

Principal Risks – Africa Fund

Stock Market Risk. The Africa Fund's investments will fluctuate in price. This means that the Africa Fund's share price will go up and down, and Africa Fund shareholders can lose money. Investments in stocks of any type involve risk because stock prices have no guaranteed value. Stock prices may fluctuate in response to various factors, including market conditions, political and other events, and developments affecting the particular issuer or its industry or geographic segment.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt and/or fixed income securities tend to fluctuate inversely with changes in interest rates (i.e. if interest rates increase, the price of debt securities will generally decline). Changes in an issuer's financial strength or creditworthiness also can affect the value of the securities it issues. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential income and/or gains from the Africa Fund's investments in fixed income securities denominated in a foreign currency. It may not be possible for the Fund to effectively hedge the currency risks of many developing countries. Convertible and preferred stocks, which have some characteristics of both equity and fixed income securities, also contain, to varying degrees depending on their structure, the associated risks of each. The Africa Fund may invest in securities rated investment-grade or below investment-grade ("junk bonds"), and it may invest in debt securities that are of comparable quality that are not rated. The Africa Fund could lose money or experience a lower rate of return if it holds junk bonds that are subject to higher credit risks and are less liquid than other fixed income or debt instruments. Junk bonds are often considered speculative and have significantly higher credit risk than investment-grade bonds.

Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities risks to which the Africa Fund will be exposed include differences in securities markets in other countries, in tax policies, in the level of regulation and in accounting standards, as well as risks associated with fluctuations in currency values. Further, there is often less publicly available information about foreign issuers, and there is the possibility of negative governmental actions and of political and social unrest. The Africa Fund may not be able to participate in rights and offerings that are not registered for sale to a U.S. investor. Securities in foreign markets also are generally less liquid and have greater price fluctuation than is typical in the U.S. for securities of comparable issuers. Transactions in foreign securities generally involve currency exchange cost and risk and often take longer to settle than do securities in the U.S., which may make it more difficult for the Africa Fund to liquidate positions. This in turn may cause delays in the Africa Fund's receipt of proceeds and an associated loss of potential dividend and interest income or the incurrence of interest cost on debt incurred to cover the period required until the receipt of the proceeds of these same securities. Although depositary receipts provide a convenient means to invest in non-U.S. securities, such investments involve risks generally similar to investments directly in foreign securities. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts may not receive information from the foreign issuer, and it is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications or other information received from the foreign issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the depositary receipts. It may not be possible to hedge the risk of currency fluctuations in foreign countries.

Additionally, although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may involve higher expenses, may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security, may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights, and may be less liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange.

Risks Associated with Africa. The Africa Fund, by focusing its investments on issuers located in African countries, may be exposed to additional risks that other funds that invest in securities of issuers in a broader region may not be exposed. For instance, financial, economic or political instabilities that impact countries in Africa, and in particular, the Sub-Saharan countries, could impact the Africa Fund to a larger degree than other funds that invest in securities of issuers in a broader geographical area. Changes in economies, tax policies, high inflation rates, governmental instability, war or other political or economic factors may have an adverse effect on the Africa Fund's investments. The Africa Fund is highly dependent on the state of the economies of countries throughout Africa and, in particular Sub-Saharan countries. Some markets of the countries in Africa in which the Africa Fund will invest are in only the earliest stages of development with less liquidity, fewer securities brokers, fewer issuers and more capital market restrictions than developed markets. Certain governments in countries in Africa restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in those countries. These restrictions may prevent or limit investments in securities of issuers located or operating in African countries. Less information may be available about companies in which the Africa Fund invests because many companies that are tied economically to Africa are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices required of U.S. companies. Investment in securities of African issuers involves risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in developed countries. Emerging market countries within Africa may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. A sub-set of African emerging market countries are considered to be "frontier markets." Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries. Any particular country in Africa may be subject to the foregoing risks in greater or lesser degrees relative to other countries in Africa, and as a result, circumstances that may positively affect a country in Africa in which the Africa Fund is not invested may not have a corresponding positive effect on other countries in Africa in which the Africa Fund is invested.

Currency Risk. Investments that are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, or currency-related derivative instruments, are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies including the U.S. dollar. When the Africa Fund conducts securities transactions in a foreign currency, there is the risk of the value of the foreign currency increasing or decreasing against the value of the U.S. dollar. The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency will decline in dollar terms if that currency weakens against the U.S. dollar. Risks associated with currency may also be exacerbated by foreign government exchange controls which may include, among others, banning the use of foreign currency within the country, fixed exchange rates, restricting currency exchange to government-approved exchangers, and restrictions on the amount of

currency that may be imported or exported. In addition, the Africa Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

Risks Associated with Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Africa Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including open-end funds and closed-end funds and ETFs. When the Africa Fund invests in other investment companies and ETFs, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the other investment company. Therefore, the Africa Fund will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative. In addition, the Africa Fund may be affected by losses of the underlying funds and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the underlying funds (such as the use of derivative transactions by the underlying funds). ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to additional risks such as, its shares may trade above or below its net asset value or an active market may not develop. The Africa Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the underlying funds in which it invests.

Small Capitalization Risk. Investing in small capitalization companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, smaller management groups, and a more limited trading market for their stocks as compared with larger companies. In addition, the earnings and prospects of smaller companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies and smaller companies may experience higher failure rates than do larger companies.

Risks Associated with Natural Resources and Commodity Investments. Should the Africa Fund invest in securities of companies involved in oil and gas, timber or mining activities, such investments will involve an increased number of risks, including geological risks, environmental liabilities, governmental regulations, and other risks involved in exploration, mining, distribution and marketing oil, gas, and other minerals, which can result in a higher degree of overall risk for the Africa Fund. These companies may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity prices, interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Derivatives Risk. The value of derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. If the Fund uses derivatives to “hedge” the overall risk of its portfolio, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. Over-the-counter derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Africa Fund. Other risks of investments in derivatives include imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets; risks that the transactions may result in losses that offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transactions may not be liquid.

Management Risk. FCA Corp’s judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of a security may prove to be inaccurate and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, FCA Corp’s reliance on investment strategy judgments about the “growth” potential of particular companies or the relative “value” of particular securities may prove to be incorrect or inconsistent with the overall market’s assessment of these characteristics, which may result in lower-than-expected returns.

Operational Risk. The ability of the Africa Fund to achieve its investment objective is contingent on a variety of factors, and perhaps most importantly, the ability of FCA Corp to implement the Africa Fund's strategies effectively and efficiently. Any of these factors could negatively affect the performance of the Africa Fund. Additionally, the Africa Fund's direct operations could negatively impact the Africa Fund's performance. For instance, because the Africa Fund's asset base may be considered small relative to other mutual funds, the Fund will operate with correspondingly higher total annual operating expenses. To the extent the Africa Fund's assets are not increased and the Africa Fund's expense ratios are not decreased, the Africa Fund's expenses will detract from its performance more significantly than with other mutual funds.

Abusive Trading Activities. Frequent short-term purchases, redemptions or exchanges in Africa Fund shares (sometimes referred to as "market timing" or "frequent trading activities") may result in a dilution in the value of Africa Fund shares for other shareholders. Such activity may create transaction costs that are borne by all shareholders, may disrupt the orderly management of the Africa Fund's portfolio investments, and may affect the Africa Fund's cost and performance for other shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies to discourage abusive trading activities and has approved procedures to implement those policies. There is no guarantee that these procedures can detect or prevent all abusive trading activities and, therefore, such activities may occur.

Borrowing Risk. Borrowing creates leverage, which will exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the Africa Fund's net asset value and, therefore, may increase the volatility of the Africa Fund. Money borrowed will be subject to interest and other costs (that may include commitment fees) which may reduce the Africa Fund's total return. Unless the income and capital appreciation, if any, exceed the cost of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Africa Fund.

An investment in the Africa Fund may lose value and is not guaranteed or insured by a bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or any other government agency.