has historically been the case due to the current period of low interest rates and the potential market reaction to those initiatives.

The Fund could lose money if the issuer of a bond or other fixed-income security in which it has invested fails to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or if the credit rating of the issuer is downgraded. Corporate debt has the greatest degree of credit risk among the fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest. Issuers of corporate debt may not be able to make payment of principal and interest when due. Although the Fund only purchases fixed-income securities having specified ratings, a security's rating may thereafter be lowered. In such event, the Fund is not required to liquidate the position. When a debt security is rated below investment-grade (a so-called "junk" bond), it may be more difficult for the Fund to sell the security at a price approximating its market value, and there is greater risk of default in the payment of interest and principal.

Due to the long duration of Treasury zero-coupon bonds and Treasury interest strips, these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. The Fund's ownership of these securities in a period of rising interest rates could cause a greater decline in the value of Fund shares than if the Fund held coupon-bearing securities of a similar maturity. In addition, even though Treasury zero-coupon bonds and Treasury interest strips do not pay current income in cash, the Fund will be required to recognize interest income from these securities over the life of the investments and to distribute this income on a current basis, which may be taxable to shareholders.

Some fixed-income securities give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, those securities before their maturity dates. If an issuer calls a security during a period of declining interest rates, the Fund might not benefit from an increase in the value of the security, and might have to reinvest the proceeds in a security offering a lower yield.

Portfolio Management Risks

The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment adviser's skill in assessing the potential returns of the securities in which the Fund invests. It also depends on the investment adviser's use of hedging strategies and alternatives to fixed-income securities that may not be employed by many other mutual funds, and

Risk/Return Summary *(continued)*

there is no assurance that these strategies will be successful. The use of strategies to vary the Fund's exposure to general market fluctuations over the course of the market cycle may adversely impact the investment performance of the Fund and may result in a high degree of portfolio turnover, which would result in higher transaction costs for the Fund. Also, because the Fund's investment position at any given time will vary depending on the investment adviser's assessment of the current conditions within the fixed-income securities market, the investment return and share price of the Fund may fluctuate or deviate from overall market returns to a greater degree than would be the case for funds that do not employ strategies similar to those employed by the Fund. For example, if the Fund has taken a defensive investment posture by shortening the average maturity of its portfolio and interest rates decline, the return to investors in the Fund will be lower than if the portfolio had maintained a longer average maturity. Alternatively, if the Fund has increased the average maturity of its portfolio, the Fund will experience a larger loss if there is an increase in interest rates.

Risks of Utility and Energy Stocks, Precious Metals Stocks and Shares of REITs

The Fund may invest in securities outside of the U.S. fixed-income market. These investments will generally include utility and other energy-related stocks, precious metals and mining stocks, and shares of REITs. Significant declines are possible both in the market in which such securities trade and in the prices of specific securities held by the Fund.

The values of stocks can fluctuate significantly, reflecting such things as the business performance of the issuing company, political events or general economic conditions. The value of an individual stock may fluctuate due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. The value of an individual stock may fluctuate due to conditions that are not specifically related to the particular company, such as investor perceptions of the company, or its industry or real or perceived adverse market or political conditions. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, government defaults, government shutdowns, natural or environmental disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, high inflation, recessions, or other events could also have a significant adverse impact on the Fund and the value of its investments. General stock market movements will affect the values of the Fund's investments in utility and other energy-related stocks, precious metals stocks, and shares of REITs, which may comprise a significant portion of the Fund's investment portfolio depending on market conditions.

Investments in utility stocks are subject to special risks due to government regulation, which may reduce a utility's return on invested capital and limit its ability to finance capital spending or to pass cost increases through to consumers. Stocks of utilities may also be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of equity investments.

Risk/Return Summary *(continued)*

Investments in energy-related stocks are subject to the risks of obsolescence of existing technology, fluctuations in energy prices, supply and demand, the success of exploration projects and government regulations and policies. The energy market has experienced periods of volatility and fluctuation that is often based on political or other factors that are out of the control of the issuers of the securities.

Prices of gold and other precious metal stocks can be extremely volatile and may be directly or indirectly influenced by a variety of global economic, financial and political factors. The prices of gold and other precious metals may experience unusual price movements over short periods of time, which movements typically are not closely tied to the general movements of the stock market. The price of gold and precious metals may be affected by supply and demand, real or perceived inflationary trends and unpredictable monetary policies. Though precious metals investments may be used to hedge against inflation, currency devaluations and stock market declines, there is no guarantee that these historical relationships will continue.

Investments in shares of REITs are generally subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate, which include, without limitation, possible declines in the value of real estate; adverse conditions in the real estate rental market; adverse general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding in a particular market; changes in interest rates; and environmental problems. Shares of REITs may also be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of equity investments.

Hedging and Derivatives Risks

The Fund may use options and futures on U.S. Treasury securities and options on Treasury ETFs to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. The Fund may use options on ETFs or indices to manage its equity exposure in specific sectors. The Fund may also use foreign currency options and futures to establish or modify the portfolio's exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated currencies. The techniques used by the Fund to hedge investment risk are intended to protect against capital depreciation in the portfolio, but such techniques involve certain risks and may adversely impact the Fund's investment performance. For example, a hedge using Treasury derivatives might not actually correlate well to the price movements of the fixed-income securities held by the Fund. When call or put options are owned by the Fund, it is possible that they may lose value over time, even if the securities underlying the options are unchanged. When Treasury call options are written by the Fund, it is possible that the Fund may experience a reduction in gains in the event that interest rates decline. When the Fund purchases and writes foreign currency options and futures in order to establish or modify the portfolio's exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated currencies, it is possible that the Fund may experience a loss in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying foreign currency.

Risk/Return Summary *(continued)*

Monetary Policy Risk

In response to the global financial crisis that began in 2008, the U.S. Government and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as many foreign governments and their central banks, took a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity, including markets in which the Fund may invest. The Federal Reserve kept the federal funds rate near 0% and purchased large quantities of U.S. Government securities in the open market (“Quantitative Easing”). In addition, Congress approved stimulus intended to offset the severity and duration of the adverse economic effects of COVID-19 and related business activity disruptions, which has further increased the federal budget deficit. More recently, the Federal Reserve has aggressively raised interest rates and begun to sell some of the U.S. Government securities on its balance sheet (“Quantitative Tightening”) in an effort to control inflation. Future decisions by the Federal Reserve to further raise the federal funds rate, or to further reduce its holdings of U.S. Government securities, may cause the Fund to experience a heightened level of interest rate risk.

There is also a risk that future actions by the U.S. Government to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, could result in increased volatility and less liquidity in U.S. financial markets and securities in which the Fund invests. Political events within the U.S., including the U.S. Government’s ongoing inability to pursue a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, could negatively impact financial markets and the performance of the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in debt securities issued by foreign governments. Securities issued by foreign governments, which may be traded principally in markets outside the United States, are subject to greater fluctuation in value and risks than securities of U.S. issuers traded in the U.S. markets. Political changes, changes in taxation, or currency controls could adversely affect the values of these investments. Foreign economies may also be less stable than the U.S. economy because of institutional weaknesses or economic dislocations and crises have occurred from time to time, both in developed and developing countries. The impact of political and diplomatic events within the global markets, such as the imposition of sanctions, counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, may also adversely affect the foreign securities markets and the prices of securities held by the Fund. Russia’s military invasion of Ukraine, the responses and sanctions by other countries, and the potential for wider conflicts could continue to have adverse effects on regional and global economies and may further strain global supply chains, and negatively impact global growth and inflation.

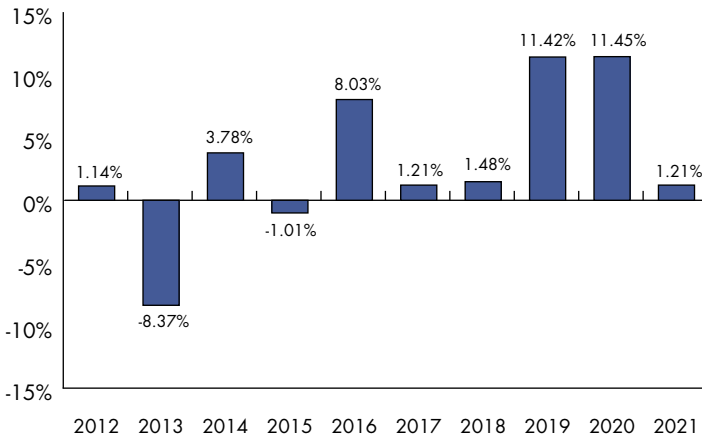
In addition to investing in debt securities issued by foreign governments, the Fund may invest in utilities stocks, energy stocks and precious metals stocks of foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers are generally denominated in the currency of a foreign country, and are subject to the risk that the currency will decline in value relative to

Risk/Return Summary (continued)

the U.S. dollar, or in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, trade balances, intervention (or lack thereof) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other political developments. The Fund may use foreign currency options and futures and currency ETFs to establish or modify its investment exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated currencies. The Fund's expected use of foreign currency options will be to simultaneously purchase call options and write put options on currencies which the Fund seeks to own. Alternatively, the Fund may purchase currency futures contracts. The use of options and futures contracts on a foreign currency is intended to simulate the purchase of a short-term debt security denominated in such foreign currency. If the Fund holds debt securities of foreign governments directly, it does not expect to hedge against fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies underlying the bonds.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE FUND'S PERFORMANCE HISTORY?

The bar chart and performance table shown below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund and variability of its returns. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for each of the last 10 calendar years. The performance table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5, and 10 years ended December 31, 2021 compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, is available on the Fund's website at www.hussmanfunds.com or by calling 1-800-HUSSMAN (1-800-487-7626).



The Fund's year-to-date return through September 30, 2022 is -8.88%.

Risk/Return Summary (continued)

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 8.88% during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and the lowest return for a quarter was -6.45% during the quarter ended June 30, 2013.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2021

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Return Before Taxes	1.21%	5.24%	2.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.66%	4.86%	2.47%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.71%	3.92%	2.07%
BLOOMBERG U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.54%	3.57%	2.90%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc.

Portfolio Manager

John P. Hussman, Ph.D. is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolio of the Fund. Dr. Hussman is the Chairman and President of Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. and has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in September 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Minimum Initial Investment – \$1,000, except the minimum is \$500 for an IRA or a gifts to minors account

Risk/Return Summary *(continued)*

Minimum Subsequent Investment – \$100, except the minimum is \$50 for an IRA or a gifts to minors account

You may purchase or redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Transactions may be initiated by written request (The Hussman Funds, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707), by telephone or through your financial institution.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or you are a tax-exempt investor. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from such arrangement.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund (or the investment adviser) may pay the intermediary for various account-related or shareholder services the intermediary provides to the Fund or to its customers who invest in the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest on the part of the broker-dealer or other intermediary. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term total return from income and capital appreciation. It pursues this objective by investing primarily in fixed-income securities. The Fund is designed for investors who want to participate in the fixed-income markets, and also want to reduce their exposure to general market fluctuations in conditions that have historically been unfavorable for fixed-income securities.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The following discussion is intended to explain the general framework used by the investment adviser to assess whether market conditions are favorable or unfavorable, and to choose the securities held by the Fund. It should not be interpreted as an exhaustive account of the market analysis techniques used by the investment adviser. The investment adviser's estimates of prospective market return and risk are based on historical data. There is no assurance that these return/risk profiles will have validity in the future or will allow the investment adviser to correctly assess market conditions.

Duration

A central feature of any fixed-income investment is its duration. The price of a fixed-income security, such as a bond, reflects the present discounted value of future interest and principal payments. The duration of a fixed-income security is the average date at which these payments are made, weighted by their present value. For example, a 10-year bond having a zero coupon simply has a duration of 10 years. In contrast, a 10-year 6% coupon bond priced at par has a duration of only 7.8 years. The coupon bond has a lower duration – and lower sensitivity to interest rate changes – because part of its payment stream is received annually as coupon payments. Importantly, duration measures not only the effective maturity of a bond, but is also a measure of its price sensitivity to interest rate changes.

When long-term interest rates are relatively high and falling, long duration securities typically exhibit strong capital gains and favorable total returns. In contrast, when long-term interest rates are relatively low and rising, long duration securities typically exhibit significant capital losses and unfavorable total returns.

The investment adviser adjusts the duration of the Fund's portfolio in response to changes in market conditions. Rather than exposing the Fund to passive interest rate risk at all times, the investment adviser attempts to limit the risk of major capital loss by shortening portfolio duration during conditions that have historically been unfavorable for fixed-income investments, and to increase the Fund's potential for capital gains by lengthening portfolio duration during conditions that have historically been rewarding for fixed-income investments.

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

Yield Curve

The yield curve depicts the profile of interest rates from short-term to long-term maturities. Shifts in the shape of the yield curve have important consequences on the total return of fixed-income securities of various maturities. For example, during the latter part of economic expansions, inflationary pressures often rise, causing an “inverted yield curve,” where short-term interest rates rise above long-term rates. Depending on the strength of these shifts, short-term fixed-income securities may actually be subject to greater price fluctuation than long-term bonds. Conversely, when a portion of the yield curve slopes steeply upward, certain medium-term securities may actually deliver a greater total return than higher-yielding long-term securities, as time passes and the position of each bond “rides” along the yield curve. The investment adviser intends to adjust the Fund’s portfolio in response to perceived opportunities and risks presented by shifts in the yield curve.

Sector Allocation

Depending on the profile of valuations and market action, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities outside of the U.S. fixed-income market, including foreign securities. These securities may include utility and other energy-related stocks, gold mining stocks and other precious metals stocks, shares of REITs and ETFs, and foreign government debt. The investment adviser intends to purchase these types of securities when market conditions are believed to favor such diversification.

The investment adviser believes that the long-term total return on utility and other energy-related stocks is driven by the sum of the dividend yield and the long-term growth rate of dividends. Short-term returns are also affected by the trend of yields in competing assets such as bonds. Prices of gold mining stocks and other precious metals stocks can be influenced by a variety of global economic, financial and political factors and may experience unusual price volatility over short periods of time. The prices of REIT shares are generally subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate. In particular, returns can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates.

Foreign currencies are held by investors both as a means of payment and as an investment vehicle. The investment adviser employs proprietary methods of estimating the valuation of foreign currencies. Specifically, the investment adviser believes that exchange rates are driven by international differences in the prices of goods and services, and by relative levels of real interest rates (nominal interest rates minus inflation) across countries. In general, countries with relatively high real interest rates typically have exchange rates that are higher than would be predicted by relative price levels. Moreover, changes in real interest rates have important effects on exchange rates. As the price of gold typically moves inversely to the value of the U.S. dollar, market conditions that are relevant to foreign currencies are typically relevant to gold as well.

(continued)

Evaluation of Market Conditions

Unlike many fixed-income funds, the Fund seeks to vary its emphasis strategically between capital appreciation and protection of capital depending on market conditions. The investment adviser uses an ensemble of evidence to classify investment conditions, with “valuation” and “market action” being the most important considerations. In the fixed-income market, favorable valuation means that yields on long-term bonds appear reasonable in relation to inflation, short-term interest rates, economic growth, and yields available on competing assets, such as utility stocks and foreign bonds. Market action considers the behavior of a wide range of yields and prices, in an attempt to assess the economic outlook of investors and their willingness to accept market risk.

The intent of the investment adviser’s approach is not to predict the future direction of interest rates, but rather to classify prevailing investment conditions with those historical instances having the greatest similarity. Based on its classification of prevailing market conditions and their average historical return/risk profile, the investment adviser seeks to position the Fund’s portfolio so as to accept those investment risks which have historically been compensated by high returns, on average, while attempting to systematically avoid those risks which have historically not been compensated. It should be recognized that all of the market conditions identified by the investment adviser are based on average profiles of expected market returns and risks. Thus, actual market returns may be positive or negative in any specific instance.

The investment adviser believes that the strongest returns in the fixed-income market generally occur when both valuations and market action are favorable. On a historical basis, much of the lowest risk, highest return performance of the fixed-income market has been associated with these conditions. Accordingly, this is a climate in which the Fund may establish an aggressive investment position by maintaining a longer average portfolio maturity, possibly including substantial investments in long-term debt and Treasury strips, which have a high sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations. Although historical returns for long-term bonds in such conditions have typically been above the norm, it is possible that returns may be negative during any particular period. An emphasis on long-term bonds in this climate could lead to a greater loss or a smaller gain than if the Fund had maintained a shorter average portfolio maturity.

Because the level of yields is the primary source of returns in the fixed-income markets, the Fund will tend to emphasize medium- and long-term fixed-income investments when interest rates are relatively high, regardless of the status of market action. However, the exposure of the Fund to interest rate risk is generally expected to be less aggressive when market action is unfavorable than when it is favorable.

When interest rates are unfavorably low and market action exhibits favorably declining yield trends, the Fund will tend to emphasize short- and medium-term securities, while using declines in yield as opportunities to reduce its holdings of long-term bonds or otherwise to hedge its interest rate risk.



Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

The investment adviser believes that the most severe market losses generally occur when both valuations and market action are unfavorable. This is typically a climate in which the Fund will establish a defensive investment position by maintaining a shorter average portfolio maturity emphasizing short-term securities. In this climate, the Fund may also hedge its exposure to interest rate risk by using options on Treasury securities or by effecting short sales of ETFs. Although historical returns in this climate have been, on average, below the norm, it is possible that returns may be significantly positive during any particular period. The emphasis on short-term securities in this climate could lead to a loss or a smaller gain than if the Fund had maintained a higher average portfolio maturity.

INVESTMENT PRACTICES AND RISKS

The Fund invests primarily in fixed-income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agency securities (primarily mortgage-related securities), and investment grade corporate debt securities. Fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate risk, which may be substantial for long-term debt and are also subject to varying degrees of credit risk and liquidity risk. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable and a wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, such as central bank monetary policy, inflation rates and general economic conditions. Mortgage-related securities are subject to special risks that may result in increased losses when interest rates rise, and limit appreciation when interest rates fall.

The primary strategy of the Fund involves adjustment of the Fund's average portfolio maturity (duration) in response to changes in the market climate identified by the investment adviser. A brief description of the Fund's investments and the investment practices that the Fund may employ, together with a discussion of certain risks associated with those investments and practices, is provided below. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are disclosed above in the "Risk/Return Summary," and should be considered before investing in the Fund. (The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") contains further details about particular types of investments, investment strategies and hedging techniques that may be utilized by the Fund, as well as their risks.)

The following relates to principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Stock Investment Risks.** Significant declines are possible both in the overall stock market and in the prices of specific securities held by the Fund. The values of stocks can fluctuate significantly, reflecting such things as the business performance of the issuing company, general economic conditions and investors' perceptions of the company, its industry or the overall stock market. Stock market risk includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level, which may cause stock prices to fall or fail to rise over extended periods of time for a variety of reasons. These events include natural disasters, epidemics or pandemics, terrorism and war. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

to contain its spread have resulted, and may continue to result in labor shortages, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand for certain products and services and significant disruptions to economies and markets, adversely affecting the U.S. and global economies and the financial performance of individual issuers, sectors and industries, asset classes and markets. The pandemic and other events that may arise in the future may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in ways that cannot be predicted. In addition, the increasing popularity of passive index based investing may have the potential to increase security price correlations and volatility.

General stock market movements will affect the values of the Fund's investments in utility and other energy-related stocks, precious metals stocks, shares of REITs and shares of ETFs, which may comprise a significant portion of the Fund's net assets depending on market conditions. Investments in utility stocks are subject to special risks due to government regulation, which may reduce a utility's return on invested capital and limit its ability to finance capital spending or to pass cost increases through to consumers. Stocks of utilities may also be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of equity investments. Investments in energy-related stocks are subject to the risks of obsolescence of existing technology, fluctuations in energy prices, supply and demand, the success of exploration projects and government regulations and policies. Prices of precious metals stocks can be influenced by a variety of global economic, financial and political factors and may experience unusual price movements over short periods of time, which movements typically are not closely tied to the general movements of the stock market. REITs are generally subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate, which include, without limitation: possible declines in the value of real estate; adverse conditions in the real estate rental market; adverse general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding in a particular market; changes in interest rates; and environmental problems.

- **Inflation Risk.** Like all mutual funds, the Fund is subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the present value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions, if any. Unanticipated or persistent inflation may also have a material and adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of companies in which the Fund may invest, which may cause the value of the Fund's holdings in such companies to decline. In addition, higher interest rates that often accompany or follow periods of high inflation may cause investors to favor asset classes other than common stocks, which may lead to



Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

broader market declines not necessarily related to the performance of specific companies. Such a broad-based market decline would likely have a material and adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio of common stock investments.

- **Zero-Coupon Bonds and Treasury STRIPS.** The Fund may invest in zero-coupon bonds and U.S. Treasury STRIPS. These include securities that have no coupons and pay interest only at maturity, and securities that have been stripped of their interest coupons, as well as individual interest coupons from such securities that trade separately. These securities entitle the holder to a single payment at maturity, and are purchased at a discount from their maturity value. STRIPS and other zero-coupon securities typically have a significantly higher duration than coupon securities of the same maturity, and experience proportionately greater price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. The Fund intends to use STRIPS and similar instruments to increase portfolio duration during market climates in which long-term interest rates are high relative to inflation and short-term interest rates. These securities have significant interest rate risk, and generally experience larger price declines when interest rates rise, compared with coupon-bearing securities of the same maturity.

Certain instruments in which the Fund may invest rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In March 2021, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (the "IBA"), announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settlements will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. Although the transition away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation date, there remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate, and any potential effects of the transition on the Fund or on certain instruments in which the Fund invests. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR, and may result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based instruments held by the Fund. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Fund.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts on U.S. Treasury securities, as well as put and call options on U.S. Treasury futures contracts, indices, or ETFs, to manage its interest rate risk. These futures contracts enable an investor to buy or sell a U.S. Treasury security in the future at an agreed-upon price. The Fund may also purchase put options on indices or ETFs to manage its exposure in a specific sector of the equities market. A call option on a futures contract gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the underlying futures contract from the writer of the option at a

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

specified exercise price. A put option on a futures contract gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell the underlying futures contract to the writer of the option at a specified exercise price.

The Fund may purchase and sell put and call options on foreign currencies and currency futures contracts to establish or modify the portfolio's exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated currencies. The Fund may also use cash-settled currency options, which deliver cash upon exercise. A cash-settled call option gives the holder the right to receive the amount by which the actual price of the foreign currency exceeds the specified exercise price of the option (both generally expressed in U.S. dollars), if this value is positive at the time of exercise. A cash-settled put option gives the holder the right to receive the amount by which the specified exercise price of the option exceeds the actual price of the foreign currency, if this value is positive at the time of exercise. The expected use of foreign currency options by the Fund will be to simultaneously purchase call options and write put options on currencies which the Fund seeks to own. Alternatively, the Fund may purchase currency futures contracts to gain exposure to currencies which the Fund seeks to own. These strategies are intended to simulate the purchase of a short-term money market instrument denominated in the foreign currency.

The Fund may seek to enhance returns by writing call options to hedge debt securities which are owned by the Fund but which are not expected to advance significantly in price over the short term. Call options may also be written to hedge debt securities held by the Fund for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk. The Fund may purchase put options for the purpose of hedging the interest rate risk of debt securities held by the Fund. The Fund may also simultaneously write call options and purchase put options in order to restrict price fluctuations within a desired range.

The techniques used by the Fund to hedge its portfolio are considered by the investment adviser to be conservative strategies, but involve certain risks. Derivatives such as futures contracts and options can be volatile and the potential loss to the Fund may exceed the Fund's initial investment. The use of these instruments requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than those normally required for purchasing and selling securities. If the investment adviser uses a derivative instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, or if the derivative instrument does not perform as expected, these strategies may significantly reduce the Fund's return. The Fund could also experience losses if the securities underlying its positions in derivatives are not closely correlated with the securities held by the Fund, or if the Fund is unable to close out a position



Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

because the market for an instrument or position is or becomes illiquid. Options purchased by the Fund may decline in value with the passage of time, even in the absence of movement in the price of the underlying security.

The regulation of derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years. In particular, effective on August 19, 2022, the Fund is required to comply with new provisions of Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 which imposes limits on the amount of derivatives that the Fund can enter into and treats derivatives, as well as certain other debt securities, as senior securities. Rule 18f-4 replaces the asset segregation requirements for derivatives with a new derivatives risk management framework that includes limits on Fund leverage risk. While the limits imposed by Rule 18f-4 are not expected to exceed the existing limits on the use of derivatives that are incorporated into the Fund's investment program, the Fund's ability to use derivative instruments in some market conditions could potentially be affected.

- **Inflation Indexed Securities.** The Fund may invest in inflation-indexed securities issued by governments and their agencies or instrumentalities or by corporations. These may include Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPs"). The principal amount of a TIP is periodically adjusted according to changes in the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). The interest rate is fixed at issuance as a percentage of the principal amount as so adjusted from time to time. If the CPI declines, the principal amount of the security will be reduced and, consequently, the amount of interest payable on the security will also be reduced. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation-indexed securities usually have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security is taxable currently as ordinary income, even though the investor does not receive the principal until maturity.
- **Exchange Traded Fund Risk.** The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in shares of ETFs registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and similar investment vehicles to maintain or adjust the Fund's exposure to the bond market generally or to a particular segment of the bond market or a foreign currency, and to manage the Fund's risk exposure. ETFs and similar vehicles in which the Fund invests differ from traditional index funds in that shares of an ETF are listed on a securities exchange and can be traded intraday. ETFs in which the Fund invests typically hold a portfolio of bonds or common stocks and are designed to track the performance of a particular index. Similar investment vehicles in which the Fund invests that are not investment companies due to their legal structure are similar to ETFs and are designed to track the performance of an index or basket of securities.

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

Investments in shares of ETFs and similar investments involve risks generally associated with investments in common stocks or fixed-income securities, including the risk that the prices of stocks or bonds, or that the prices within a particular sector, may decline, thereby affecting adversely the value of the shares of the ETFs held by the Fund. Investments in ETF shares are subject also to the risks that: (1) an active trading market for shares may not develop or be maintained; (2) an ETF's share price may not track the ETF's specified market index and shares of ETFs may trade below net asset value; (3) the prices of shares of ETFs in which the Fund invests, which are not actively managed and do not take defensive positions, may be volatile and these ETFs may incur losses in the event of a general market decline; (4) trading of shares may be temporarily halted under rules of the listing exchange as a result of "circuit breakers" that are triggered by significant share price declines or if the listing exchange deems a trading halt appropriate; and (5) shares may be delisted from trading on an exchange.

The investment adviser may decide to purchase or sell short ETF shares (or shares of similar investment vehicles) or options on ETF shares for the same reasons it would purchase or sell (and as an alternative to purchasing or selling) futures contracts or options on futures contracts—to obtain exposure to the bond market or a particular segment of the bond market or a foreign currency, or to hedge the Fund's portfolio against such exposures. Depending on the holding period and other factors, the use of ETF shares and options thereon (and similar investments) can be less costly than the use of index options or index futures. In addition, these investments can typically be purchased in amounts that are smaller than available from futures contracts and may provide the Fund with the ability to create exposure to markets and market sectors for which there are no suitable or liquid futures contracts or options. When ETF shares are held by the Fund, the Fund indirectly bears its pro-rata share of the ETF's fees and expenses, which are in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses.

- **Short Sales of ETFs.** The Fund may effect short sales of ETF shares and similar investment vehicles to hedge its investment exposure to stocks or bonds. However, these transactions nonetheless involve certain risks. A short sale involves the sale of ETF 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 ETF 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. For this reason, short selling is considered to be a speculative practice.



Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

The following relates to non-principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- **Market Capitalization Risk.** The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the stocks of companies having smaller market capitalizations, including mid-cap and small-cap stocks. The stocks of these companies often have less liquidity than the stocks of larger companies and these companies frequently have less management depth, narrower market penetrations, less diverse product lines, and fewer resources than larger companies. Due to these and other factors, stocks of smaller companies may be more susceptible to market downturns and other events, and their prices may be more volatile than stock prices of larger companies.
- **Sector Focus Risk.** From time to time the Fund may maintain weightings in particular business sectors that deviate significantly from the weightings of those sectors in broad-based market indices. At times when the Fund emphasizes investment in one or more particular business sectors, it will be more susceptible to financial, market or economic events generally affecting issuers and industries within those sectors than funds that do not emphasize investment in particular sectors. Certain factors may affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages, increased production costs or competitive conditions within an industry. This may increase the risk of loss associated with an investment in the Fund and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value per share.
- **Convertible Bonds.** Corporate bonds purchased by the Fund may include securities that are convertible at a stated price or rate within a specified period of time into a specified number of shares of common stock of the issuer. By investing in convertible bonds, the Fund seeks the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which the bonds are convertible, while investing at a better price than may be available on the common stock or obtaining a higher fixed rate of return than is available on common stock. The value of a convertible bond is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the bond's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). A convertible bond may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the instrument governing the convertible bond. If a convertible bond held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund must permit the issuer to redeem the bond, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The risks of foreign investments are significantly greater for investments in emerging market countries. Currently, emerging markets include, among others, most African, Asian, Eastern European,

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

Middle Eastern and South and Central American nations. These countries may have sovereign ratings that are below investment grade or are unrated. The Fund will be subject to the risk that the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal and interest when due. Investments in emerging markets are typically less liquid and are especially subject to greater price volatility, and the costs of trading in those markets are often higher than the costs of trading in markets in developed countries. Rapid changes in inflation rates may have a negative impact on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Many emerging market countries are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability, and their markets are often less stable, smaller, less liquid, and less regulated than markets in developed countries. The reporting, recordkeeping, accounting, custody and auditing standards to which issuers in emerging markets are subject are often not as rigorous as the standards imposed in developed countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. The governments of certain Asian countries actively manage their currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, rather than at levels determined by the market, which may have an adverse impact on foreign investments. Investing in emerging market countries involves greater risk of loss due to, among other causes, expropriation, confiscation of assets, the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested or limitations on, or difficulties enforcing, legal judgments, contractual rights, or other remedies. These risks are not normally associated with investments in more developed countries.

- **Mortgage-Related Securities Risk.** Mortgage-related securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on whether they are issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (including those whose securities are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. Government) or by non-governmental issuers. Securities issued by private organizations may not be readily marketable and since the deterioration of worldwide economic and liquidity conditions that became acute in 2008, mortgage-related securities have been subject to greater illiquidity risk. Because rising interest rates reduce the tendency of mortgage borrowers to prepay or refinance their loans, rising interest rates tend to increase the effective maturity of mortgage-related securities, resulting in greater losses when interest rates rise. This is known as extension risk. Conversely, falling interest rates may encourage borrowers to pay off or refinance their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the



Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

effective maturity of mortgage-related securities and lower the returns of the Fund because the Fund will have to reinvest its assets at the lower prevailing interest rates. This is known as prepayment risk.

- **Temporary and Defensive Investments.** During periods of extremely adverse market or economic conditions, generally reflecting unusually elevated valuations, weak market action, or severe liquidity risks in the judgment of the investment adviser, the Fund may temporarily adopt a defensive investment position and invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in money market instruments and shares of money market mutual funds, or it may hold cash. When the Fund is in a temporary defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. If the general stock market or bond market advances during such periods, the Fund's investment return might be lower than if it invested substantially all of its assets in stocks or fixed-income investments. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments and shares of money market mutual funds for liquidity purposes, or hold these investments as collateral against certain hedging positions held by the Fund. A low interest rate environment may prevent money market instruments or shares of money market mutual funds from keeping pace with inflation, which could result in a net loss of purchasing power for long-term investors. When the Fund invests in shares of money market mutual funds, the Fund bears its pro rata share of the fees and expenses of those funds, which are in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses.
- **Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund does not necessarily hold the fixed-income securities in which it invests to maturity. Its holding period for some securities may be relatively short. Because the Fund places added emphasis on capital appreciation during certain market climates, the Fund may buy a security and sell that security a short period of time after its purchase to realize gains if the investment adviser believes that the sale is in the best interest of the Fund (for example, if the investment adviser believes an alternative investment has greater growth potential). Short-term trading will increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and generate higher transaction costs due to brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other expenses, which would reduce the Fund's investment performance. In addition, a high level of short-term trading may accelerate taxable income recognized by shareholders, and may reduce the after-tax returns of shareholders, because it may generate short-term capital gains, which are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.
- **Technology and Cybersecurity Risk.** Various technologies are used by the investment adviser and other service providers in connection with their operations and in providing services to the Fund. There is a risk that technology malfunctions, breaches in cybersecurity or other circumstances affecting these

Investment Objective, Strategies and Related Risks

(continued)

technologies may adversely impact the Fund's operations (including services available to shareholders and the Fund's investment program) or may result in the release of proprietary information concerning the Fund or its shareholders, reputational damage to the Fund or regulatory violations. In turn, these events may cause the Fund to incur penalties, additional costs and financial loss. Similar types of risk are also present for the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could adversely impact such issuers and cause the Fund's investments in these securities to lose value.



THE INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. (“Hussman Strategic Advisors”), 6021 University Boulevard, Suite 490, Ellicott City, Maryland 21043, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. Hussman Strategic Advisors is a registered investment adviser that manages more than \$792 million in assets as of September 30, 2022.

John P. Hussman, Ph.D. (Economics, Stanford University, 1992) has been the Chairman, President and controlling shareholder of Hussman Strategic Advisors since its inception in August 1999. Dr. Hussman also serves as the President of Hussman Investment Trust (the “Trust”) and has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in September 2002. From 1992 until 1999, he was an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Economics and International Finance at the University of Michigan and the Michigan Business School. His academic research has focused on financial market efficiency and information economics.

Dr. Hussman is responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund’s investment program. The Fund’s SAI contains further details about Dr. Hussman’s compensation, other accounts managed by Dr. Hussman, and Dr. Hussman’s ownership of Fund shares. Dr. Hussman’s knowledge and expertise regarding the investment and hedging strategies used by the Fund may be critical to the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment program. For this reason, in the event that Dr. Hussman becomes unable to manage the Fund’s investment portfolio, the Board of Trustees of the Trust would take such action as it deems to be in the best interest of the Fund’s shareholders, which could include an orderly liquidation of the Fund and return of capital to shareholders.

In consideration of services provided by Hussman Strategic Advisors, the Fund pays Hussman Strategic Advisors an investment advisory fee based upon the amount of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The investment advisory fee is computed at the annual rates of 0.50% of the first \$1 billion of average daily net assets of the Fund, 0.45% of the next \$1.5 billion of such assets, and 0.40% of such assets over \$2.5 billion, less any fee waivers.

Hussman Strategic Advisors has contractually agreed that, until November 1, 2023, it will waive its investment advisory fees and/or absorb or reimburse other Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund’s annual operating expenses (excluding fees and expenses incurred by the Fund on its investments in other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles, brokerage commissions, taxes, interest expense and any extraordinary expenses) to an amount not exceeding 0.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Under the terms of this agreement, the Fund is obligated to reimburse Hussman Strategic Advisors the amount of advisory fees

Fund Management (continued)

previously waived and Fund expenses previously absorbed or reimbursed by Hussman Strategic Advisors for a period of three years from the date such fees or expenses were waived, absorbed or reimbursed, but only if such reimbursement does not cause the Fund's operating expenses (after reimbursement by the Fund is taken into account) to exceed the lesser of: (i) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees and expenses were waived, absorbed or reimbursed by Hussman Strategic Advisors; and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time Hussman Strategic Advisors seeks reimbursement. This agreement may not be terminated by Hussman Strategic Advisors without the approval of the Board of Trustees. Hussman Strategic Advisors may agree to continue after November 1, 2023 the current arrangement to limit the Fund's expenses or to implement a similar arrangement, but it is not obligated to do so. The investment advisory fee paid by the Fund to Hussman Strategic Advisors during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was equal to 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the most recent approval by the Board of Trustees of the annual continuance of the Fund's investment advisory agreement with Hussman Strategic Advisors is available in the Fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Fund's administrator, transfer agent and fund accounting agent. Management and administrative services of Ultimus include (i) providing office space, equipment and officers and clerical personnel to the Fund, (ii) obtaining valuations, calculating net asset values and performing other accounting, tax and financial services, (iii) recordkeeping, (iv) regulatory, compliance and reporting services, (v) processing shareholder account transactions and disbursing dividends and distributions, and (vi) supervising custodial and other third party services.

The SAI has more detailed information about Hussman Strategic Advisors, Ultimus and other service providers to the Fund.



How the Fund Values Its Shares

The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund’s shares is calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. Currently, the New York Stock Exchange 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, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. To calculate NAV per share, the Fund’s assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance is divided by the number of shares outstanding.

The Fund values its portfolio securities at their current market values determined on the basis of market quotations from the principal exchange or market on which they are traded. Such securities are generally valued at the official closing price or the last reported sales price, or if there are no sales on that day, the last bid price. If market quotations are not readily available or are considered to be unreliable due to significant market events or other developments, securities and other financial instruments are valued at their fair values as determined by the investment adviser under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. Valuing portfolio securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment and a security’s fair value may differ depending on the method used for determining value. As a result, the prices of securities used in calculating the Fund’s NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

Pursuant to procedures approved 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 investment adviser to most closely reflect market value as of the time of computation of NAV. 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 New York Stock Exchange, or, if not available, at the mean of their bid and ask prices.

In determining its NAV, the Fund values shares it holds of other open-end investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (except shares of ETFs which are valued using their sales prices or market quotations) based upon the net asset values of those shares as last determined by those investment companies prior to the time as of which the NAV of the Fund is calculated. The prospectuses of those companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Your order to purchase or redeem Fund shares is effected at the NAV per share next calculated after your order is received by the Fund in the manner set forth below (see “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares”). Redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares may be subject to a redemption fee.

How to Buy Shares

The Fund is a no-load fund. This means that shares may be purchased without imposition of a sales charge. Shares of the Fund are available for purchase from the Fund every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, at the Fund's NAV per share next calculated after receipt of a purchase order in proper form. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request. Investors who purchase and redeem shares through a brokerage firm or other financial intermediary may be charged a fee by such brokerage firm or intermediary.

The Fund mails you confirmations of all purchases or redemptions of Fund shares. Certificates representing shares are not issued.

MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT

The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$1,000, except for an IRA or a gifts to minors account, for which the minimum initial investment is \$500. These minimum investment requirements may be waived or reduced for certain other types of retirement accounts.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

An account may be opened by mail or bank wire, as follows:

By Mail. To open a new account by mail:

- Complete and sign the account application.
- Enclose a check payable to Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund.
- Mail the application and the check to the Fund's transfer agent, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), at the following address:

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

All purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Fund does not accept cash, drafts, "starter" checks, travelers' checks, credit card checks, post-dated checks, cashier's checks, or money orders. In addition, to protect the Fund from check fraud, the Fund does not accept checks made payable to third parties. When shares are purchased by check, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares may not be paid until the purchase check has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days. If an order to

How to Buy Shares (continued)

purchase shares is canceled because your check does not clear, you will be charged \$25 and will also be responsible for any resulting losses or other fees incurred by the Fund or the Transfer Agent in the transaction.

By sending your check to the Transfer Agent, please be aware that you are authorizing the Transfer Agent to make a one-time electronic debit from your account at the financial institution indicated on your check. Your bank account will be debited as early as the same day the Transfer Agent receives your payment in the amount of your check; no additional amount will be added to the total. The transaction will appear on your bank statement. Your original check will be destroyed once processed, and you will not receive your canceled check back. If the Transfer Agent cannot post the transaction electronically, you authorize the Transfer Agent to present an image copy of your check for payment.

By Wire. To open a new account by wire of federal funds, call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-HUSSMAN. A representative will assist you in obtaining an account application by telecopy or mail, which must be completed, signed and telecopied or mailed to the Transfer Agent before payment by wire may be made. The representative will also provide information necessary for you to provide payment instructions to your financial institution.

An order is considered received when the Transfer Agent receives payment by wire. If your account application was telecopied to the Transfer Agent, you must also mail the completed account application to the Transfer Agent. See "Opening an Account – By Mail" above. Your financial institution may charge a fee for wiring funds. Shares will be issued at the NAV per share next computed after receipt of your wire.

Through Your Broker or Financial Institution. Shares of the Fund may be purchased through certain brokerage firms and financial institutions that are authorized to accept purchase orders on behalf of the Fund at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by such organization in proper form. Your purchase order must be received by your brokerage firm or financial institution prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) in order for it to be effected at the NAV per share calculated on that day. An investor transacting in shares of the Fund through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. Brokers and other organizations may charge you transaction fees on purchases of Fund shares and may impose other charges or restrictions or account options that differ from those applicable to shareholders who purchase shares directly through the Fund or the Transfer Agent. These organizations may be the shareholders of record of your shares. The Fund is not responsible for ensuring that the organizations carry out their obligations to their customers. Shareholders investing in this manner should look to the organization through which they invest for specific instructions on how to

How to Buy Shares (continued)

purchase and redeem shares. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized brokerage firm or financial institution or, if applicable, its authorized designee, receives the order.

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund (or the investment adviser) may pay the intermediary for various account-related or shareholder services the intermediary provides to the Fund or to its customers who invest in the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest on the part of the broker-dealer or other intermediary. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUBSEQUENT INVESTMENTS

Once an account is open, additional purchases of Fund shares may be made at any time in minimum amounts of \$100, except for an IRA or gifts to minors account, which must be in amounts of at least \$50. Additional purchases may be made:

- By sending a check, made payable to Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund, to Hussman Investment Trust, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707. Be sure to note your account number on the memo line of your check. The shareholder will be responsible for any fees incurred or losses suffered by the Fund as a result of any check returned for insufficient funds.
- By wire of federal funds to the Fund account as described under "Opening an Account – By Wire." Shareholders should call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-HUSSMAN before wiring funds.
- Through your brokerage firm or other financial institution.
- By electronic funds transfer from a financial institution through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH"), as described below.

By Automated Clearing House (ACH). Once an account is open, shares may be purchased or redeemed through ACH in minimum amounts of \$100. ACH is the electronic transfer of funds directly from an account you maintain with a financial institution to the Fund. In order to use the ACH service, the ACH Authorization section of the account application must be completed. For existing accounts, an ACH Authorization Form may be obtained by calling the Transfer Agent at 1-800-HUSSMAN. Allow at least two weeks for processing before using ACH. To place a purchase or redemption order by ACH, call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-HUSSMAN. There are no charges for ACH transactions imposed by the Fund or the Transfer Agent. ACH share purchase transactions are completed when payment is received, approximately two business days following the placement of your order. When shares are purchased

How to Buy Shares *(continued)*

through ACH, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares may not be paid until the ACH transfer has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days. The shareholder will be charged \$25 and will also be held responsible for any fees incurred or losses suffered by the Fund as a result of any ACH transaction rejected for insufficient funds. Failure to notify the Fund in advance of an ACH transfer could result in a delay in completing your transaction.

AUTOMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN

You may make automatic monthly investments in shares of the Fund from your bank, savings and loan or other depository institution account. The minimum subsequent investments must be \$100 under the plan. The Transfer Agent currently pays the costs of this service, but reserves the right, upon 30 days' written notice, to make reasonable charges. Your depository institution may impose its own charge for making transfers from your account.

PURCHASES IN KIND

The Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares of the Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Fund based upon the suitability of the securities as an investment for the Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors which the Fund may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods utilized to compute the Fund's NAV.

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person that opens a new account, and to determine whether such person's name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations. As a result, the Fund must obtain the following information for each person that opens a new account:

- Name;
- Date of birth (for individuals);
- Residential or business street address (although post office boxes are still permitted for mailing); and
- Social security number, taxpayer identification number, or other identifying number.

How to Buy Shares (continued)

You may also be asked for a copy of your driver's license, passport, or other identifying document in order to verify your identity. In addition, it may be necessary to verify your identity by cross-referencing your identification information with a consumer report or other electronic database. Additional information may be required to open accounts for corporations and other entities. *Federal law prohibits the Fund and other financial institutions from opening a new account unless they receive the minimum identifying information listed above.*

After an account is opened, the Fund may restrict your ability to purchase additional shares until your identity is verified. The Fund also may close your account or take other appropriate action if it is unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV per share next calculated after the account is closed.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Fund is designed to serve as a long-term investment vehicle and not as a frequent or short-term trading ("market timing") vehicle. Frequent short-term trading is not in the best interest of shareholders of the Fund. Such trading could result in higher expenses that result from increased portfolio trading and transaction costs; unplanned portfolio turnover; and asset swings that could decrease the Fund's ability to maximize investment return. These risks can have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance. It is believed that the frequently hedged investment stance of the Fund and the infrequency of "stale" prices reduces the likelihood of market timing in shares of the Fund, and also reduces the potential impact of such trading on shareholders. The Trust believes that the existing redemption fee generally offsets the expense of short-term trading to the Fund.

The Trust does not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Fund. With this goal in mind, the Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to detect and prevent market timing in shares of the Fund. These policies and procedures are applied uniformly to all shareholders. The Trust, through its service providers, monitors shareholder trading activity to help ensure compliance with the Fund's policies. The Trust prepares reports illustrating purchase and redemption activity to detect market timing activity. In addition, the Board of Trustees has adopted a 1.5% redemption fee that applies to redemptions or exchanges of shares of the Fund within 60 days of purchase. The Trust also reserves the right to reject any purchase order or exchange request (but not a redemption request) that it believes to involve excessive trading of Fund shares or to be potentially disruptive in nature. The Trust may modify any terms or conditions applicable to the purchase of Fund shares or modify its policies as it deems necessary to deter market timing.



How to Buy Shares (continued)

The Trust has entered into agreements with intermediaries obligating them to provide, upon request, information regarding their customers and their customers' transactions in shares of the Fund. The Trust relies on intermediaries to help monitor and enforce its market timing policies. For example, intermediaries must determine when a redemption or exchange of shares occurs within 60 days of their purchase. The Trust reserves the right to reject any order placed from an omnibus account. Although the Trust has taken these steps to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of shares, the Trust cannot guarantee that such trading will not occur.

How to Exchange Shares

Shares of the Fund and shares of any other Hussman fund may be exchanged for each other. Before making an exchange into another Hussman fund, you should obtain and read the prospectus for that fund. No transaction fees are charged for exchanges; however, your exchange may be subject to a redemption fee if the shares being exchanged have been purchased within the past 60 days (see “How to Redeem Shares”). You must meet the minimum investment requirements for the fund into which you are exchanging. The exchange of shares of one fund for shares of another fund is treated, for federal income tax purposes, as a sale on which you may realize a taxable gain or loss.

Shares of the Fund acquired by means of an exchange will be purchased at the NAV per share next determined after receipt in proper form of the exchange request by the Transfer Agent. An exchange request must be received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) in order for it to be effected at the NAV per share calculated on that day. Exchanges that establish a new account may be made by sending a written request to the Transfer Agent. Exchanges into an existing account may be made by sending a written request to the Transfer Agent, or by calling 1-800-HUSSMAN. Please provide the following information:

- Your name and telephone number
- The exact name of your account and account number
- Taxpayer identification number (usually your Social Security number)
- Dollar value or number of shares to be exchanged
- The name of the fund from which the exchange is to be made
- The name of the fund into which the exchange is being made

The registration and taxpayer identification numbers of the two accounts involved in the exchange must be identical. To prevent the abuse of the exchange privilege to the disadvantage of other shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to terminate or modify the exchange privilege upon 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

The Transfer Agent requires personal identification before accepting any exchange request by telephone, and telephone exchange instructions may be recorded. If reasonable procedures are followed by the Transfer Agent to determine that the instructions are genuine, neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund will be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent telephone instructions. In the event of drastic economic or market changes, a shareholder may experience difficulty in exchanging shares by telephone. If such a case should occur, sending exchange instructions by mail should be considered.

How to Redeem Shares

Shares of the Fund may be redeemed on any day on which the Fund computes its NAV. Shares are redeemed at their NAV per share next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your redemption request in proper form. Redemption requests must be received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) in order to be effected at the NAV per share calculated on that day. Redemption requests may be made by mail or by telephone.

By Mail. You may redeem shares by mailing a written request to Hussman Investment Trust, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707. Written requests must state the shareholder's name, the name of the Fund, the account number and the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed and be signed exactly as the shares are registered.

If you redeem shares from an IRA account or other retirement plan, you must indicate in your redemption request whether the Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal income tax withheld, the redemption proceeds will be subject to withholding.

Signature Guarantees. A medallion signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account transfers. You will need your signature guaranteed if:

- you request that the proceeds of the redemption be made payable to a person not on record with the Fund;
- you request that the proceeds of the redemption be mailed to an address other than that on record with the Fund;
- the proceeds of the redemption exceed \$50,000;
- you request that the proceeds of the redemption be transmitted by wire transfer to a bank other than the bank on record with the Fund; or
- your address was changed within 30 days of your redemption request.

Signatures may be guaranteed by any eligible guarantor institution (including banks, brokers and dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations). Further documentation will be required with respect to any account registered in the name of a corporation, fiduciary or other organization. *A notary public cannot guarantee signatures.*

How to Redeem Shares (continued)

By Telephone. The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the Fund and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account. If you own an IRA, you will be asked whether or not the Fund should withhold federal income tax.

Telephone redemption privileges and account designations may be changed by sending the Transfer Agent a written request with all signatures guaranteed as described above.

The Transfer Agent requires personal identification before accepting any redemption request by telephone, and telephone redemption instructions may be recorded. If reasonable procedures are followed by the Transfer Agent to determine that the instructions are genuine, neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund will be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent telephone instructions. In the event of drastic economic or market changes, a shareholder may experience difficulty in redeeming shares by telephone. If such a case should occur, redemption by mail should be considered.

Through Your Broker or Financial Institution. You may also redeem your shares through a brokerage firm or financial institution that has been authorized to accept orders on behalf of the Fund at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by such organization in proper form. NAV per share is normally determined as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Your brokerage firm or financial institution may require a redemption request to be received at an earlier time during the day in order for your redemption to be effective as of the day the order is received. These organizations may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to act in this capacity. Such an organization may charge you transaction fees on redemptions of Fund shares and may impose other charges or restrictions or account options that differ from those applicable to shareholders who redeem shares directly through the Transfer Agent.

RECEIVING PAYMENT

The Trust normally makes payment for all shares redeemed within seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of a redemption request in proper form, regardless of whether you request payment by check, by wire transfer or through ACH. Proceeds of a wire redemption request normally will be sent on the business day following the redemption. However, when shares are purchased by check or through ACH, the proceeds from the redemption of those shares may not be paid until the purchase check or ACH transfer has been converted to federal funds, which could take up to 15 calendar days. Your redemption will be effected at the next calculated NAV per share



How to Redeem Shares (continued)

even if the payment is delayed due to a recent purchase of shares. The Fund typically makes payment for redemptions from its cash reserves or from the sale of portfolio securities. However, the Fund may borrow money to pay redemptions during stressed market conditions or if the investment adviser otherwise deems such borrowing to be appropriate.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares for more than seven days: (a) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings or trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted, as determined by rules of the SEC; (b) for any period during which an emergency exists (as determined by rules of the SEC) 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; and (c) for such other periods as may be permitted by an order of the SEC.

REDEMPTION FEE

A redemption 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. No redemption fee will be imposed on the redemption of shares representing reinvested dividends or capital gains distributions, or on amounts representing capital appreciation of shares. In determining whether a redemption fee is applicable to a particular redemption, it is assumed that the redemption is first of shares acquired pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, and next of other shares held by the shareholder for the longest period of time.

The redemption fee is waived on required distributions from IRA accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 72, and for any partial or complete redemption following death or disability (as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code) of a shareholder named on the account. The Fund may require documentation in connection with these waivers.

The redemption fee is also waived for shareholders systematically redeeming Fund shares under the systematic withdrawal plan (see “Systematic Withdrawal Plan” below). In order to qualify for this waiver, the total annual redemptions under the plan may not exceed 15% of the initial value of the Fund shares when the plan is established.

MINIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE

Due to the high cost of maintaining shareholder accounts, the Fund may involuntarily redeem shares in an account, and pay the proceeds to the shareholder, if the shareholder’s account balance falls below \$1,000 (\$500 for IRA accounts or gifts

How to Redeem Shares *(continued)*

to minors accounts) due to shareholder redemptions. This does not apply, however, if the balance falls below the minimum solely because of a decline in the Fund's NAV. Before shares are redeemed to close an account, the shareholder is notified in writing and allowed 30 days to purchase additional shares to meet the minimum account balance requirement. Shares that are involuntarily redeemed pursuant to this provision will not be charged the redemption fee described above.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN

If the shares in your account have a value of at least \$5,000, you (or another person you have designated) may receive monthly or quarterly payments in a specified amount of not less than \$100 each. There is currently no charge for this service, but the Transfer Agent reserves the right, upon 30 days' written notice, to make reasonable charges. Telephone the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-800-HUSSMAN for additional information.

REDEMPTIONS IN KIND

The Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind." This would be done only under extraordinary circumstances and if the Fund deems it advisable for the benefit of all shareholders, such as a redemption of a significant percentage of the Fund's shares that could adversely impact the Fund's operations. If the Fund elects to redeem in kind, it will typically deliver individual readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within three business days after receipt of the redemption request in proper form. The securities that are delivered in a redemption in kind will have a value equal to the market value of the Fund shares being redeemed. When you convert these securities to obtain cash, you will pay brokerage charges and may realize a gain or loss for tax purposes. Income dividends are normally declared and paid on a quarterly basis. Net capital gain distributions, if any, are normally declared and paid annually in December. Your distributions of dividends and capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund unless you elect to receive them in cash. The Fund's distributions of income and capital gains, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be subject to federal income tax.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

The Fund has qualified in all prior years and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, and as such, it will not be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income and gains that it distributes to its shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute its income and gains in such a way that it will not be subject to a federal excise tax on certain undistributed amounts.

Distributions attributable to ordinary income and short-term capital gains are generally taxed as ordinary income, although certain income dividends may be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at long-term capital gains rates. In the case of corporations that hold shares of the Fund, certain income from the Fund may qualify for a 50% dividends-received deduction. Distributions of long-term capital gains are generally taxed as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares.

The Fund's transactions in options, futures contracts, REITs and ETFs are subject to special tax rules. These rules and rules applicable to wash sales, straddle transactions and certain other types of transactions can affect the amount, timing and characteristics of distributions to shareholders.

When you redeem or exchange Fund shares, you generally realize a capital gain or loss as long as you hold the shares as capital assets. Except for investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or IRA accounts, and tax-exempt investors that do not borrow to purchase Fund shares, any gain realized on a redemption or exchange of Fund shares will be subject to federal income tax.

You will be notified by February 15 of each year about the federal tax status of distributions made by the Fund during the prior year. Depending on your residence for tax purposes, distributions also may be subject to state and local taxes.

Federal law requires the Fund to withhold taxes on distributions paid to shareholders who fail to provide a social security number or taxpayer identification number or fail to certify that such number is correct.

The Fund must report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for shares purchased and sold. The Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. Shareholders may, however, choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of their purchase or upon a sale of covered shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes (continued)

cost basis information provided to them by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period, or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Because everyone's tax situation is not the same, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.



Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years. Certain financial information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request. The information for years ended prior to June 30, 2021 was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm.

Selected Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year

	Years Ended June 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 14.76	\$ 14.50	\$ 12.83	\$ 11.86	\$ 11.98
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments and foreign currency contracts	(0.86)	0.25	1.66	0.95	(0.12)
Total from investment operations	0.60	0.39	1.79	1.14	(0.02)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.10)
Proceeds from redemption fees collected	0.00 ^(a)	0.00 ^(a)	0.00 ^(a)	0.00 ^(a)	0.00 ^(a)
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 13.91	\$ 14.76	\$ 14.50	\$ 12.83	\$ 11.86
Total return ^(b)	(4.14%)	2.70%	14.00%	9.72%	(0.18%)
Net assets at end of year (000's)	\$ 263,687	\$ 316,539	\$ 290,129	\$ 221,235	\$ 274,602
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.75%	0.75%	0.81%	0.81%	0.77%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^(c)	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.74%	0.73%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^(c)	1.73%	0.93%	0.87%	1.36%	0.76%
Portfolio turnover rate	22%	38%	88%	61%	63%

^(a) Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

^(b) Total return is a measure of the change in value of an investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends or capital gains distributions are reinvested in shares of the Fund. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

^(c) Ratio was determined after advisory fee waivers.

INVESTMENT ADVISER
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John P. Hussman, Ph.D. is the President of Hussman Strategic Advisors, Inc. and the portfolio manager of Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund. Previously, Dr. Hussman was a professor at the University of Michigan, where he taught courses in Financial Markets, Banking, and International Finance. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Stanford University. He also holds a B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, and an M.S. in Education and Social Policy from Northwestern University.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

In addition to the information contained in the Prospectus, the following documents are available free upon request:

- **Annual and Semi-Annual Reports**

The Fund publishes annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders that contain detailed information on the Fund's investments. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

- **Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")**

The SAI provides additional information about the Fund. It is incorporated by reference and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

The Fund makes available the SAI and annual and semi-annual reports, free of charge, on the Fund's website (www.hussmanfunds.com). You may also request copies of these materials and other information, without charge, or make inquiries to the Fund by writing to Ultimus Fund Solutions at the address on the previous page. You may also call toll-free:

1-800-HUSSMAN (1-800-487-7626)

Only one copy of a Prospectus or an annual or semi-annual report will be sent to each household address. This process, known as "Householding," is used for most required shareholder mailings. (It does not apply to confirmations of transactions and account statements, however.) You may, of course, request an additional copy of a Prospectus or an annual or semiannual report at any time by calling or writing the Fund. You may also request that Householding be eliminated from all your required mailings.

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of information on the SEC's Internet site may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

www.hussmanfunds.com



Investment Company Act File No. 811-09911