

Principal Risks – Global Fund

Stock Market Risk. The Global Fund's investments will fluctuate in price. This means that the Global Fund's share price will go up and down, and Global 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 Global Fund's investments in fixed income securities denominated in a foreign currency. 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 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 Global 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 Global 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 Global 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 Global Fund to liquidate positions. This in turn may cause delays in the Global 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. To the extent that the Global Fund invests in issuers (or depositary receipts of issuers) located in emerging markets, the foreign securities risk may be heightened.

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 Global 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 Global Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

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 Global 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 Global Fund.

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 Global 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 Global 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.

Risks Associated with Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Global Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including open-end funds and closed-end funds and ETFs. When the Global 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 Global Fund will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative. In addition, the Global 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 Global Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the underlying funds in which it invests.

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 Global 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 Global Fund's strategies effectively and efficiently.

Any of these factors could negatively affect the performance of the Global Fund. Additionally, the Global Fund's direct operations could negatively impact the Global Fund's performance. For instance, because the Global Fund's asset base may be considered small relative to other mutual funds, the Global Fund will operate with correspondingly higher total annual operating expenses. To the extent the Global Fund's assets are not increased and the Global Fund's expense ratios are not decreased, the Global 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 Global Fund shares (sometimes referred to as "market timing" or "frequent trading activities") may result in a dilution in the value of Global Fund shares for other shareholders. Such activity may create transaction costs that are borne by all shareholders, may disrupt the orderly management of the Global Fund's portfolio investments, and may affect the Global 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 for investment purposes creates leverage, which will exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the Global Fund's net asset value and, therefore, may increase the volatility of the Global Fund. Money borrowed will be subject to interest and other costs (that may include commitment fees) which may reduce the Global 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 Global Fund.

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