



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF — (OUSA)

O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF — (OEUR)

O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF — (OEUH)

O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF — (OASI)

O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF — (OAPH)

Fund shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc.

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of FQF Trust dated October 28, 2016 (the "Prospectus"), which incorporates this SAI by reference. This SAI is not an offer to sell Shares of any Fund. A written offer can be made only by a prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus and the Funds' shareholder reports will be available, without charge, upon request to the address above, by telephone at the number above, or at www.oshares.com. You should read the Prospectus carefully before investing.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in the Prospectus or in this SAI in connection with the offering made by the Prospectus, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust. The Prospectus and this SAI do not constitute an offering by the Fund or its Distributor in any jurisdiction in which such offering may not lawfully be made.

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GLOSSARY

The following terms are used throughout this SAI, and have the meanings used below:

“**1933 Act**” means Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**1934 Act**” means Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**1940 Act**” means Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

“**Adviser**” or “**FFCM**” means FFCM LLC.

“**Balancing Amount**” means an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the In-Kind Creation (or Redemption) Basket, used to ensure that the NAV of a Fund Deposit (or Redemption) (other than the Transaction Fee) is identical to the NAV of the Creation Unit being purchased.

“**Board of Trustees**” or “**Board**” means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

“**Business Day**” means any day on which the Trust is open for business.

“**Cash Component**” means an amount of cash consisting of a Balancing Amount and a Transaction Fee calculated in connection with creations.

“**Cash Redemption Amount**” means an amount of cash consisting of a Balancing Amount and a Transaction Fee calculated in connection with redemptions.

“**CFTC**” means Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“**Code**” or “**Internal Revenue Code**” means Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“**Distributor**” or “**Foreside**” means Foreside Fund Services, LLC

“**Exchange**” means NYSE Arca, Inc.

“**Fund**” means one or more of the series of the Trust identified on the front cover of this SAI.

“**Fund Deposit**” means the In-Kind Creation Basket and Cash Component necessary to purchase a Creation Unit from a Fund.

“**Fund Redemption**” means the In-Kind Redemption Basket and Cash Redemption Amount received in connection with the redemption of a Creation Unit.

“**Independent Trustee**” means a Trustee who is not an “interested persons” as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

“**In-Kind Creation Basket**” means the basket of securities to be deposited to purchase Creation Units of a Fund. The In-Kind Creation Basket will identify the name and number of shares of each security to be contributed, in-kind, to a Fund for a Creation Unit.

“**In-Kind Redemption Basket**” means the basket of securities a shareholder will receive upon redemption of a Creation Unit.

“**Interested Trustee**” means a Trustee who is an “interested person” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

“**NAV**” means the net asset value of a Fund.

“**RIC**” means a “regulated investment company” as defined in section 851(a) of the Code.

“**SAI**” means this statement of additional information.

“**SEC**” means U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“**Share**” means share of beneficial interest in the Fund.

“**Sponsor**” means O’Shares Investments, Inc.

“Target Index” means the FTSE US Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Index for the O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF, the FTSE Developed Europe Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Index for the O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF, the FTSE Europe Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Hedged 100% to USD Index for the O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF, the FTSE Developed Asia Pacific Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Index for the O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF and the FTSE Developed Asia Pacific Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Hedged 100% to USD Index for the O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF.

“Transaction Fees” means fees imposed to compensate the Trust in connection with creations and redemptions.

“Trust” means FQF Trust.

“Trustee” means a trustee of the Trust.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. The Funds are diversified series of the Trust. The Trust was organized on November 19, 2009. Other series of the Trust may be added in the future.

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (“Creation Units”), generally in exchange for a basket of securities, together with the deposit of a specified cash amount, or for an all cash amount. Shares of each Fund are listed and traded on the Exchange. Shares will trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at, or above NAV.

Unlike mutual fund shares, Shares are not individually redeemable securities. Rather, each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV, only in Creation Units of 50,000 Shares. Including in the event of the liquidation of a Fund, the Trust may lower the number of Shares in a Creation Unit. Further, the Trust reserves the right to adjust the price of Shares in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors (namely, to maintain a price per Share that is attractive to investors) by share splits or reverse share splits.

In the instance of creations and redemptions, Transaction Fees may be imposed. Such fees are limited in accordance with SEC requirements applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. Some of the information contained in this SAI and the Prospectus — such as information about purchasing and redeeming Shares from a Fund and Transaction Fees — is not relevant to most retail investors.

Once created, Shares generally trade in the secondary market, at market prices that change throughout the day, in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges.

Exchange Listing and Trading

Shares of each Fund are listed and traded on the Exchange. Shares trade on the Exchange and throughout the secondary market at prices that may differ from their NAV or Intraday Indicative Value (“IIV”), as explained on the next page, including because such prices may be affected by market forces (such as supply and demand for Shares). As is the case of other securities traded on an exchange, when you buy or sell Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, your broker will normally charge you a commission or other transaction charges.

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of each Fund will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the Shares of a Fund from listing if: (i) after the first 12 months the Fund is listed, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of the Shares for 30 or more consecutive trading days; or (ii) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the Shares of a Fund from listing and trading upon termination of a Fund.

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Funds to achieve their objectives. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

IIV

The IIV is designed to provide investors with a reference value that can be used in connection with other related market information. The IIV is an approximate per-Share value and is disseminated every fifteen (15) seconds throughout the trading day by the Exchange, or by other information providers. The IIV is calculated by (i) calculating the current value of the securities included in the Fund’s Fund Deposit and any short positions, (ii) calculating the estimated amount of cash and/or money market instruments per Creation Unit held in the Fund’s portfolio, (iii) calculating the current in-the-money or out-of-the-money value of the financial instruments held by the Fund, if any, and (iv) adding (i) through (iii) to arrive at a value and (v) dividing that value by the number of Shares in a Creation Unit. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of investments held by the Fund at a particular point in time. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV of the Fund because it may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and make no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, TECHNIQUES AND RELATED RISKS

Reference is made to the Prospectus for a discussion of the primary investment objectives and policies of each of the Funds. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The investment restrictions of each Fund specifically identified as fundamental policies may not be changed without the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The investment objectives and all other investment policies of the Funds (including the benchmarks of the Funds) may be changed by the Trustees without the approval of shareholders.

The investment techniques and strategies discussed below may be used by a Fund if, in the opinion of the Adviser, the techniques or strategies may be advantageous to the Fund. A Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its use of any of these techniques or strategies without changing the Fund's fundamental policies. There is no assurance that any of the techniques or strategies listed below, or any of the other methods of investment available to a Fund, will result in the achievement of the Fund's objectives. Also, there can be no assurance that any Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case management may determine to liquidate the Fund at a time that may not be opportune for shareholders.

A Fund may consider changing the index whose performance, before fees and expenses, the Fund seeks to replicate ("Target Index") at any time, including if, for example, the current index becomes unavailable, the Board of Trustees believes that the current index no longer serves the investment needs of a majority of shareholders, that another index may better serve their needs, or if the financial or economic environment makes it difficult for the Fund's investment results to correspond sufficiently to its Target Index.

For purposes of this SAI, the word "invest" refers to a Fund directly investing and indirectly investing in securities or other instruments. Similarly, when used in this SAI, the word "investment" refers to a Fund's direct investments and indirect investments in securities and other instruments.

The O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF and the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF currently intend to achieve their respective investment objectives by investing a substantial portion of their assets in a corresponding underlying fund — namely, the O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF, respectively (each, an "Underlying Fund" and together the "Underlying Funds").

Additional information concerning the Funds, their investments policies and techniques, and the securities and financial instruments in which they may invest is set forth below.

80% Policies

The Funds have each adopted non-fundamental investment policies obligating them to directly invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their total assets in the component securities of their Target Index (or, as applicable, depositary receipts representing component securities of the Target Index), including indirectly through their respective Underlying Fund ("80% policy").

The Board has adopted a policy to provide investors with at least 60 days' notice prior to changes in a Fund's 80% policy.

Additional information concerning the Funds and the Underlying Funds and the securities and financial instruments in which they may invest and investment techniques in which they may engage is set forth below.

Borrowing

No Fund may borrow money, except as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes in amounts not in excess of 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets. The Funds may, however, pledge portfolio securities as the Adviser deems appropriate in connection with any borrowings and in connection with hedging transactions, short sales and similar investment strategies.

Each Fund may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which may be viewed as a form of borrowing, with financial institutions. However, to the extent a Fund "covers" its repurchase obligations as described below in "Reverse Repurchase Agreements," such agreement will not be considered to be a "senior security" and will not be considered borrowings by that Fund.

Business Development Companies

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Fund may have exposure to shares of business development companies (BDCs). BDCs are a type of closed-end investment company regulated under the 1940 Act and typically invest in and lend to small and medium-sized private companies that may not have access to public equity markets for raising capital. BDCs invest in such diverse industries as healthcare, chemical, manufacturing, technology and service companies. A BDC must invest at least 70% of the value of its total assets in certain asset types, which typically are the securities of private U.S. businesses, and must make available significant managerial assistance to the issuers of such securities. BDCs often offer a yield advantage over other types of securities. Managers of BDCs may be entitled to compensation based on the BDC's performance, which may result in a manager of a BDC making riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize incentive compensation and higher fees. Because BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized companies, a BDC's portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group. Accordingly, the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk. Investments made by BDCs generally are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC to which a Fund has exposure to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments. BDCs also may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a BDC experiences the need to write down the value of an investment, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk.

Exposure to BDCs is subject to management risk, including the ability of the BDC's management to meet the BDC's investment objective and to manage the BDC's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding a BDC or its underlying investments change. BDC shares are not redeemable at the option of the BDC shareholder and, as with shares of other closed-end funds, they may trade in the secondary market at a discount to their NAV. Like an investment in other investment companies, including the Underlying Funds, a Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses charged by the BDCs in which it invests.

BDCs may employ the use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a BDC, this leverage also subjects a BDC to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility of the BDC and the possibility that the BDC's common share income will fall if the dividend rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises.

Commodity Pool Operator Regulation

As of January 1, 2013, the CFTC imposed new limitations on commodities trading by certain regulated entities, including advisers of registered investment companies. Pursuant to the new limitations, in order to qualify for an exclusion from registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), a Fund may only use a *de minimis* amount of commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps) other than for *bona fide* hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC). A *de minimis* amount is defined as an amount such that the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the Fund's net asset value, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Fund's net asset value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). Because the Funds are expected to engage only in a *de minimis* amount of such transactions, the Adviser will claim such an exclusion. Therefore, they are not subject to the registration and regulatory requirements of the CEA.

Equity Securities

The market price of equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of an equity security may decline due to general market conditions not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate

earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline 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 equity security may also decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities, and the Funds are susceptible to these market risks.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Each Fund may hold funds in bank deposits in U.S. or foreign currency, including during the completion of investment programs. For additional currency exposure, each Fund may also conduct currency exchange transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign exchange market or by entering into a forward currency contract. These transactions will expose a Fund to foreign currency fluctuations.

The prediction of currency movements is extremely difficult and the successful execution of a speculative strategy is highly uncertain. Should exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, a Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, or it may realize losses. The successful use of forward currency contracts will usually depend on the Adviser's ability to forecast accurately currency exchange rate movements and its skill in analyzing and predicting currency values. There is no assurance that the Adviser's use of forward currency contracts is advantageous to a Fund or that the Adviser will hedge exposures at an appropriate time. The precise matching of forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved is generally not possible because the value of such securities, measured in the foreign currency, will change after the forward currency contract has been established. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Further, under certain circumstances, a Fund may have to limit its currency transactions to qualify as a RIC or to maintain its exception from registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Forward contracts may be considered "derivatives" — financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of another asset (such as a security, currency or an index of securities). A forward currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract.

At or before settlement of a forward currency contract, a Fund may either deliver the currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an offsetting contract; or, if the forward currency contract is cash settled, pay or receive the difference between it and its counterparty's obligations under the contract. If a Fund makes delivery of a currency at or before the settlement of a forward contract, it may be required to obtain the currency through the conversion of assets into the currency. A Fund may close out a forward contract obligating it to purchase currency by selling an offsetting contract. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may later enter into a new forward currency contract to sell the currency. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it will incur a gain or loss to the extent that there has been movement in forward currency contract prices.

Forward currency contracts have historically been individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers, though in the future they may become centrally cleared. These contracts may result in a loss if a counterparty, including a central clearing agency, does not perform as expected or becomes insolvent. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund might be unable to close out a forward currency contract at any time prior to maturity or, even if it entered an offsetting transaction with a second counterparty, the Fund would continue to be subject to settlement risk relating to the transaction with the insolvent counterparty.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts for a variety of reasons, including hedging and extracting investment returns.

Hedging. With respect to hedging, a Fund may invest in forward currency contracts to hedge either specific transactions (transaction hedging) or portfolio positions (position hedging). Transaction hedging is the purchase or sale of forward currency contracts with respect to specific receivables or payables of a Fund in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities. Position hedging is the sale of a forward currency contract on a particular currency with respect to portfolio positions denominated or quoted in that currency.

Position hedging and transaction hedging generally involve a Fund seeking to "lock in" the exchange rate between currencies. For example, if a Fund owned securities denominated in euros, to effectuate a position hedge, it could enter into a forward currency contract to sell euros in return for U.S. dollars to hedge against possible declines in the euro's

value. Such a hedge would tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but would not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. A Fund could also hedge the position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the euro. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a proxy hedge, could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a simple hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

Purchasing a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar price of a security denominated in a foreign currency that a Fund intends to acquire may serve as a long hedge. Alternatively, selling a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the proceeds from the anticipated sale of a security or a dividend or interest payment denominated in a foreign currency may serve as a short hedge. Currency hedges do not protect against price movements in the securities that are attributable to other causes.

A Fund might seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency when no forward currency contracts on that currency are available or such forward currency contracts are more expensive than certain other derivative instruments. In such cases, a Fund may seek to hedge against price movements in that currency by entering into transactions using forward currency contracts on another currency or a basket of currencies, the values of which the Adviser believes will have a high degree of positive correlation to the value of the currency being hedged. The risk that movements in the price of the forward currency contract will not correlate perfectly with movements in the price of the currency subject to the hedging transaction is magnified when this strategy is used. A Fund may not be able to hedge against a currency devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Fund is unable to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates.

Investing. The Fund may invest in a combination of (i) forward foreign currency contracts and U.S. dollar-denominated instruments or (ii) forward currency contracts and non-U.S. dollar-denominated instruments to seek performance that is substantially the same as a direct investment in a foreign currency-denominated instrument. This investment technique creates a “synthetic” position in the particular foreign-currency instrument whose performance the Adviser is trying to duplicate. For example, the combination of U.S. dollar-denominated exchange-traded funds or money market instruments with “long” forward currency exchange contracts creates a position economically equivalent to an instrument denominated in the foreign currency itself.

A Fund also may use forward currency contracts to attempt to enhance income or yield. A Fund could use forward currency contracts to increase its exposure to foreign currencies that the Adviser believes might rise in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or shift its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. For example, if the Fund owned securities denominated in a foreign currency and the Adviser believed that currency would decline relative to another currency, it might enter into a forward currency contract to sell an appropriate amount of the first foreign currency, with payment to be made in the second foreign currency. This is accomplished through contractual agreements to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract.

Forward currency contracts may involve the sale of U.S. dollars and the purchase of a foreign currency, or may be foreign cross-currency contracts involving the sale of one foreign currency and the purchase of another foreign currency. Such foreign cross-currency contracts may be considered a hedging strategy rather than a speculative strategy if a Fund’s commitment to purchase the new (more favorable) currency is limited to the market value of the Fund’s securities denominated in the old (less favorable) currency.

With respect to transactions not entered into for hedging purposes, a Fund’s custodian bank maintains, in a separate account of the Fund, liquid assets, such as cash, short-term securities and other liquid securities (marked to the market daily), having a value equal to, or greater than, any commitments to purchase currency on a forward basis.

Normally, consideration of the prospect for currency parities is incorporated into the longer term investment decisions made with regard to overall diversification strategies. However, the Adviser believes that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward currency contracts when it determines that the best interests of the Fund are served.

Conversion. Although each Fund values its assets daily in U.S. dollars, it does not convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. Each Fund will convert its holdings from time to time, however, and incur the costs of currency conversion. Foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, but they do realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they buy and sell various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, and offer to buy the currency at a lower rate if the Fund tries to resell the currency to the dealer.

Settlement of transactions involving foreign currencies might be required to take place within the country issuing the underlying currency. Thus, a Fund might be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency in accordance with any U.S. or foreign regulations regarding the maintenance of foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and might be required to pay any fees, taxes and charges associated with such delivery assessed in the issuing country.

The value of each Fund's investments is calculated in U.S. dollars each day that the NYSE is open for business. As a result, to the extent that a Fund's assets are invested in instruments denominated in foreign currencies and the currencies depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar, the Fund's NAV per share as expressed in U.S. dollars (and, therefore, the value of your investment) should decrease. If the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to the other currencies, the opposite should occur.

The currency-related gains and losses experienced by a Fund are based on changes in the value of portfolio securities attributable to currency fluctuations only in relation to the original purchase price of such securities as stated in U.S. dollars. Gains or losses on shares of a Fund are based on changes attributable to fluctuations in the NAV of such shares, expressed in U.S. dollars, in relation to the original U.S. dollar purchase price of the shares. The amount of appreciation or depreciation in a Fund's assets also is affected by the net investment income generated by the money market instruments in which the Fund invests and by changes in the value of the securities that are unrelated to changes in currency exchange rates.

Foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market might involve substantially larger amounts than those involved in the use of such forward currency contracts. Therefore, a Fund could be disadvantaged by having to deal in the odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots. There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information generally is representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus might not reflect odd-lot transactions where rates might be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, round-the-clock market. To the extent the U.S. options or futures markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements might take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the markets for the forward currency contracts until they reopen.

Foreign Investments

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

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

Dividends and interest on, and proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities a Fund holds, or has exposure to, may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes, and special federal tax considerations may apply.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk. Securities in which a Fund invests, or to which it obtains exposure through an Underlying Fund, may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of these securities. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Similarly when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, an investment in, or exposure to, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk is generally known as “currency risk,” which is the possibility that a stronger U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors investing overseas. Foreign currencies also involve the risk that they are devalued or replaced, adversely affecting a Fund’s investments.

Depository Receipts. Each Fund may invest in, or obtain exposure to through an Underlying Fund, foreign securities by purchasing sponsored and unsponsored depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) or other securities convertible into securities of issuers based in foreign countries. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities which they represent. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, GDRs, in bearer form, are issued and designed for use outside the United States and EDRs (also referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts (“CDRs”)), in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in European securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs are European receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. GDRs are receipts typically issued by non-United States banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of either foreign or domestic securities. For purposes of a Fund’s investment policies, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR, GDR or EDR representing ownership of common stock is treated as common stock.

In an unsponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depository’s transaction fees are paid by the depository holder. Unsponsored depository receipts may be created without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these receipts generally bear all the costs of the depository receipt facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored depository receipt. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored depository receipt may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Accordingly, available information concerning the issuer may not be current, and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored depository receipts. In addition, the issuers of securities underlying unsponsored depository receipts may be subject to less stringent government supervision.

Emerging Markets. Investing in companies domiciled in emerging market countries may be subject to greater risks than investments in developed countries. These risks include: (i) less social, political, and economic stability; (ii) greater illiquidity and price volatility due to smaller or limited local capital markets for such securities, or low or non-existent trading volumes; (iii) foreign exchanges and broker-dealers may be subject to less scrutiny and regulation by local authorities; (iv) local governments may decide to seize or confiscate securities held by foreign investors and/or local governments may decide to suspend or limit an issuer’s ability to make dividend or interest payments; (v) local governments may limit or entirely restrict repatriation of invested capital, profits, and dividends; (vi) capital gains may be subject to local taxation, including on a retroactive basis; (vii) issuers facing restrictions on dollar or euro payments imposed by local governments may attempt to make dividend or interest payments to foreign investors in the local currency; (viii) investors may experience difficulty in enforcing legal claims related to the securities and/or local judges may favor the interests of the issuer over those of foreign investors; (ix) bankruptcy judgments may only be permitted to be paid in the local currency; (x) limited public information regarding the issuer may result in greater difficulty in determining market valuations of the securities, and (xi) lax financial reporting on a regular basis, substandard disclosure, and differences in accounting standards may make it difficult to ascertain the financial health of an issuer. Many emerging market countries have experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other emerging market countries have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of such emerging market countries.

Risk of Investing in the Asia-Pacific Region. Investments in securities of issuers in Asian countries involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in other regions. Such heightened risks include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision-making, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic

and/or socio-economic unrest. Certain Asian economies have experienced rapid rates of economic growth and industrialization in recent years, and there is no assurance that these rates of economic growth and industrialization will be maintained.

Certain Asian countries have democracies with relatively short histories, which may increase the risk of political instability. These countries have faced political and military unrest, and further unrest could present a risk to their local economies and securities markets. Indonesia and the Philippines have each experienced violence and terrorism, which has negatively impacted their economies. North Korea and South Korea each have substantial military capabilities, and historical tensions between the two countries present the risk of war; in the recent past, these tensions have escalated. Any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries could have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy and securities market. Increased political and social unrest in these geographic areas could adversely affect the performance of investments in this region.

Certain governments in this region administer prices on several basic goods, including fuel and electricity, within their respective countries. Certain governments may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector in their respective countries and may own or control many companies. Future government actions could have a significant effect on the economic conditions in this region, which in turn could have a negative impact on private sector companies. There is also the possibility of diplomatic developments adversely affecting investments in the region.

Corruption and the perceived lack of a rule of law in dealings with international companies in certain Asian countries may discourage foreign investment and could negatively impact the long-term growth of certain economies in this region. In addition, certain countries in the region are experiencing high unemployment and corruption, and have fragile banking sectors. Their securities markets are not as developed as those of other countries and, therefore, are subject to additional risks such as trading halts.

Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, including oil, natural gas and coal. Accordingly, they are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products. In addition, some countries in the Asia-Pacific region are prone to natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, and hurricanes. Such disasters may impact all facets of economic output, including manufacturing and energy production, and may result in overall declines in local stock market prices.

Some economies in the Asia-Pacific region, including advanced economies such as Australia and Japan, rely on international trade and could therefore be adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners.

The market for securities in this region may also be directly influenced by the flow of international capital, and by the economic and market conditions of neighboring countries. Adverse economic conditions or developments in neighboring countries may increase investors' perception of the risk of investing in the region as a whole, which may adversely impact the market value of the securities issued by companies in the region.

Risk of Investing in Europe. Investing in European countries exposes a Fund to the economic and political risks associated with Europe in general and the specific European countries in which it invests. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one European country can have an adverse impact on other European countries. A Fund may make investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member countries of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EU"), which requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. Although certain European countries do not use the euro, many of these countries are obliged to meet the criteria for joining the euro zone. Consequently, these countries must comply with many of the restrictions noted above.

The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years due to concerns about economic downturns, rising government debt levels and the possible default of government debt in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. In order to prevent further economic deterioration, certain countries, without prior warning, can institute "capital controls." Countries may use these controls to restrict volatile movements of capital entering and exiting their country. Such controls may negatively affect the Fund's investments. A

default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness, which may be located in countries other than those listed above. In addition, the credit ratings of certain European countries were recently downgraded. These downgrades may result in further deterioration of investor confidence. These events have adversely affected the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom voted via referendum to leave the EU, which immediately led to significant market volatility around the world, as well as political, economic, and legal uncertainty. It is expected that the United Kingdom's exit from the EU will take place within two years after the United Kingdom formally notifies the European Council of its intention to withdraw. However, there is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for the exit, how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the United Kingdom's exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues, and countries whose economies rely on international trade. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties.

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

Foreign Government Securities. Foreign government securities include securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments (including political subdivisions) or their authorities, agencies, or instrumentalities or by supra-national agencies. Different kinds of foreign government securities have different kinds of government support. For example, some foreign government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of a foreign national government or political subdivision and some are not. Foreign government securities of some countries may involve varying degrees of credit risk as a result of financial or political instability in those countries or the possible inability of a Fund to enforce its rights against the foreign government. As with issuers of other fixed income securities, sovereign issuers may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal or interest payments.

It is possible that the availability and the marketability (that is, liquidity) of the securities discussed in this section could be adversely affected by actions of foreign governments to tighten the availability of credit.

Supra-national agencies are agencies whose member nations make capital contributions to support the agencies' activities. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

As with other fixed income securities, foreign government securities expose their holders to market risk because their values typically change as interest rates fluctuate. For example, the value of foreign government securities may fall during times of rising interest rates. Yields on foreign government securities tend to be lower than those of corporate securities of comparable maturities.

In addition to investing directly in foreign government securities, a Fund may purchase certificates of accrual or similar instruments evidencing undivided ownership interests in interest payments and/or principal payments of foreign government securities. Certificates of accrual and similar instruments may be more volatile than other government securities.

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

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

Futures Contracts and Related Options

The Funds may purchase or sell stock index futures contracts and options thereon as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying securities or to satisfy regulatory requirements. A futures contract generally obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified commodity on the expiration date of the contract. A stock index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount (the contract multiplier) multiplied by the difference between the final settlement price of a specific stock index futures contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made.

The Funds may choose to engage in closing or offsetting transactions before final settlement wherein a second identical futures contract is sold to offset a long position (or bought to offset a short position). In such cases the obligation is to deliver (or take delivery of) cash equal to a specific dollar amount (the contract multiplier) multiplied by the difference between the price of the offsetting transaction and the price at which the original contract was entered into. If the original position entered into is a long position (futures contract purchased) there will be a gain (loss) if the offsetting sell transaction is done at a higher (lower) price, inclusive of commissions. If the original position entered into is a short position (futures contract sold) there will be a gain (loss) if the offsetting buy transaction is done at a lower (higher) price, inclusive of commissions.

Whether a Fund realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends generally upon movements in the underlying commodity. The extent of the Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. The Funds may engage in related closing transactions with respect to options on futures contracts. The Funds intend to engage in transactions in futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade or that have been approved for sale in the United States by the CFTC.

When a Fund purchases or sells a stock index futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Fund "covers" its position. To cover its position, a Fund may enter into an offsetting position or segregate with its custodian bank or on the books and records of the Fund (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) cash or liquid instruments that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract or otherwise "cover" its position.

Upon entering into a futures contract, each Fund is required to deposit with the broker an amount of cash or cash equivalents in the range of approximately 5% to 7% of the contract amount (this amount is subject to change by the exchange on which the contract is traded). This amount, known as "initial margin," is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract and is returned to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, known as "variation margin," to and from the broker are

made daily as the price of the index underlying the futures contract fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking-to-market.” At any time prior to expiration of a futures contract, a Fund may elect to close its position by taking an opposite position, which will operate to terminate the Fund’s existing position in the contract.

A Fund may cover its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently inversely with the futures contract. A Fund may cover its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments, the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently to the futures contract. A Fund may “cover” its short position in a futures contract by purchasing a call option on the same futures contract with a strike price (*i.e.*, an exercise price) as low or lower than the price of the futures contract, or, if the strike price of the call is greater than the price of the futures contract, the Fund will earmark or segregate cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the future. A Fund may cover its long or short positions in futures by earmarking or segregating with its custodian bank or on the books and records of the Funds (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) cash or liquid instruments that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract or otherwise “cover” its position.

A Fund may cover its sale of a call option on a futures contract by taking a long position in the underlying futures contract at a price less than or equal to the strike price of the call option, or, if the long position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price greater than the strike price of the written (sold) call, the Fund will earmark or maintain in a segregated account liquid instruments equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the future. A Fund may also cover its sale of a call option by taking positions in instruments, the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently with the call option. A Fund may cover its sale of a put option on a futures contract by taking a short position in the underlying futures contract at a price greater than or equal to the strike price of the put option, or, if the short position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price less than the strike price of the written put, the Fund will segregate cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the future. A Fund may also cover its sale of a put option by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently with the put option.

Although the Funds intend to sell futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, no assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting a Fund to substantial losses. If trading is not possible, or if a Fund determines not to close a futures position in anticipation of adverse price movements, the Fund is required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. The risk that the Fund is unable to close out a futures position is minimized by entering into such transactions on a national securities exchange with an active and liquid secondary market.

Illiquid Securities

Each Fund may purchase illiquid securities, including securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered (“restricted securities”) under the 1933 Act, but which can be sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. A Fund will not invest more than 15% of the Fund’s net assets in illiquid securities. The term “illiquid securities” for this purpose means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which a Fund has valued the securities. Under the current guidelines of the staff of the SEC, illiquid securities also are considered to include, among other securities, purchased OTC options, certain cover for OTC options, repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, and certain securities whose disposition is restricted under the Federal securities laws, such as where a Fund has obtained material, non-public information about a security it holds. The Funds may not be able to sell illiquid securities when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such securities at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid securities also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities that are not illiquid. Illiquid securities also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities, and investments in illiquid securities may have an adverse impact on NAV.

Institutional markets for restricted securities have developed as a result of the promulgation of Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, which provides a safe harbor from 1933 Act registration requirements for qualifying sales to institutional investors. When Rule 144A restricted securities present an attractive investment opportunity and otherwise meet selection criteria, a Fund may make such investments. Whether or not such securities are illiquid depends on the market that exists for the particular security. The staff of the SEC has taken the position that the liquidity of Rule 144A restricted securities is a question of fact for a board of trustees to determine, such determination to be based on a consideration of the readily-available trading markets and the review of any contractual restrictions. The staff also has acknowledged that, while a board of trustees retains ultimate responsibility, trustees may delegate this function to an investment adviser. The Board of Trustees has delegated this responsibility for determining the liquidity of Rule 144A restricted securities which may be invested in by a Fund to the Adviser. It is not possible to predict with assurance exactly how the market for Rule 144A restricted securities or any other security will develop. A security which when purchased enjoyed a fair degree of marketability may subsequently become illiquid. In such event, appropriate remedies are considered to minimize the effect on the Fund's liquidity.

Index Options

The Funds may purchase and write options on stock indexes to create investment exposure consistent with their investment objectives, to hedge or limit the exposure of their positions, or to create synthetic positions.

A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Options on stock indexes give the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the stock index upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option.

The amount of cash received, if any, is the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option, multiplied by a specified dollar multiple. The writer (seller) of the option is obligated, in return for the premiums received from the purchaser of the option, to make delivery of this amount to the purchaser. All settlements of index options transactions are in cash.

Index options are subject to substantial risks, including the risk of imperfect correlation between the option price and the value of the underlying securities composing the stock index selected and the risk that there might not be a liquid secondary market for the option. Because the value of an index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular stock, whether a Fund will realize a gain or loss from the purchase or writing (sale) of options on an index depends upon movements in the level of stock prices in the stock market generally or, in the case of certain indexes, in an industry or market segment, rather than upon movements in the price of a particular stock. This requires different skills and techniques than are required for predicting changes in the price of individual stocks. A Fund will not enter into an option position that exposes the Fund to an obligation to another party, unless the Fund either: (i) owns an offsetting position in securities or other options; and/or (ii) earmarks or segregates with the Fund's custodian bank cash or liquid instruments that, when added to the premiums deposited with respect to the option, are equal to the market value of the underlying stock index not otherwise covered.

The Funds may engage in transactions in stock index options listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market as an investment vehicle for the purpose of realizing the Fund's investment objective. Options on indexes are settled in cash, not by delivery of securities. The exercising holder of an index option receives, instead of a security, cash equal to the difference between the closing price of the securities index and the exercise price of the option. Purchased OTC options and the cover for written OTC options are subject to the relevant Fund's 15% limitation on investments in illiquid securities. See "Illiquid Securities."

Some stock index options may be based on a broad market index or on a narrower market index. Options currently are traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange (the "CBOE") and other options exchanges ("Options Exchanges").

Each of the Options Exchanges has established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same index which may be bought or written (sold) by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different Options Exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under these limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by the same investment adviser are combined for purposes of these limits. Pursuant to these limitations, an Options Exchange may order the liquidation of positions and may impose other sanctions or restrictions. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options which a Fund may buy or sell; however, the Adviser intends to comply with all limitations.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, or any rule, regulation or order of the SEC or interpretation thereof. Generally, the Funds may invest in the securities of another investment company (the “acquired company”) provided that the Fund, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, does not own in the aggregate: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company; (ii) securities issued by the acquired company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) securities issued by the acquired company and all other investment companies (other than Treasury stock of the Fund) having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. In addition, Section 12(d)(1)(B) prohibits another investment company from selling its shares to a Fund if, after the sale (i) the Fund owns more than 3% of the other investment company’s voting stock or (ii) the Fund and other investment companies, and companies controlled by them, own more than 10% of the voting stock of such other investment company. The O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and the O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF generally may only invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, does not own in the aggregate: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company; (ii) securities issued by the acquired company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) securities issued by the acquired company and all other investment companies (other than Treasury stock of the Fund) having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. The foregoing limits may not apply to investments in money market funds or by Funds, other than the O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and the O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF, in an investment company that is part of the same group of investment companies as the Fund.

If a Fund invests in, and thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, the Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the Fund to the Fund’s own investment adviser and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with the Fund’s own operations.

Consistent with the restrictions and allowances discussed above, a Fund may invest in several different types of investment companies from time to time, including mutual funds, ETFs, closed-end funds, foreign investment companies and BDCs. A Fund may elect to invest in another investment company when such an investment presents a more efficient investment option than buying securities individually. A Fund also may invest in investment companies that are included as components of an index, such as BDCs, to seek to track the performance of that index.

Investment companies may include index-based investments, such as ETFs that hold substantially all of their assets in securities representing a specific index. The main risk of investing in index-based investments is the same as investing in a portfolio of equity securities comprising the index. The market prices of index-based investments will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their NAVs). Index-based investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index, or strategy used to track the index.

The Funds also may invest in private investment funds, vehicles, or structures.

Master Limited Partnerships

Each Fund may invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) which are publicly traded partnerships (or similar entities, such as limited liability companies) primarily engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, and mining of minerals and natural resources. Their interests, or units, trade on public securities exchanges exactly like the shares of a corporation, without entity level taxation. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, one or more general partners and the limited partners (*i.e.*, investors). The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the MLP through an equity interest in the MLP plus, in many cases, ownership of common units and subordinated units. Limited partners typically own the remainder of the partnership, through ownership of common units, and have a limited role in the partnership’s operations and management. In certain instances, creditors of an MLP would have the right to seek a return of capital that had been distributed to a limited partner. The right of an MLP’s creditors would continue even after a Fund had sold its investment in the partnership. MLPs typically invest in real estate, oil and gas equipment leasing assets, but they also finance entertainment, research and development, and other projects.

MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

Cyber-Security Risk

A Fund, and its service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund or the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. A Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. While a Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, a Fund cannot control the cyber-security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. Similar types of cyber-security risks are also present for issuers or securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

Options on Securities

The Funds may buy and write (sell) options on securities. By buying a call option, a Fund has the right, in return for a premium paid during the term of the option, to buy the securities underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a call option on securities, a Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to sell the securities underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. By buying a put option, a Fund has the right, in return for a premium paid during the term of the option, to sell the securities underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a put option, a Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to purchase the securities underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. During the term of the option, the writer may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through whom the option was sold. The exercise notice would require the writer to deliver, in the case of a call, or take delivery of, in the case of a put, the underlying security against payment of the exercise price. This obligation terminates upon expiration of the option, or at such earlier time that the writer effects a closing purchase transaction by purchasing an option covering the same underlying security and having the same exercise price and expiration date as the one previously sold. Once an option has been exercised, the writer may not execute a closing purchase transaction. To secure the obligation to deliver the underlying security in the case of a call option, the writer of a call option is required to deposit in escrow the underlying security or other assets in accordance with the rules of the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"), an institution created to interpose itself between buyers and sellers of options. The OCC assumes the other side of every purchase and sale transaction on an exchange and, by doing so, gives its guarantee to the transaction. When writing call options on securities, a Fund may cover its position by owning the underlying security on which the option is written.

Alternatively, the Fund may cover its position by owning a call option on the underlying security, on a share-for-share basis, which is deliverable under the option contract at a price no higher than the exercise price of the call option written by the Fund or, if higher, by owning such call option and depositing and segregating cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the difference between the two exercise prices. In addition, a Fund may cover its position by segregating cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the exercise price of the call option written by the Fund. When a Fund writes a put option, the Fund will segregate with its custodian bank cash or liquid instruments having a value equal to the exercise value of the option. The principal reason for a Fund to write call options on stocks held by the Fund is to attempt to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying securities alone.

If a Fund that writes an option wishes to terminate the Fund's obligation, the Fund may effect a "closing purchase transaction." The Fund accomplishes this by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written by the Fund. The effect of the purchase is that the writer's position is canceled by the OCC. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after the writer has been notified of the exercise of an option. Likewise, a Fund which is the

holder of an option may liquidate its position by effecting a “closing sale transaction.” The Fund accomplishes this by selling an option of the same series as the option previously purchased by the Fund. There is no guarantee that either a closing purchase or a closing sale transaction can be effected. If any call or put option is not exercised or sold, the option will become worthless on its expiration date. A Fund will realize a gain (or a loss) on a closing purchase transaction with respect to a call or a put option previously written by the Fund if the premium, plus commission costs, paid by the Fund to purchase the call or put option to close the transaction is less (or greater) than the premium, less commission costs, received by the Fund on the sale of the call or the put option. The Fund also will realize a gain if a call or put option which the Fund has written lapses unexercised, because the Fund would retain the premium.

Although certain securities exchanges attempt to provide continuously liquid markets in which holders and writers of options can close out their positions at any time prior to the expiration of the option, no assurance can be given that a market will exist at all times for all outstanding options purchased or sold by a Fund. If an options market were to become unavailable, the Fund would be unable to realize its profits or limit its losses until the Fund could exercise options it holds, and the Fund would remain obligated until options it wrote were exercised or expired. Reasons for the absence of liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspension or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or the OCC may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) and those options would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the OCC as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Portfolio Turnover

A Fund’s portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. A Fund’s portfolio may turn over due to changes in and rebalancings of its Target Index. A high portfolio turnover rate (for example, over 100%) may result in transaction costs to a Fund, including brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. The performance of a Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased costs. In addition, rapid portfolio turnover exposes shareholders to the possibility of a higher current realization of short-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses, distributions of which would generally be taxed to a shareholder as ordinary income and thus cause the shareholder to pay higher taxes. However, utilizing the creation and redemption in-kind mechanism, the Funds will seek to minimize capital gains to the extent possible.

“Portfolio Turnover Rate” is defined under the rules of the SEC as the lesser of the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of Portfolio Turnover Rate. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover generally would include future contracts, swap agreements and option contracts in which the Funds invest since such contracts generally have a remaining maturity of less than one year. In addition, the calculation of portfolio turnover does not include portfolio securities involved in in-kind transactions for Creation Units.

Name of Fund	FYE June 30, 2016
O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF ⁽¹⁾	7%
O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF ⁽²⁾	7%
O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF ⁽³⁾	12%
O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF ⁽²⁾	37%
O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF ⁽³⁾	6%

⁽¹⁾ The O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on July 14, 2015.

⁽²⁾ The O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on August 19, 2015.

⁽³⁾ The O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF and O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF commenced operations on August 25, 2015.

Portfolio turnover for the Funds may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a particular year.

Swap Agreements

The Funds may enter into swap agreements. The Funds may enter into equity or equity index swap agreements for purposes of attempting to gain exposure to an index or group of securities without actually purchasing those securities. Although some swap agreements may be exchange-traded, others are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one year. Most, if not all, swap agreements entered into by the Funds are two-party contracts. In connection with the Funds' positions in a swaps contract, each Fund will segregate liquid assets or will otherwise cover its position in accordance with applicable SEC requirements. When a Fund is a protection seller in a credit default swap, it will segregate liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the swap.

In such a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index or group of securities. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

Most swap agreements entered into by the Funds calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, a Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount").

A Fund's current obligations under a swap agreement are accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty are covered by segregating or earmarking cash or other assets determined to be liquid. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be "senior securities" for purposes of a Fund's investment restriction concerning senior securities. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for purposes of the Funds' illiquid investment limitations. However, the Funds have adopted procedures pursuant to which the Adviser may determine swaps to be liquid under certain circumstances. To the extent that a swap is not liquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which could lead to significant losses. A Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Adviser believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. A Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. If such a default occurs, a Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreements, but such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could affect the Fund's right as a creditor.

Each Fund may enter into swap agreements to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. The counterparty to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. On a long swap, the counterparty will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks.

The Fund will agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement will generally be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount. As a trading technique, the Adviser may substitute physical securities with a swap agreement having risk characteristics substantially similar to the underlying securities.

Swap agreements typically are settled on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term. Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swap agreements is limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap agreement defaults, a Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each equity swap are accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or liquid assets, having an aggregate value at least equal to such accrued excess are

earmarked or segregated by a Fund's custodian. Inasmuch as these transactions are offset by earmarked or segregated cash or liquid assets, as permitted by applicable law, these transactions will not be construed to constitute senior securities within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and will not be subject to a Fund's borrowing restrictions.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments which are traded in the OTC market. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, is responsible for determining and monitoring the liquidity of the Funds' transactions in swap agreements.

Repurchase Agreements

Each of the Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions in pursuit of its investment objectives, as "cover" for the investment techniques it employs, or for liquidity purposes. Under a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases a debt security and simultaneously agrees to sell the security back to the seller at a mutually agreed-upon future price and date, normally one day or a few days later. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon market interest rate during the purchaser's holding period. The Funds follow certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions whose condition is continually monitored by the Adviser. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement.

In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral which could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. A Fund also may experience difficulties and incur certain costs in exercising its rights to the collateral and may lose the interest the Fund expected to receive under the repurchase agreement.

Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but may be longer. It is the current policy of the Funds not to invest in repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days if any such investment, together with any other illiquid assets held by the Fund, amounts to more than 15% of the Fund's total net assets.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Each Fund may obtain exposure to real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), including through its investments in an Underlying Fund. A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are not taxed on net income distributed to their shareholders if, among other things, they distribute substantially all of their taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year.

Because REITs have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, REIT shareholders, including a Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses, in addition to the expenses of an Underlying Fund for the Funds.

A Fund also may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code, including regulations thereunder and Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") interpretations or similar authority upon which the Fund may rely or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may use reverse repurchase agreements as part of its investment strategy. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by a Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund is able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest

cost to the Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and each Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when the Adviser believes it is to the Fund's advantage to do so. Each Fund will earmark or segregate cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the Fund's obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements.

U.S. Government Securities

The Funds also may invest in U.S. government securities in pursuit of their investment objectives, as "cover" for the investment techniques these Funds employ, or for liquidity purposes. U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, and the National Credit Union Administration. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by Federal agencies, such as those securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored Federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so, since the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

Yields on U.S. government securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering, and the maturity of the obligation. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to potentially greater capital appreciation and depreciation than obligations with shorter maturities and lower yields. The market value of U.S. government securities generally varies inversely with changes in market interest rates. An increase in interest rates, therefore, would generally reduce the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in U.S. government securities, while a decline in interest rates would generally increase the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in these securities. Given the historically low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened.

Tracking an Index

Each Fund is managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of its Target Index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, a Fund may hold constituent securities of its Target Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause a Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking error is the difference between a Fund's performance from that of the Target Index. This may occur due to an imperfect correlation between a Fund's holdings and those comprising the Target Index, pricing differences, the Fund's holding of cash, differences in the timing of dividend accruals, changes to the Target Index, or the need to meet regulatory requirements. This risk is heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Further, as new funds, there can be no assurance that the Funds will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case they may experience greater tracking error to their Target Indexes than it otherwise would at higher asset levels or they could ultimately liquidate.

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding that the Fund will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of its Target Index because, among other things, the total return generated by its portfolio securities is reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of such securities and other Fund expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of an Target Index. It is also possible that a Fund

may not track the performance of its Target Index due to the unavailability of certain Target Index securities in the secondary markets or due to other extraordinary circumstances. There may also be tracking error because each Fund intends to qualify as a RIC. The use of a representative sampling strategy to track the Target Indexes may produce greater tracking error than if the Funds employed a full replication strategy.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities

The Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis (*i.e.*, delivery and payment can take place between a month and 120 days after the date of the transaction). These securities are subject to market fluctuations and no interest accrues to the purchaser during this period. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, the Fund will record the transaction and thereafter reflect the value of the securities, each day, in determining the Fund's NAV. Each Fund will not purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would be so invested. At the time of delivery of the securities, the value of the securities may be more or less than the purchase price. Each Fund will earmark or segregate cash or liquid instruments equal to or greater in value than the Fund's purchase commitments for such when-issued or delayed-delivery securities.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

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

1. The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
2. The Fund may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
3. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies, or to the extent otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
4. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except: (i) to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief; and (ii) that it may invest in securities or other instruments directly or indirectly secured by real estate and invest in securities or other instruments issued by issuers that invest in real estate.
5. The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, contracts relating to commodities or options on contracts relating to commodities except: (i) to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. This policy shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling foreign currency or purchasing, selling or entering into futures contracts, options, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and other financial instruments as currently exist or may in the future be developed.
6. The Fund may not make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
7. The Fund will not concentrate (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its assets in the stocks of a single industry or group of industries) its investments in issuers (excluding investment companies) of one or more particular industries, except that the Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that its Target Index concentrates in the investments of such particular industry or industries.

Except with respect to borrowing, if a percentage limitation is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the value of a Fund's investments will not constitute a violation of

such limitation. Thus, a Fund may continue to hold a security even though it causes the Fund to exceed a percentage limitation because of fluctuation in the value of the Fund's assets, except that any borrowing by a Fund that exceeds the fundamental investment limitations stated above must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the 1940 Act or the relevant rules, regulations or interpretations thereunder.

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

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

Non-Fundamental Limitations. The O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF have adopted the following non-fundamental investment limitations, which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

Investments in Other Open-End Investment Companies or Registered Unit Investment Trusts.

1. The Funds may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in excess of the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Portfolio transactions will generally be implemented through in-kind transactions for Creation Units; however, the Adviser will execute brokerage transactions for the Funds and the Funds will incur brokerage commissions, particularly until the Funds achieve scale. Also, the Funds may accept cash, in which case the Adviser may need to execute brokerage transactions for the Funds.

Subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for each of the Funds, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions, and the negotiation of brokerage commissions, if any. The Adviser expects that the Funds may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealers, who receive compensation for their services, in conformity with the 1940 Act, the 1934 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. Compensation may also be paid in connection with riskless principal transactions (in NASDAQ or OTC securities and securities listed on an exchange) and agency NASDAQ or OTC transactions executed with an electronic communications network or an alternative trading system. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by FFCM based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services.

The Adviser may serve as an investment manager to and may place portfolio transactions on behalf of other clients, including other investment companies. It is the practice of the Adviser to cause purchase and sale transactions to be allocated among the Funds and others whose assets the Adviser manages in such manner as the Adviser deems equitable. Orders are placed at the end of the trading day in separate baskets for each Fund (orders for the same securities on the same side of the market are not aggregated). If an order is partially filled and the security is being traded for more than one Fund, the main factors considered by the Adviser in making allocations to the Funds are their respective investment objectives and the order size of each Fund with respect to the relevant security. The policy of each Fund regarding purchases and sales of securities for a Fund's portfolio is that primary consideration is given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, each Fund's policy is to pay commissions that are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. Each Fund believes that a requirement always to seek the lowest possible commission cost could impede effective portfolio management and preclude the Fund and the Adviser from obtaining a high quality of brokerage (and potentially research) services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Adviser relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and on its judgment in evaluating the brokerage and research services received from the broker effecting the transaction. Such determinations are necessarily subjective and imprecise, as, in most cases, an exact dollar value for those services is not ascertainable.

Purchases and sales of U.S. government securities are normally transacted through issuers, underwriters or major dealers in U.S. government securities acting as principals. Such transactions are made on a net basis and do not involve payment of brokerage commissions. The cost of securities purchased from an underwriter usually includes a commission paid by the issuer to the underwriters; transactions with dealers normally reflect the spread between bid and asked prices.

In seeking to implement a Fund’s policies, the Adviser effects transactions with those brokers and dealers who the Adviser believes provide the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. If the Adviser believes such prices and executions are obtainable from more than one broker or dealer, the Adviser may give consideration to placing portfolio transactions with those brokers and dealers who also furnish research and other services to the Fund or the Adviser. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale; statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investment; wire services; and appraisals or evaluations of portfolio securities. If the broker-dealer providing these additional services is acting as a principal for its own account, no commissions would be payable. If the broker-dealer is not a principal, a higher commission may be justified, at the determination of the Adviser, for the additional services. The information and services received by the Adviser from brokers and dealers may be of benefit to the Adviser in the management of accounts of some of the Adviser’s other clients and may not in all cases benefit a Fund directly. While the receipt of such information and services is useful in varying degrees and would generally reduce the amount of research or services otherwise performed by the Adviser and thereby reduce the Adviser’s expenses, this information and these services are of indeterminable value and the management fee paid to the Adviser is not reduced by any amount that may be attributable to the value of such information and services.

The Adviser does not consider sales of Shares as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund during the most recent fiscal year are set forth in the table below.

Name of Fund	Brokerage Commissions Paid	Amount of Transactions Involved
<i>O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽¹⁾		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$3,506.84	\$10,641,391.14
<i>O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽²⁾		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$ 840.70	\$ 1,684,215.71
<i>O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF</i> ⁽³⁾		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$ 350.00	\$ 700,584.28
<i>O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽²⁾		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$1,435.74	\$ 3,013,417.63
<i>O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF</i> ⁽³⁾		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$ 218.00	\$ 405,855.17

⁽¹⁾ The O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on July 14, 2015.

⁽²⁾ The O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on August 19, 2015.

⁽³⁾ The O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF and O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF commenced operations on August 25, 2015.

Directed Brokerage

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF directed \$9,565,057.46 in transactions to brokers in part because of research services provided and paid \$3,337.36 in commissions on such transactions.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF directed \$1,131,270.65 in transactions to brokers in part because of research services provided and paid \$564.83 in commissions on such transactions.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF directed \$120,665.00 in transactions to brokers in part because of research services provided and paid \$100.00 in commissions on such transactions.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF directed \$2,695,252.70 in transactions to brokers in part because of research services provided and paid \$1,276.52 in commissions on such transactions.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF directed \$122,348.00 in transactions to brokers in part because of research services provided and paid \$100.00 in commissions on such transactions.

Securities of "Regular Broker-Dealers"

The Funds are required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers and dealers" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) that they may hold at the end of their most recent fiscal year. "Regular brokers or dealers" of the Trust are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Trust's portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Trust; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Trust's shares. As of June 30, 2016, the Funds did not hold any shares of regular broker-dealers.

MANAGEMENT OF TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed by its officers under the oversight of its Board. The Board sets broad policies for the Trust and may appoint Trust officers. The Board oversees the performance of the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers. Each Trustee serves until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified.

One Trustee and all of the officers of the Trust are directors, officers or employees of the Adviser, except for Mr. Hunter and Ms. Edgeworth, who are employees of affiliates of the Distributor. The other Trustees are Independent Trustees. The fund complex includes all Funds advised by FFCM ("Fund Complex").

The Trustees, their year of birth, term of office and length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen and other directorships, if any, held by each Trustee, are shown below. The officers, their year of birth, term of office and length of time served and their principal business occupations during the past five years, are shown below. Unless noted otherwise, the address of each Trustee and each Officer is: c/o FQF Trust, 53 State Street, Suite 1308, Boston, MA 02109.

Name, Address*, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Independent Trustees					
Peter A. Ambrosini Year of Birth: 1944	Trustee	Since 2011	Independent Consultant, Independent Directors of GMO Trust (2013 to present); Independent Consultant, GMO Funds, (2011 to present); Principal, Dover Consulting LLC (2008 to 2015).	13	None
Joseph A. Franco Year of Birth: 1957	Trustee	Since 2011	Professor of Law, Suffolk University Law School (1996 to present).	13	None
Richard S. Robie III Year of Birth: 1960	Trustee	Since 2011	Consultant, Advent International (August 2010 to present)	13	None
Interested Trustee**					
Ronald C. Martin, Jr., CFA Year of Birth: 1971	Trustee; Vice President	Since 2010; Since 2011	Portfolio Manager, Adviser (April 2010 to present); Portfolio Manager, ICC Capital (June 2014 to December 2015); Chief Financial Officer, Adviser (April 2010 to December 2015); Senior Portfolio Manager, State Street Global Advisors (2001 to 2010).	13	None

* Each Independent Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Independent Trustees of FQF Trust, c/o Stacy L. Fuller, Esq., K&L Gates LLP, 1601 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C., 20006-1600.

** Mr. Martin is an "interested person," as defined by the 1940 Act, because of his employment with and ownership interest in the Adviser.

Officers

Name, Address, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Joshua G. Hunter 10 High Street, Suite 302 Boston, MA 02110 Year of Birth: 1981	Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer	Since 2015	Principal Financial Officer, Foreside Management Services LLC (July 2015 to present); Vice President/Assistant Vice President, Treasury Services, JPMorgan Chase & Co. (July 2008 to July 2015).*
William H. DeRoche 53 State Street, Suite 1308, Boston, MA 02109 Year of Birth: 1962	President	Since 2012	Chief Investment Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, Adviser (April 2010 to present); Portfolio Manager, ICC Capital (March 2015 to December 2015); Senior Portfolio Manager, State Street Global Advisors (2003 to 2010); Analyst, Putnam Investments (1995 to 2003).
Ann E. Edgeworth 10 High Street, Suite 302 Boston, MA 02110 Year of Birth: 1961	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2011	Managing Director, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (November 2010 to present); Vice President, State Street (July 2007 to October 2010); Director, Investors Bank & Trust (July 2004 to June 2007).*

* Mr. Hunter and Ms. Edgeworth serve as officers to other unaffiliated mutual funds or closed-end funds for which the Distributor (or its affiliates) acts as distributor (or provider of other services).

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of September 30, 2016, The Trustees and officers of the Trust collectively own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. As of the date of this SAI, as to each Independent Trustee and his immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in the Adviser or Distributor, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or Distributor.

The following table shows the dollar range of Shares of the Funds owned by each Trustee in other series of the Trust:

Information as of December 31, 2015

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Each Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies*
Independent Trustees		
Peter A. Ambrosini	None	None
Joseph A. Franco	None	\$10,001 – \$50,000
Richard S. Robie III	None	\$1 – \$10,000
Interested Trustee		
Ronald C. Martin, Jr.	None	Over \$100,000

* Family of Investment Companies consists only of the Funds of FQF Trust.

Additional Information About the Trustees

The following provides information additional to that set forth in the table above regarding other relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills applicable to each Trustee.

Peter A. Ambrosini: Mr. Ambrosini has extensive experience in the investment management business, including as a chief compliance officer of an investment adviser.

Joseph A. Franco: Mr. Franco has extensive experience in legal and regulatory issues affecting the securities industry, including prior positions with the SEC.

Richard S. Robie III: Mr. Robie has extensive experience in the investment management business, including as a chief administration officer of an investment adviser.

Ronald C. Martin: Mr. Martin has extensive experience in the investment management industry, including as a portfolio manager of an investment adviser.

The Board has determined that each Trustee on an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees is qualified to serve, and should serve, on the Board. To make this determination the Board considered a variety of criteria, none of which in isolation was controlling. Among other things, the Board considered each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills.

Board Structure

Mr. Martin is considered to be an Interested Trustee and serves as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board and all meetings of the Independent Trustees; and, serving as a liaison between the other Trustees, Trust officers, management personnel and counsel.

The Board believes that having an interested Chairman, who is familiar with the Adviser and its operations, while also having three-fourths of the Board composed of Independent Trustees, strikes an appropriate balance that allows the Board to benefit from the insights and perspective of a representative of management while empowering the Independent Trustees with the ultimate decision-making authority. The Board has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee at this time. The Board does not believe that an independent Chairman or a lead Independent Trustee would enhance the Board's effectiveness, as the relatively small size of the Board allows for diverse viewpoints to be shared and for effective communications between and among Independent Trustees and management so that meetings proceed efficiently. Independent Trustees have effective control over the Board's agenda because they form a majority of the Board and can request presentations and agenda topics at Board meetings.

The Board normally holds four regularly scheduled in-person meetings each year. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees meet separately at each regularly scheduled in-person meeting of the Board, during a portion of each such separate meeting management is not present. The Independent Trustees may also hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

The Board conducts a self-assessment on an annual basis, as part of which it considers whether the structure of the Board and its Committees are appropriate under the circumstances. Based on such self-assessment, among other things, the Board will consider whether its current structure is appropriate. As part of this self-assessment, the Board will consider several factors, including the number of Funds overseen by the Board, their investment objectives, the responsibilities entrusted to the Adviser and other service providers with respect to the oversight of the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Funds.

The Board sets broad policies for the Trust and may appoint Trust officers. The Board oversees the performance of the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board monitors the Advisers' risk management, including, as applicable, its management of investment, compliance and operational risks, through the receipt of periodic reports and presentations. The Board has not established a standing risk committee. Rather, the Board relies on Trust officers, advisory personnel and service providers to manage applicable risks and report exceptions to the Board in order to enable it to exercise its oversight responsibility. To this end, the Board receives reports from such parties at least quarterly, including, but not limited to, investment and/or performance reports, distribution reports, Rule 12b-1 reports, valuation and internal controls reports. Similarly, the Board receives quarterly reports from the Trust's chief compliance officer ("CCO"), including, but not limited to, a report on the Trust's compliance program, and the Independent Trustees

have an opportunity to meet separately each quarter with the CCO. The CCO typically provides the Board with updates regarding the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures, including any enhancements to them. The Board expects all parties, including, but not limited to, the Adviser, service providers and the CCO, to inform the Board on an intra-quarter basis if a material issue arises that requires the Board’s oversight.

The Board generally exercises its oversight as a whole, but has delegated certain oversight functions to an Audit Committee. The function of the Audit Committee is discussed in detail below.

Committees

The Board currently has two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. Currently, each Independent Trustee serves on each of these committees.

The purposes of the Audit Committee are to: (1) oversee generally each Fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, their internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; (2) oversee the quality, integrity, and objectivity of each Fund’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (3) assist the full Board with its oversight of the Trust’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to each Fund’s accounting and financial reporting, internal controls and independent audits; (4) approve, prior to appointment, the engagement of the Trust’s independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust’s independent auditors; and (5) act as a liaison between the Trust’s independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee met 2 times during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The purposes of the Nominating Committee are, among other things, to: (1) identify and recommend for nomination candidates to serve as Trustees and/or on Board committees who are not “interested persons” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (“Interested Person”) of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; (2) evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board regarding potential trustee candidates who are not Interested Persons of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; and (3) review periodically the workload and capabilities of the Trustees and, as the Nominating Committee deems appropriate, to make recommendations to the Board if such a review suggests that changes to the size or composition of the Board and/or its committees are warranted. The Nominating Committee will generally not consider potential candidates for nomination identified by shareholders. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Compensation of Trustees and Officers

Interested Trustees are not compensated by the Trust. The Trust pays each Independent Trustee \$2,000 per Fund per year for regular meetings and an additional \$1,000 per Fund for each special meeting. All Trustees are reimbursed for their travel expenses and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board meetings. The Trust does not accrue pension or retirement benefits as part of the Funds’ expenses, and Trustees are not entitled to benefits upon retirement from the Board.

The table below shows the compensation that was paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016:

Name	Aggregate Compensation from Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as part of Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
Peter A. Ambrosini	\$7,125	None	None	\$15,500
Joseph A. Franco	\$7,125	None	None	\$15,500
Richard S. Robie III	\$7,125	None	None	\$15,500
Interested Trustee				
Ronald C. Martin, Jr.	None	None	None	None

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

Although the Trust does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares nominally held by the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), as of October 19, 2016, the name, address and percentage ownership of each DTC participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each Fund were as follows:

O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF

Nominee Name/Address

National Financial Services LLC.	26.59%
P.O. Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	17.44%
ATTN: Proxy P.O. Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	
Morgan Stanley	14.57%
P.O. Box 20 New York, NY 10008-0020	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	7.95%
Attn: Mandi Foster P.O. Box 2577 Omaha, NE 68103	
UBS Financial Services, Inc.	5.32%
Group Operations 5 th Floor 1000 Harbor Blvd. Weehawken, NJ 07086	

O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF

Nominee Name/Address

National Financial Services LLC.	35.10%
P.O. Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	
First Clearing.	11.18%
N9777-010 P.O. Box 5268 Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5268	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	10.13%
Attn: Mandi Foster P.O. Box 2577 Omaha, NE 68103	
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	9.65%
ATTN: Proxy P.O. Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	
Pershing LLC.	8.77%
One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 073399	

O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF**Nominee Name/Address**

National Financial Services LLC	42.31%
P.O. Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	12.28%
ATTN: Proxy P.O. Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	
J.P. Morgan	9.43%
14201 North Dallas Parkway, Floor 11 Dallas, TX 75254	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	7.90%
Attn: Mandi Foster P.O. Box 2577 Omaha, NE 68103	

O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF**Nominee Name/Address**

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	34.35%
ATTN: Proxy P.O. Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	
National Financial Services LLC	14.83%
P.O. Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	25.24%
Attn: Mandi Foster P.O. Box 2577 Omaha, NE 68103	

O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF**Nominee Name/Address**

Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.	33.28%
110 East 59 th Street New York, NY 10022	
Goldman Sachs	33.28%
Proxy Services Church Street Station P.O. Box 3197 New York, NY 10008	
J.P. Morgan	8.51%
14201 North Dallas Parkway, Floor 11 Dallas, TX 75254	
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	6.21%
ATTN: Proxy P.O. Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	6.08%
Attn: Mandi Foster P.O. Box 2577 Omaha, NE 68103	
National Financial Services LLC	6.01%
P.O. Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	

INFORMATION ABOUT ADVISER

William DeRoche, CFA, Ronald C. Martin, Jr., CFA and Philip Lee, PhD have been the Funds’ portfolio managers since each Fund’s inception in 2015. The following persons own 5% or more of the Adviser: a wholly-owned subsidiary of AGF Management Limited (“AGF”), TTCER Partners LLC (“TTCER”), M/C Venture Investors, LLC (“M/C Venture Investors”), Mr. William Carey and Mr. Ronald Martin. AGF is a Canadian-based investment management firm serving institutions and individuals around the globe since 1957. TTCER and M/C Venture Investors are private investment vehicles.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

The Funds’ portfolio managers also provide discretionary investment advisory services to separate account clients, primarily through financial intermediaries (unaffiliated registered investment advisers) on a sub-advisory basis.

The following table provides information about the portfolio managers as of June 30, 2016:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies*		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts		Performance Fee Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
William DeRoche	11	\$690	0	\$0	50	\$220	0	\$0
Ronald C. Martin	11	\$690	0	\$0	50	\$220	0	\$0
Philip Lee	11	\$690	0	\$0	50	\$220	0	\$0

* Registered Investment Companies include all funds managed by the Portfolio Manager, including the Funds.

Conflicts of Interest

In the course of providing advisory services for the Funds, the Adviser may simultaneously recommend the sale of a particular security for one Fund or account, if any, while recommending the purchase of the same security for another Fund or account, if any, if such recommendations are consistent with each client’s investment strategies.

The Adviser, its principals, officers and employees (and members of their families) and affiliates may participate directly or indirectly as investors in the Adviser’s clients, such as the Funds. Thus the Adviser may recommend to clients the purchase or sale of securities in which it, or its officers, employees or related persons have a financial interest. The Adviser may give advice and take actions in the performance of its duties to its clients that differ from the advice given or the timing and nature of actions taken, with respect to other clients’ accounts and/or employees’ accounts that may invest in some of the same securities recommended to clients.

In addition, the Adviser, its affiliates and principals may trade for their own accounts. Consequently, non-customer and proprietary trades may be executed and cleared through any prime broker or other broker utilized by clients. It is possible that officers or employees of the Adviser may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to, or purchased for, its clients and may engage in transactions for their own accounts in a manner that is inconsistent with the Adviser’s recommendations to a client. Personal securities transactions by employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when such persons trade in a security that is owned by, or considered for purchase or sale for, a client. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent such conflicts of interest and, when they do arise, to ensure that it effects transactions for clients in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty to its clients and in accordance with applicable law.

Any Access Person of the Adviser may make security purchases subject to the terms of the Adviser’s Code of Ethics which is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act.

The Adviser and its affiliated persons may come into possession from time to time of material nonpublic and other confidential information about companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell, or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Adviser and its affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using this information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether the person is a client of the Adviser. Accordingly, should the Adviser or any affiliated person come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any company, the Adviser and its affiliated persons will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose the information to clients as a result of following its policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

FFCM has created a competitive compensation program that is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. Portfolio Managers are eligible to receive a fixed base salary, an annual incentive bonus, equity ownership as well as benefits. A portfolio manager's total compensation, inclusive of bonus and equity ownership in the Adviser reflects a portfolio manager's relative experience and contribution to the firm.

The annual incentive bonus opportunity provides cash bonuses and equity ownership based upon the overall firm's performance and individual contributions. At this stage in the growth of the firm, equity ownership is the key incentive compensation for rewarding managers. Principal consideration is given to appropriate risk management, teamwork and investment support activities in determining the annual bonus amount. Overall compensation will depend on the profitability of the Adviser, which is tied to the success of the Funds.

Portfolio Managers are eligible to participate in the firm's standard employee benefit programs, which include health and welfare programs.

Disclosure of Securities Ownership

The table below shows the dollar range of equity securities in the Funds beneficially owned by each Portfolio Manager as of June 30, 2016.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Securities Beneficially Owned
William H. DeRoche	None
Ronald C. Martin, Jr.	None
Philip Lee, PhD	None

Investment Advisory Agreement

Under an investment advisory agreement between FFCM and the Trust, on behalf of each Fund ("Advisory Agreement"), each Fund pays FFCM a fee at an annualized rate, based on its average daily net assets, of 0.48% for the O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF, 0.58% for the O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF, 0.68% for the O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF, 0.58% for the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF and 0.68% for the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF. FFCM manages the investment and the reinvestment of the assets of each of the Funds, in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and limitations of the Fund, and administers the affairs of the Funds, subject to the general oversight of the Board. The address of FFCM is 53 State Street, Suite 1308, Boston, MA 02109.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser bears all of the costs of the Funds, except for the advisory fee, distribution fees (including any payments under the Funds' 12b-1 plan), brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees (including Independent Trustee counsel fees), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Funds may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

Pursuant to the terms of an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its management fees in an amount equal to any Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses incurred by a Fund from its investments in an Underlying Fund. This Expense Limitation Agreement will continue in effect for so long as a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund. The Expense Limitation Agreement may only be terminated by the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser has agreed to waive its fees and reimburse expenses for each Fund until at least July 10, 2018 so that the total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and expense reimbursement for the Fund (except for distribution fees (including payments under a Rule 12b-1 plan), brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary

expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto)) are limited to the ratios below:

Fund	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement Ratio
O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF	0.48%
O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF	0.58%
O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF	0.68%
O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF	0.58%
O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF	0.68%

This undertaking can only be changed with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Advisory Agreement relates, but will be liable only for willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its duties or obligations in rendering its services to the Trust as specified in the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement also provides that the Adviser may engage in other businesses, devote time and attention to any other business whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and render investment advisory services to others. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement is included in the Funds' shareholder report for the period ended December 31, 2015.

The Advisory Agreement with respect to a Fund will remain in effect for two (2) years from its effective date and thereafter continue in effect for as long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually, by: (1) the Board, or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding shares of the Fund; and (2) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or Interested Persons of the Adviser, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or by vote of a majority of a Fund's shareholders, on 60 calendar days written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser on the same notice to the Trust and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

The table below shows the actual aggregate advisory fees paid by each Fund, as well as expenses waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, during the most recent fiscal year:

Name of Fund	Advisory Fees Paid	Reimbursements and Waivers by the Adviser
<i>O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽¹⁾		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016	\$350,334	\$ (9,110)
<i>O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽²⁾		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016	\$ 55,273	\$ (7,259)
<i>O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF</i> ⁽³⁾		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016	\$ 18,444	\$(21,588)
<i>O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF</i> ⁽²⁾		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016	\$ 19,618	\$ (7,270)
<i>O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF</i> ⁽³⁾		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016	\$ 14,435	\$(18,887)

⁽¹⁾ The O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on July 14, 2015.

⁽²⁾ The O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF commenced operations on August 19, 2015.

⁽³⁾ The O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF and O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF commenced operations on August 25, 2015.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a Sponsor Agreement with O'Shares Investments, Inc. (the "Sponsor"). Under the Sponsor Agreement, the Sponsor agrees to pay certain expenses of each Fund. In particular, the Sponsor agrees to pay: up to \$60,000 per year for fixed Trust expenses (such as insurance premiums, legal and other professional fees) ("Fixed Expenses"); all fees budgeted for each Fund and attributable solely to the Funds ("Incremental Expenses,"); and; at least Trustee and Trustee counsel fees allocable to the Funds and reimbursed to the Funds by the Adviser under the Expense Limitation Agreement ("Capped Expenses," and together with Fixed Expenses and Incremental Expenses, "Sponsor Expenses"). Pursuant to the Sponsor Agreement, the Adviser pays all of Sponsor Expenses and receives reimbursement from the Sponsor for any of the Sponsor Expenses exceeding the Net Management Fee. For these purposes, the "Net Management Fee" is defined as the total management fee earned by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement minus (a) all Fund expenses that the Adviser is required to pay (on behalf of the Fund) under the Advisory Agreement, and (b) the Capped Expenses. Under the Sponsor Agreement, the Sponsor will not pay with respect to any Fund: the advisory fee; distribution fees (including payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan); brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase or sale of securities and other investment instruments; acquired fund fees and expenses; taxes; interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short); and, litigation and other extraordinary expenses. The Sponsor will enter into one or more index and/or data services agreement(s) with the Funds' index provider, which provide for use of licensed indices by the Funds and the use of the related data by the Adviser in connection with its management of the Funds' portfolios. The Sponsor will contract with a third party to have calculated and disclosed the 'IIV' of the Funds' shares and to provide sub-administration services to the Adviser with respect to the Funds. Finally, under the Sponsor Agreement, the Sponsor agrees to develop the marketing strategy for the Funds and cooperate with the Adviser and the Funds' Distributor to market, on behalf of the Distributor, the Funds' shares in the U.S. In addition, the Sponsor also bore significant costs in developing the Funds, including arranging for the rights of the Funds and the Adviser to use the licensed index and related data. For these services and payments, the Sponsor is entitled to a fee from the Adviser equal to 90% of the Net Management Fee received by the Adviser from the Funds. The Sponsor does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to any Fund.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and Foreside Financial Group, LLC, on behalf of each of the Distributor, Foreside Fund Officer Services LLC and Foreside Management Services), have each adopted a code of ethics ("Code of Ethics") under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act which is designed to prevent their affiliated persons from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a Code of Ethics). There can be no assurance that the Codes of Ethics are effective in preventing such activities. The Codes of Ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of each of those entities to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Trust's and the Adviser's Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Board has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio securities. Under the policy, portfolio holdings of the Funds, which will form the basis for the calculation of NAV on a Business Day, are publicly disseminated that Business Day through financial reporting and news services, including the website www.oshares.com.

Each day the Funds are open for business, the Trust will publicly disseminate each Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at www.oshares.com. In addition, each Business Day a portfolio composition file, which displays the In-Kind Creation Basket and Cash Component, is publicly disseminated prior to the opening of the Exchange via the NSCC.

Portfolio holdings information may not be provided prior to its public availability ("Non-Standard Disclosure") except where appropriate confidentiality arrangements limiting the use of such information are in effect. Non-Standard Disclosure may be authorized by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer or, in his/her absence, any other authorized officer of the Trust if he determines that such disclosure is in the best interests of a Fund's shareholders, no conflict exists between the interests of the Fund's shareholders and those of the Adviser or Distributor and such disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose. The length of lag, if any, between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed shall be determined by the officer authorizing the disclosure.

INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accounting Agent and Transfer Agent

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“Administrator”), 70 Fargo Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, acts as administrator, fund accounting agent and transfer agent to the Funds pursuant to an administration agreement. The Administrator provides the Funds with all required general administrative services, including, without limitation, office space, equipment, and personnel; clerical and general back office services; bookkeeping, internal accounting, and secretarial services; the determination of NAVs; and the preparation and filing of all reports, registration statements, proxy statements, and all other materials required to be filed or furnished by the Funds under federal and state securities laws. The Administrator pays all fees and expenses that are directly related to the services provided by the Administrator to the Funds; each Fund reimburses the Administrator for all fees and expenses incurred by the Administrator which are not directly related to the services the Administrator provides to the Funds under the service agreement. Each Fund may also reimburse the Administrator for such out-of-pocket expenses as incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties.

Custodian

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“Custodian”), 4 Chase MetroTech Center, Brooklyn, New York 11245, acts as custodian to the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (“PwC”), 101 Seaport Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, serves as independent registered public accounting firm to the Funds. PwC provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance, and consultation in connection with certain SEC filings.

Legal Counsel

K&L Gates LLP, 1601 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-1600, serves as the Trust’s legal counsel.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement, (“Distribution Agreement”), under which the Distributor, as agent, receives orders from Authorized Participants to create and redeem shares in Creation Unit Aggregations and transmits such orders to the Trust’s Custodian and Transfer Agent. The Distributor’s principal address is 3 Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in whole Creation Units, as described in the section of this SAI entitled “Transactions in Creation Units.” The Distributor also acts as an agent for the Trust for those activities described within the Distribution Agreement. The Distributor will deliver a prospectus to Authorized Participants purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it to Authorized Participants. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds. No compensation is payable by the Trust to the Distributor for such distribution services. However, the Adviser has entered into an agreement with the Distributor under which it makes payments to the Distributor in consideration for its services under the Distribution Agreement. The payments made by the Adviser to the Distributor do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders.

Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer Services Agreements

The Trust has entered into agreements with Foreside Management Services, LLC (“Foreside Management”) and Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (“Foreside Compliance”), Three Canal Plaza Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, pursuant to which Foreside Management and Foreside Compliance provide the Trust with the services of individual(s) to serve as the Trust’s Principal Financial Officer, CCO and AML officer. Neither Foreside Management, Foreside Compliance nor the Principal Financial Officer, CCO or AML officer have a role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or Funds, or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust or a Fund.

Distribution and Service Plan

Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described below under “Purchase and Issuance of Creation Units.” Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor.

The Distributor also acts as agent for the Trust. The Distributor will deliver a Prospectus to persons purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act and a member of FINRA. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds.

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

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

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

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

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser or another affiliate of the Funds, out of its own resources, may provide additional compensation to third parties, including the Sponsor and financial intermediaries. Such compensation is sometimes referred to as “revenue sharing.” Compensation received by a third party from the Adviser or another affiliate of the Funds may include payments for shareholder servicing, marketing and/or training expenses incurred by the financial intermediary, including expenses incurred by the financial intermediary in educating its salespersons with respect to Fund shares. For example, such compensation may include reimbursements for expenses incurred in attending educational seminars regarding the Funds, including travel and lodging expenses. It may also cover costs incurred by a third party in connection with their efforts to sell Fund shares, including costs incurred in compensating registered sales representatives and preparing, printing and distributing sales literature.

The amount of compensation paid to different financial intermediaries may vary. The compensation paid to a financial intermediary may be based on a variety of factors, including average assets under management in accounts distributed and/or serviced by the financial intermediary, gross sales by the financial intermediary and/or the number of accounts serviced by the financial intermediary that invest in the Funds. To the extent that a Fund pays all or a portion of such compensation, the payment is designed to compensate the financial intermediary for providing services that would otherwise be provided by the Fund’s transfer agent and/or administrator.

Any compensation received by a financial intermediary, whether from the Funds or their affiliates, and the prospect of receiving such compensation, may provide the financial intermediary with an incentive to recommend the shares of the Funds over other potential investments. Similarly, the compensation may cause financial intermediaries to elevate the prominence of the Funds within its organization by, for example, placing it on a list of preferred funds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SHARES

Organization and Description of Shares of Beneficial Interest

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and registered open-end investment company. The Trust was organized on November 19, 2009 and has authorized capital of unlimited Shares of beneficial interest of no par value which may be issued in more than one class or series. Currently, the Trust consists of 13 series. The Board may designate additional series and classify Shares of a particular series into one or more classes of that series.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual shareholders meeting if the 1940 Act does not require such a meeting. Generally, there will not be annual meetings of Trust shareholders. If requested by shareholders of at least 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, the Trust will call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee and will assist in communications with other Trust shareholders. Shareholders holding two-thirds of Shares outstanding of all Funds may remove Trustees from office by votes cast at a meeting of Trust shareholders or by written consent.

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

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

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

Book Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") acts as a securities depository for the Shares. The Shares of each Fund are represented by a global certificate registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC has advised the Trust as follows: it is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the 1934 Act. DTC was created to hold securities of its participants ("DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC agrees with and represents to DTC Participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and by-laws and requirements of law.

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect

Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in Shares.

Beneficial Owners of Shares are not entitled to have Shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC, the DTC Participant and any Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests, to exercise any rights of a holder of Shares. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of Shares, or a Beneficial Owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding Shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of Beneficial Owners owning through them. As described above, the Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all Shares for all purposes. Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust, upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust, a listing of Share holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Distributions of Shares shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants are governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and are the responsibility of such DTC Participants. The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

The Trust will not make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available for use by Beneficial Owners for reinvestment of their cash proceeds but certain brokers may make a dividend reinvestment service available to their clients. Brokers offering such services may require investors to adhere to specific procedures and timetables in order to participate. Investors interested in such a service should contact their broker for availability and other necessary details. DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform the functions described or make other arrangements to represent Share ownership satisfactory to the Exchange.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility to vote proxies related to the securities held in the Funds' portfolios. Under this authority, the Adviser is required by the Board to vote proxies related to portfolio securities in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders. The Board permits the Adviser to contract with a third party to obtain proxy voting and related services.

While proxy voting is not integral to the Adviser's investment strategy, the Adviser has implemented written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Proxy Voting Policy") that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies prudently and in the best interest of its advisory clients for whom the Adviser has voting authority, including the Funds. The Adviser retains an independent fiduciary, Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"), to vote proxies on behalf of its clients, and periodically conducts due diligence on ISS as part of its oversight responsibilities related to the use of ISS. The Adviser does not retain ISS to conduct research concerning the manner in which proxies should be voted.

The Proxy Voting Policy describes how the Adviser addresses any conflicts that may arise between its interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting. Specifically, the Adviser seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest by having ISS vote proxies according to detailed, pre-determined guidelines, which the Adviser has determined are in the best interests of all its clients. Thus, absent unusual circumstances or specific client instructions, the Adviser votes proxies on a particular matter in the same way for all clients, regardless of their investment style or strategies. The Adviser believes that the ISS guidelines reflect industry best practices; and as the process for voting is automated, the instances in which votes are not cast, or not cast according to the guidelines, is minimized.

The Adviser's portfolio management team is permitted, under certain circumstances, to vote contrary to the ISS guidelines, provided they believe they are acting in the best interests of clients and complete documentation to substantiate that belief. The Adviser's CCO performs a review quarterly to ensure that, in any instances where the Adviser voted contrary to the ISS guidelines, the proper documentation was completed.

Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, by calling 1-617-292-9801 or on the website of the SEC, www.sec.gov.

TRANSACTIONS IN CREATION UNITS

Each Fund sells and redeems Shares in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at the NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form on any Business Day. No Fund will issue fractional Creation Units.

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

Transactions by an Authorized Participant that is a Participating Party using the NSCC system are referred to as transactions "through the Clearing Process." Transactions by an Authorized Participant that is a DTC Participant using the DTC system are referred to as transactions "outside the Clearing Process."

Investors who are not Authorized Participants but want to transact in Creation Units may contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants. Investors should be aware that their broker may not be an Authorized Participant and, therefore, may need to place any order to purchase or redeem Creation Units through another broker or person that is an Authorized Participant, which may result in additional charges.

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

Regular orders must be received by the Distributor by the "Closing Time" of the regular trading session on the Exchange (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the Business Day such order is placed to be effectuated based on the Fund's NAV that day. Orders effectuated outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal earlier on the relevant Business Day than orders effectuated through the Clearing Process. Thus, persons placing or effectuating orders outside the Clearing Process should be mindful of time deadlines imposed by intermediaries, such as DTC and/or the Federal Reserve Bank wire system, which may impact the successful processing of such orders.

The securities contained in the In-Kind Creation Basket and In-Kind Redemption Basket that represent component securities from the long portion of the relevant Target Index either (a) will correspond pro rata to the long portfolio securities of the relevant Fund, or (b) will not correspond pro rata to the long portfolio securities, provided that the In-Kind Creation Basket and In-Kind Redemption Basket securities (1) consist of the same representative sample of the long portfolio securities designed to generate performance that is highly correlated to the performance of the long portfolio securities, (2) consist only of securities that are already included among the existing long portfolio securities, and (3) are the same for all Authorized Participants on a given Business Day. In either case, the In-Kind Creation Basket and In-Kind Redemption Basket securities and a true pro rata slice of the long portfolio securities may differ solely to the extent necessary (a) because it is impossible to break up bonds beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement, (b) because, in the case of equity securities, rounding is necessary to eliminate fractional shares or lots that are not tradable round lots, or (c) for temporary periods, to effect changes in the long portfolio securities as a result of the rebalancing of a Target Index.

Custom orders typically clear outside the Clearing Process and, therefore, like other orders outside the Clearing Process, may need to be transmitted early on the relevant Business Day to be effectuated at that day’s NAV. Custom orders may be required to be received by the Distributor by 3:00 p.m. Eastern time to be effectuated based on the Fund’s NAV on that Business Day. A custom order may be placed when, for example, an Authorized Participant cannot transact in a security in the In-Kind Creation or Redemption Basket and therefore has additional cash included in a Fund Deposit or Fund Redemption in lieu of such security.

Persons placing or effectuating custom orders should be mindful of time deadlines imposed by intermediaries, which may impact the successful processing of such orders.

Shares of the Funds will only be issued against full payment, as further described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Transaction Fees

To compensate the Trust for costs incurred in connection with creation and redemption transactions, investors may be required to pay a Transaction Fee. The “Creation Transaction Fee” and “Redemption Transaction Fee” are fixed for, respectively, all creation and redemption transactions through the Clearing Process on a Business Day, regardless of the number of transactions effectuated that day. An additional charge (“Variable Fee”) may be imposed as part of the Transaction Fee for, among other things: (i) transactions outside the Clearing Process; and (ii) transactions effectuated wholly or partly in cash, including custom orders, to offset brokerage and other transaction costs thereby imposed on the Trust. The Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, may adjust or waive the Transaction Fee from time to time. Investors will also be responsible for the costs associated with transferring the securities in the In-Kind Creation and Redemption Baskets, respectively, to and from the account of the Trust. Further, investors who, directly or indirectly, use the services of a broker or other intermediary to compose a Creation Unit in addition to an Authorized Participant to effect a transaction in Creation Units may be charged an additional fee for such services.

The Standard Creation/Redemption Transaction Fees for the Funds are identified in the table below. An additional Variable Fee of up to a maximum of 2.00% of the value of the Creation Unit (inclusive of any transaction fees charged), may be charged for each creation and redemption.

Fund	Standard Transaction Fee
O’Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF	\$ 500
O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF	\$3,000
O’Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF	\$ 500
O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF	\$4,500
O’Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF	\$ 500

Purchasing Creation Units

Fund Deposit. The consideration for a Creation Unit of a Fund is the Fund Deposit. The Fund Deposit will consist of the In-Kind Creation Basket, which constitutes a representation of the long positions in a Target Index held by a Fund, and Cash Component, or an all cash payment.

The consideration for a Creation Unit generally consists of the In-Kind Creation Basket and a Cash Component, which consists of a Balancing Amount and a Transaction Fee.

The Balancing Amount reflects the difference, if any, between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket. If the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket, the purchaser pays the Balancing Amount to the Fund. By contrast, if the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket, the Fund pays the Balancing Amount to the purchaser.

The Administrator, in a PCF sent via the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), a list of the names and the required number of shares of each security in the In-Kind Creation Basket to be included in the current Fund Deposit for each Fund (based on information about the long positions in the Fund's portfolio at the end of the previous Business Day). The Administrator, through the NSCC, also makes available on each Business Day, the estimated Balancing Amount, effective through and including the previous Business Day.

The Fund Deposit is applicable for purchases of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Deposit is made available. Each Fund reserves the right to accept a nonconforming (*i.e.*, custom) Fund Deposit. In addition, the composition of the Fund Deposit may change as, among other things, corporate actions, investment rebalancing, and investment decisions by the Adviser are implemented for a Fund's portfolio. All questions as to the composition of the In-Kind Creation Basket and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any securities shall be determined by the Fund, and the Fund's determination shall be final and binding.

Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process. In connection with creation orders made through the Clearing Process, the Distributor transmits on behalf of the Authorized Participant, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions, the Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the requisite Fund Deposit to the Trust, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Business Day the order is placed ("Transmittal Date") if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor by the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units. The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it by the Administrator in respect of a Fund if: (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the Shares, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of an ETF; (iii) the securities delivered do not conform to the In-Kind Creation Basket for the relevant date; (iv) acceptance of the In-Kind Creation Basket would have adverse income tax consequences to the Fund; (v) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (vi) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (vii) in the event that circumstances that are outside the control of the Trust, Custodian, Distributor and Adviser make it practically impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God, public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the Custodian or sub-custodian or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process. Fund Deposits made outside the Clearing Process must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through DTC. With respect to such orders, the Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant on the Transmittal Date in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket through DTC to the relevant Trust account by 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, (the "DTC Cut-Off Time") of the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. The amount of cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than 12:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date.

An order to create Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor by the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Custodian does not receive both the required In-Kind Creation Basket by the DTC Cut-Off Time and the Cash Component by 2:00 p.m., Eastern time on the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be canceled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a Fund Deposit as newly

constituted to reflect the then-current In-Kind Creation Basket and Cash Component. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the third (3rd) Business Day following the day on which the order is deemed received by the Distributor.

Creation Units may be created in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable In-Kind Creation Basket, provided the purchaser tenders an initial deposit consisting of any available securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket and cash equal to the sum of the Cash Component and at least 105% of the market value of the In-Kind Creation Basket securities not delivered (“Additional Cash Deposit”). Such initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the Creation Unit on the date the order is placed. The order shall be deemed to be received on the Transmittal Date provided that it is placed in proper form prior to 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on such date, and federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited with the Custodian by the DTC Cut-Off Time the following Business Day.

To the extent securities in the In-Kind Creation Basket remain undelivered, pending delivery of such securities additional cash is required to be deposited with the Trust as necessary to maintain an Additional Cash Deposit equal to at least 105% of the daily marked to market value of the missing securities. To the extent that either such securities are still not received by 1:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor or a marked-to-market payment is not made within one Business Day following notification to the purchaser and/or Authorized Participant that such a payment is required, the Trust may use the cash on deposit to purchase the missing securities, and the Authorized Participant effectuating such transaction is liable to the Fund for any costs incurred therein or losses resulting therefrom, including any Transaction Fee, any amount by which the actual purchase price of the missing securities exceeds the Additional Cash Deposit or the market value of such securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Distributor, as well as brokerage and related transaction costs. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing securities have been received by the Trust. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor.

Redeeming Creation Units

Fund Redemptions. Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by a Fund through the Distributor and only on a Business Day. The redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will consist of the In-Kind Redemption Basket and a Cash Redemption Amount, or a Cash Redemption Amount that includes an all cash payment. Investors may incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a Creation Unit.

The redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of the In-Kind Redemption Basket and a Cash Redemption Amount, which consists of a Balancing Amount and a Transaction Fee.

The Balancing Amount reflects the difference, if any, between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Redemption Basket. If the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Redemption Basket, the Fund pays the Balancing Amount to the redeeming investor. By contrast, if the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the securities in the In-Kind Redemption Basket, the redeeming investor pays the Balancing Amount to the Fund.

The Administrator, in a PCF sent via the NSCC, makes available prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time) on each Business Day, the identity of the portfolio securities in the current In-Kind Redemption Basket (subject to possible amendment or correction). The In-Kind Redemption Basket on a particular Business Day may not be identical to the In-Kind Creation Basket for that day.

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

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units through the Clearing Process are deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Orders deemed received are effectuated based on the NAV of the Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the Trust after 4:00 p.m. Eastern

time, are deemed received on the next Business Day and are effected at the NAV next determined on such next Business Day. The applicable In-Kind Redemption Basket and the Cash Redemption Amount are transferred to the investor by the third NSCC business day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Units will instead be effected through transfer of Shares directly through DTC. Such orders are deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than 4:00 p.m., Eastern time on the Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is accompanied or followed by the delivery of both: (a) the Creation Unit(s), which delivery must be made through DTC to the Custodian no later than the DTC Cut-Off Time on the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date; and (b) the Cash Redemption Amount by 12:00 p.m., Eastern time on the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. After the Trust has deemed such an order received, the Trust will initiate procedures to transfer, and expect to deliver, the requisite In-Kind Redemption Basket and any Cash Redemption Amount owed to the redeeming party by the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date on which such redemption order is deemed received by the Trust.

Regular Holidays. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable non-U.S. markets market that are not holidays observed in the U.S., the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a non-U.S. market due to emergencies may also prevent the Funds from delivering securities within the normal settlement period.

The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming investors, coupled with non-U.S. market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days, in certain circumstances. The holidays applicable to the Funds that invest in foreign securities during such periods are listed below, as are instances where more than seven days will be needed to deliver redemption proceeds. Although certain holidays may occur on different dates in subsequent years, the number of days required to deliver redemption proceeds in any given year is not expected to exceed the maximum number of days listed below. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (e.g., days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices, could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

In calendar years 2016 and 2017, the dates of regular holidays affecting the relevant securities markets are as follows (please note these holiday schedules are subject to potential changes in the relevant securities markets):

2016

Australia				
January 1	March 25	June 13	November 1	
January 26	March 28	August 1	December 26	
March 7	April 25	September 26	December 27	
March 14	June 6	October 3		
Austria				
January 1	May 5	October 26	December 30	
January 6	May 16	November 1		
March 25	May 26	December 8		
March 28	August 15	December 26		
Belgium				
January 1	May 5	August 15	December 26	
March 25	May 16	November 1		
March 28	July 21	November 11		

Denmark

January 1	April 22	December 26
March 24	May 5	
March 25	May 6	
March 28	May 16	

Finland

January 1	March 25	May 5	December 6
January 6	March 28	June 24	December 26

France

January 1	May 2	December 26
March 25	May 30	December 27
March 28	August 29	

Germany

January 1	March 28	May 26	December 26
February 8	May 5	October 3	
March 25	May 16	November 1	

Greece

January 1	March 25	May 16	December 26
January 6	March 28	June 20	
February 8	April 29	August 15	
March 14	May 2	October 28	

Hong Kong

January 1	March 25	June 6	December 26
February 8	March 28	July 1	December 27
February 9	April 4	September 16	
February 10	May 2	October 10	

Ireland

January 1	March 28	June 6	December 26
March 17	May 2	July 12	December 27
March 25	May 30	August 29	

Italy

January 1	March 25	April 25	December 26
January 6	March 28	August 15	

Japan

January 1	April 29	July 18	October 10
January 11	May 3	August 11	November 3
February 11	May 4	September 19	November 23
March 21	May 5	September 22	

The Netherlands

January 1	March 28	May 5	May 16
March 25	April 27	May 12	December 26

New Zealand

January 1	February 8	June 6
January 4	March 25	October 24
January 25	March 28	December 26
February 1	April 25	December 27

Norway

January 1	March 25	May 5	May 17
March 24	March 28	May 16	December 26

Portugal

January 1	March 25	March 28	December 26
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Singapore

January 1	March 25	August 9	December 26
February 8	May 2	September 13	
February 9	July 7	October 31	

South Korea

January 1	March 1	August 15	October 3
February 8	April 13	September 14	December 30
February 9	May 5	September 15	
February 10	June 6	September 16	

Spain

January 1	March 28	August 15	December 8
March 24	May 26	October 12	December 26
March 25	July 25	November 1	

Sweden

January 1	March 25	May 5	June 24
January 6	March 28	June 6	December 26

Switzerland

January 1	March 28	May 16	December 26
March 25	May 5	August 1	

The United Kingdom

January 1	March 25	September 5	November 24
January 18	May 30	October 10	December 26
February 15	July 4	November 11	

2017**Australia**

January 2	April 14	June 12	November 7
January 26	April 17	August 7	December 25
March 6	April 25	September 25	December 26
March 13	June 5	October 2	

Austria

January 6	May 25	October 26	December 26
April 14	June 5	November 1	December 29
April 17	June 15	December 8	
May 1	August 15	December 25	

Belgium

April 14	May 25	August 15	December 26
April 17	June 5	November 1	
May 1	July 21	December 25	

Denmark

April 13	May 12	June 5	
April 14	May 25	December 25	
April 17	May 26	December 26	

Finland

January 6	May 1	December 6	
April 14	May 25	December 25	
April 17	June 23	December 26	

France

January 2	May 1	December 25	
April 14	May 29	December 26	
April 17	August 28		

Germany

February 27	May 1	June 15	December 25
April 14	May 25	October 3	December 26
April 17	June 5	November 1	

Greece

January 6	April 17	August 15	
February 27	May 1	December 25	
April 14	June 5	December 26	

Hong Kong

January 2	April 14	May 30	December 26
January 27	April 17	October 2	
January 30	May 1	October 5	
April 5	May 3	December 25	

Ireland

January 2	May 1	June 26	September 22
March 17	May 11	July 27	December 1
April 14	May 25	August 17	December 25

Italy

April 14	May 1	December 25	
April 17	August 15	December 26	

Japan

January 2	May 3	August 11	November 23
January 3	May 4	September 18	
January 9	May 5	October 9	
March 20	July 17	November 3	

The Netherlands

April 14	May 1	June 5	December 26
April 17	May 25	December 25	

New Zealand

January 2	January 30	April 17	October 23
January 3	February 6	April 25	December 25
January 23	April 14	June 5	December 26

Norway

April 13	May 1	June 5	December 26
April 14	May 17	December 25	
April 17	May 25		

Portugal

April 14	May 1	December 26	
April 17	December 25		

Singapore

January 2	May 1	August 9	
January 30	May 10	October 19	
April 14	June 26	December 25	

South Korea

January 27	May 3	October 3	October 9
January 30	May 5	October 4	December 20
March 1	June 6	October 5	December 25
May 1	August 15	October 6	December 29

Spain

April 13	May 1	August 15	December 8
April 14	June 15	October 12	December 25
April 17	July 25	November 1	December 26

Sweden

January 6	May 1	June 23	
April 14	May 25	December 25	
April 17	June 6	December 26	

Switzerland

January 1	May 1	August 1	
April 14	May 25	December 25	
April 17	June 5	December 26	

The United Kingdom

January 2	April 14	September 4	November 23
January 16	May 29	October 9	December 25
February 20	July 4	November 10	

Redemptions. The longest redemption cycle for a Fund is a function of the longest redemption cycle among the countries whose securities comprise the Funds. In calendar years 2016 and 2017, the dates of regular holidays affecting the following securities markets present the worst-case redemption cycles* for a Fund as follows:

2016

Country	Trade Date	Settlement Date	Number of Days to Settle
Australia	12/23/15	1/04/16	12
	12/20/16	12/29/16	9
	12/21/16	01/02/17	12
Ireland	12/21/16	12/29/16	8
	12/22/16	01/02/17	11
Japan	04/27/16	05/06/16	9
	04/28/16	05/09/16	11
	05/02/16	05/10/16	8
Norway	03/21/16	03/29/16	8
	03/22/16	03/30/16	8
	3/23/16	3/31/16	8
Spain	03/21/16	03/29/16	8
	03/22/16	03/30/16	8
	3/23/16	03/31/16	8

2017

Country	Trade Date	Settlement Date	Number of Days to Settle
Australia	12/23/16	01/04/17	12
	12/20/17	12/29/17	9
	12/21/17	01/02/18	12
	12/22/17	01/03/18	12
Hong Kong	02/03/17	02/10/17	9
	02/03/17	02/13/17	8
	02/03/17	02/15/17	12
Ireland	12/21/17	12/29/17	8
	12/22/17	01/02/18	11
Japan	04/28/17	05/08/17	9
	05/01/17	05/09/17	8
	05/2/17	05/10/17	8
New Zealand	03/21/17	03/29/17	8
	03/22/17	03/30/17	8
	03/23/17	03/31/17	8
	12/20/17	12/28/17	8
	12/21/17	12/29/17	8
Norway	12/22/17	01/02/18	11
	04/11/17	04/19/17	8
Sweden	04/12/17	04/20/17	8
	12/30/16	01/09/17	9

* These worst-case scenario redemption cycles are based on information regarding regular holidays, which may be out of date. Based on changes in holidays, longer (worse) redemption cycles are possible.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value, or NAV, of Shares is calculated each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. A Fund's NAV per Share is computed by dividing the net assets by the number of Shares outstanding.

TAXATION

Overview

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations concerning the Funds and the purchase, ownership, and disposition of a Fund's Shares. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances, nor to certain types of shareholders subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws (for example, life insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions, and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs") and other retirement plans). This discussion is based upon present provisions of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder in effect as of the date hereof, and judicial decisions and administrative rulings in existence as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to changes, which change may be retroactive. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of a Fund's Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Each Fund intends to qualify and to continue to be treated each year as a RIC. A RIC generally is not subject to federal income tax on net income and net capital gains distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, each Fund generally must, among other things:

- (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from: (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options or futures) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies; and (ii) net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (as defined below) (the income described in this paragraph (a), "Qualifying Income") ("Income Requirement");
- (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of a Fund's taxable year: (i) at least 50% of the market value of its total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to a value not greater than 5% of the value of its total assets and to an amount not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in: (x) the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses; or (y) the securities of one or more QPTPs (as defined below) ("Diversification Requirement"); and
- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid — generally, taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, for such year ("Distribution Requirement"). A "qualified publicly traded partnership" is a publicly traded partnership that is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes and derives less than 90% of its gross income from the items described in clause (a)(i) above (a "QPTP").

In general, for purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived from a partnership will be treated as Qualifying Income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be Qualifying Income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net income of a RIC derived from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as Qualifying Income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of meeting the Diversification Requirement, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a QPTP.

If, in any taxable year, a Fund were to fail to qualify for taxation as a RIC — either (1) by failing to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, even if it satisfied the Income and Diversification Requirements, or (2) by failing to satisfy the Income Requirement and/or either Diversification Requirement and was unable to, or determined not to, avail itself of

Code provisions that enable a RIC to cure a failure to satisfy any of the Income and Diversification Requirements as long as the failure “is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect” and the RIC pays a deductible tax calculated in accordance with those provisions and meets certain other requirements — then, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates (as defined below), and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net tax-exempt income and net capital gain (if any), would be taxable to shareholders as dividend income. For individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an “individual shareholder”), those dividends would be taxable as “qualified dividend income” (as defined below) and thus subject to federal income tax at the rates for net capital gain. In the case of corporate shareholders that meet certain holding period and other requirements regarding their Fund shares, all or part of those dividends would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions from the Fund would not be deductible by it in computing its taxable income. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis, as described in the next sentence, are subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the tax, each Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of: (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year; (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year; and (3) all such ordinary income and capital gains that were not distributed in previous years. For this purpose, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. Each Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that all the Funds will be able to do so.

A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of a calendar year if it is declared by a Fund in October, November or December of that year with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment company taxable income — generally consisting of net investment income, the excess of net short-term (*i.e.*, investments held for one year or less) capital gain over net long-term (see below) capital loss, and net gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions, if any, all determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid — are generally taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income, whether paid in cash or Shares. Distributions of net capital gain — that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains from the sale of investments that a Fund has owned (or is treated as having owned) for more than one year (*i.e.*, long-term capital gains) over net short-term capital losses — that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”), whether paid in cash or reinvested in Shares, are taxable at long-term capital gains rates, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Fund’s Shares. Capital Gain Dividends are not eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction and are not “qualified dividend income” (see below).

Distributions attributable to the excess of net gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for one year or less over net long-term capital losses will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryover.

The maximum long-term capital gain rates applicable to non-corporate shareholders is a maximum of 15% for a single shareholder with taxable income not exceeding \$415,050 or \$466,950 for married shareholders filing jointly, and 20% for individual shareholders with taxable income exceeding those respective amounts (which are effective for 2016 and will be adjusted for inflation annually thereafter).

Investors should be careful to consider the tax implications of buying Shares of a Fund just prior to a distribution. The price of Shares purchased at that time will include the amount of the forthcoming distribution, but the distribution will generally be taxable.

Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of Fund distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of newly issued Shares will receive a report as to the value of the Shares received.

Distributions by the Funds to a tax-deferred or qualified plan, such as an IRA, retirement plan or corporate pension or profit-sharing plan, generally will not be taxable. However, distributions from such plans will be taxable to individual participants without regard to the character of the income earned by the qualified plan.

Please consult a tax adviser for a more complete explanation of the federal, state, local and (if applicable) foreign tax consequences of making investments through such plans.

Qualified Dividend Income

“Qualified dividend income” received by an individual shareholder will be taxed at the rates mentioned above applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet holding period and certain other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s Shares. A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level): (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date); (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property; (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of deducting investment interest; or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is: (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States); or (b) treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (see below).

Disposition of Shares

Upon a redemption, sale or exchange of Shares of a Fund, a shareholder will realize a taxable gain or loss depending upon his, her, or its basis in the Shares. A gain or loss will be treated as capital gain or loss if the Shares are held as capital assets in the shareholder’s hands and generally will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the Shares. Any loss realized on a redemption, sale or exchange of Shares will be disallowed to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of a Fund’s Shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated for tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of Capital Gain Dividends received (or treated as having been received) by the shareholder with respect to such Shares.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund may be required to withhold federal income tax (“backup withholding”) from dividends paid, capital gains distributions, and redemption proceeds paid to shareholders. Federal tax will be withheld if: (1) the shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the shareholder’s correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number; (2) the IRS notifies the shareholder or the Fund that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect; or (3) when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding rate is 28%. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the shareholder’s federal income tax liability.

In order for a foreign investor to qualify for exemption from the backup withholding tax rates and for reduced withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, the foreign investor must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign investors in a Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

Dividends, other than Capital Gain Dividends, paid by a Fund to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Code (such shareholder, a “foreign person”) generally are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to withholding. Dividends a Fund pays to a nonresident alien individual, foreign corporation or partnership, or foreign trust or estate (each, a “foreign shareholder”), other than (1) dividends paid to a foreign shareholder whose

ownership of the Fund's shares is effectively connected with a trade or business within the United States the shareholder conducts and (2) capital gain distributions paid to a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the taxable year, generally will be subject to a federal withholding tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate). Two categories of dividends, however, "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends," a Fund pays to foreign shareholders (with certain exceptions) and reports in writing to its shareholders are exempt from that tax. "Interest-related dividends" are dividends that are attributable to "qualified net interest income" (*i.e.*, "qualified interest income," which generally consists of certain original issue discount, interest on obligations "in registered form," and interest on deposits, less allocable deductions) from sources within the United States. "Short-term capital gain dividends" are dividends that are attributable to "qualified short-term gain" (*i.e.*, net short-term capital gain, computed with certain adjustments).

If a beneficial owner of Fund Shares who is a foreign person has a trade or business in the United States, and dividends from the Fund are effectively connected with the conduct by the beneficial owner of that trade or business, the dividends will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation at regular income tax rates.

A beneficial holder of Shares who or that is a foreign person is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of Fund Shares or on Capital Gain Dividends unless: (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States; or (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met.

If a shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States.

Under legislation known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund will be required to withhold 30% of the ordinary dividends it pays, and the gross proceeds of share redemptions and certain capital gain dividends it pays after December 31, 2018, to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or foreign individual that timely provides the certifications required by the Fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions ("FFIs"), such as foreign investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities ("NFFEs"). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS, or with a governmental authority in its own country, in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify itself and may be required to provide other required information to a Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such foreign shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide a Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. A foreign shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement. Non-U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in a Fund.

Fund of Funds

As noted above, the O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF and the O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF (the word "Fund" and "Funds," as used in this subsection, refer only to the foregoing) each currently intends to achieve its investment objective by investing a substantial portion of its assets in shares of a corresponding Underlying Fund Accordingly, a Fund's income will consist of distributions from the Underlying Funds, net gains realized from the disposition of Underlying Fund shares, and interest. If an Underlying Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC each has done so for its past taxable years and intends to continue to do so for its current and future taxable years (1) dividends paid to a Fund from the Underlying Fund's investment company taxable income (which may include net gains from certain foreign currency transactions) will be taxable to the Fund as ordinary income to the extent of the Underlying Fund's earnings and profits and (2) distributions paid to a Fund from the Underlying Fund's net capital gain will be taxable to the Fund as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the Fund has held the Underlying Fund's shares. (As noted above, the Fund will be able to avoid having to pay entity-level federal income tax on these taxable

dividends and other distributions by distributing the amount thereof to its shareholders.) If a Fund purchases shares of an Underlying Fund within thirty days before or after redeeming other shares of that Underlying Fund at a loss (whether pursuant to a rebalancing of the Fund's portfolio or otherwise), all or a part of the loss will not be deductible by the Fund and instead will increase its basis in the newly purchased shares.

Options, Futures, and Swaps

Regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency contracts, and certain options (namely, "non-equity options" — *i.e.*, certain listed options, such as those on a "broad-based" securities index — and dealer equity options) in which a Fund may invest may be "section 1256 contracts." Gains or losses on these contracts are considered to be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and on certain other dates prescribed in the Code) are "marked-to-market," with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized.

The tax treatment of a payment made or received on a swap to which a Fund is a party, and in particular whether such payment is, in whole or in part, capital or ordinary in character, will vary depending upon the terms of the particular swap contract.

Transactions in options, futures, and swaps undertaken by the Funds may result in "straddles" for federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses realized by a Fund, and losses realized by a Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating taxable income for the taxable year in which the losses are realized. In addition, certain carrying charges (including interest expense) associated with positions in a straddle may be required to be capitalized rather than deducted currently. Certain elections that a Fund may make with respect to its straddle positions may also affect the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected positions.

Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the consequences of such transactions to the Funds are not entirely clear. The straddle rules may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Fund, which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not engage in such transactions.

More generally, investments by a Fund in options, futures, swaps and other derivative financial instruments are subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to a Fund and defer or possibly prevent the recognition or use of certain losses by a Fund. The rules could, in turn, affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to shareholders by a Fund. In addition, because the application of these rules may be uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future IRS guidance with respect to these rules may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the requirements described above to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a fund-level tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies ("PFICs")

The O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF and O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF may invest in the stock of PFICs. A PFIC is a foreign corporation — other than a "controlled foreign corporation" (*i.e.*, a foreign corporation in which, on any day during its taxable year, more than 50% of the total voting power of all voting stock therein or the total value of all stock therein is owned, directly, indirectly, or constructively, by "United States shareholders," defined as "United States persons" (both as defined in the Code) that individually own, directly, indirectly, or constructively, at least 10% of the voting power of such foreign corporation) as to which a Fund is a United States shareholder — that, in general, meets either of the following tests for a taxable year: (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

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

If a Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (“QEF”), then in lieu of incurring the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund would be required to include in income each taxable year its *pro rata* share of the QEF’s annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain — which the Fund likely would have to distribute to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and avoid imposition of the 4% federal excise tax mentioned above — even if the QEF did not distribute those earnings and gain to the Fund. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because some of the information required to do so may not be easily obtainable.

Each Fund may elect to “mark to market” any stock in a PFIC it owns at the end of its taxable year, in which event it would be required to distribute to its shareholders any resulting gains in accordance with the Distribution Requirement. “Marking-to-market,” in this context, means including in the Fund’s gross income each taxable year (and treating as ordinary income) the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the stock over the Fund’s adjusted basis therein (including any net mark-to-market gain or loss for each prior taxable year for which an election was in effect) as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, a Fund also would be allowed to deduct (as an ordinary, not a capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net marked-to-market gains with respect to that stock the Fund included in income for prior taxable years under the election. A Fund’s adjusted basis in each PFIC’s stock subject to the election would be adjusted to reflect the amounts of income included and deductions taken thereunder.

Investors should be aware that foreign corporations are not required to identify themselves as PFICs and that determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination that is based on various facts and circumstances and thus is subject to change, and the principles and methodology used therein are subject to interpretation. As a result, a Fund may not be able, at the time it acquires a foreign corporation’s shares, to ascertain whether the corporation is a PFIC, and a foreign corporation may become a PFIC after a Fund acquires shares therein. While each Fund generally will seek to minimize its investments in PFIC shares, and to make appropriate elections when they are available, to lessen the adverse tax consequences detailed above, there are no guarantees that it will be able to do so, and each Fund reserves the right to make those investments as a matter of its investment policy.

Constructive Sales

Under certain circumstances, each Fund may recognize gain from a constructive sale of an “appreciated financial position” it holds if it enters into a short sale or other transaction that substantially reduces the risk of loss with respect to the appreciated position. In that event, each Fund would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be taxed on any gain (but would not recognize any loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon each Fund’s holding period in the property. Appropriate adjustments would be made in the amount of any gain or loss subsequently realized on the position to reflect the gain recognized on the constructive sale. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on the Fund’s holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code.

Constructive sale treatment does not generally apply to a transaction if such transaction is closed before the end of the 30th day after the close of the Fund’s taxable year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction closed. The term “appreciated financial position” excludes any position that is “marked-to-market.”

Equalization Accounting

Each Fund distributes its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders as dividends annually to the extent required to qualify for treatment as a RIC and generally to avoid federal income and excise tax. Each Fund may on its tax return treat as a distribution of investment company taxable income (“ICTI”) or net capital gain (“NCG”), as the case may be, the portion of redemption proceeds paid to redeeming shareholders that represents the redeeming shareholders’ portion of the Fund’s undistributed ICTI and NCG, respectively. This practice, which involves the use of “equalization” accounting, will have the effect of reducing the amount of ICTI and NCG that a Fund is required to distribute as dividends to (non-redeeming) shareholders in order for the Fund to avoid federal income tax and excise tax, and the amount of any undistributed ICTI or NCG will be reflected in the value of a Fund’s Shares. The total return on a shareholder’s investment will not be reduced as a result of the Fund’s distribution policy. As noted above, investors who purchase Shares shortly before the record date of a distribution will pay the full price for the Shares and then receive some portion of the price back as a taxable distribution.

Tax Shelter Disclosure

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on a disposition of a Fund's Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (including, for example, an insurance company holding separate account), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but, under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted.

This filing requirement applies even though, as a practical matter, any such loss would not, for example, reduce the taxable income of an insurance company. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs.

OTHER INFORMATION

FTSE Disclaimer

The O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF, O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend ETF, O'Shares FTSE Europe Quality Dividend Hedged ETF, O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend ETF and O'Shares FTSE Asia Pacific Quality Dividend Hedged ETF (the "Funds") are not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the London Stock Exchange Group companies, which include FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"), Frank Russell Company ("Russell"), MTS Next Limited ("MTS") and FTSE TMX Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. ("FTSE TMX") (together "LSEG"). LSEG makes no claim, prediction, warranty or representation whatsoever, expressly or impliedly, either as to (i) the results to be obtained from the use of the FTSE US Qual/Vol/Yield Factor Capped 5% Index, FTSE Developed Europe Qual/Vol/Yield Factor Capped 5% Index, FTSE Developed Asia Pacific Qual/Vol/Yield Factor Capped 5% Index, FTSE Developed Europe Qual/Vol/Yield Factor Capped 5% Hedged 100% to USD Index and the FTSE Developed Asia Pacific Qual/Vol/Yield Factor Capped 5% Hedged 100% to USD Index (the "Indexes") (upon which the Fund is based), (ii) the figure at which the Index is said to stand at any particular time on any particular day or otherwise, or (iii) the suitability of the Index for the purpose to which it is being put in connection with the Fund. LSEG has not provided nor will provide any financial or investment advice or recommendation in relation to the Index to the adviser or to its clients. The Index is calculated by FTSE or its agent. LSEG shall not be (a) liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in the Index or (b) under any obligation to advise any person of any error therein.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 are incorporated by reference to the Annual Report to shareholders of the Funds for the period ended June 30, 2016, and have been incorporated herein in reliance upon such reports and on the authority of PwC as experts in accounting and auditing.