

IDX Risk-Managed Digital Assets Strategy Fund
(Formerly, IDX Risk-Managed Bitcoin Strategy Fund)
Institutional Class Shares (Ticker Symbol: BTIDX)

IDX Commodity Opportunities Fund
Institutional Class Shares (Ticker Symbol: COIDX)

series of
IDX Funds

9311 E Via De Ventura, Suite 105
Scottsdale, AZ 85258

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

September 6, 2024, as amended January 3, 2025

IDX Risk-Managed Digital Assets Strategy Fund (the “Digital Assets Fund”) (formerly, IDX Risk-Managed Bitcoin Strategy Fund) and IDX Commodity Opportunities Fund (the “Commodity Fund”) (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), managed by IDX Advisors LLC, are each a series of IDX Funds, an open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ prospectus dated September 6, 2024, as the same may be amended from time to time. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained, without charge, by calling the Fund at 216-329-4271 or writing to the Fund at the following address:

IDX Funds
c/o Gryphon Fund Group
3000 Auburn Drive, Suite 410
Beachwood, OH 44122

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RISKS

IDX Funds (the “Trust”) was organized on May 29, 2015, as a Delaware statutory trust. The Digital Assets Fund and Commodity Fund are open-end management investment companies and each a separate series of the Trust. The Prospectus describes each Fund’s investment objectives and principal investment strategies, as well as the principal investment risks of each Fund.

The Funds’ investment adviser is IDX Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”). The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), classifies mutual funds as either diversified or non-diversified. The Funds are classified as non-diversified.

Each Fund’s principal investment objectives and strategies are discussed in the Prospectus under the Fund’s “Summary” sections and under the heading “Investment Objectives, Strategies, Risks and Portfolio Holdings.” To achieve its investment objective, the Funds generally makes investments of the sort described in the Prospectus. The Funds may also invest in certain types of securities or engage in certain investment activities, as generally discussed below. In addition, the Funds may be subject to additional risks in connection with its investments in such securities or because of the Funds’ investment strategies or activities. The following is not meant to be an exclusive list of all the securities and instruments in which the Funds may invest, the investment strategies or activities in which it may engage, or the risks associated with both. The Funds may invest in instruments and securities and engage in strategies or activities other than those listed below and may be subject to risks that are not described here. The following descriptions and policies supplement these descriptions and also include descriptions of certain types of investments that may be made by the Funds but are not principal investment strategies of the Funds.

General Investment Risks. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that the Funds’ investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of the Funds’ investments and their risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Borrowing. Borrowing creates an opportunity for increased return, but, at the same time, creates special risks. Furthermore, if the Funds were to engage in borrowing, an increase in interest rates could reduce the value of the Funds’ shares by increasing the Funds’ interest expense.

Subject to the limitations described under “Investment Limitations” below, the Funds are permitted to borrow for temporary purposes and/or for investment purposes. Such a practice will result in leveraging of the Funds’ assets and may cause the Funds to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. This borrowing may be secured or unsecured. Provisions of the 1940 Act require the Funds to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the Funds’ total assets made for temporary administrative purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of the Funds’ total assets will count against this asset coverage requirement. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Funds may be required to sell some of their portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint if the Funds sells securities at that time. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on the net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased, if any. The Funds also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. The prospectus contains additional information regarding the Funds’ use of borrowing for investment purposes.

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

Investments in ETFs and other similar instruments involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly-based portfolio of stocks, including: (i) risks that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF or other instrument; (ii) an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weightings of securities or number of stocks held; (iii) an ETF may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based; and (iv) an ETF may not track an index as well as a traditional index mutual fund because ETFs are valued by the market and, therefore, there may be a difference between the market value and the ETF’s net asset value. The Market Neutral Fund may both purchase and effect short sales of shares of ETFs. These investments may be used for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return (which is considered a speculative activity).

Because ETFs and pools that issue similar instruments incur various fees and expenses, the Funds’ investment in these instruments will involve certain indirect costs, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. The Adviser will consider expenses associated with an investment in determining whether to invest in an ETF or other instrument. In the case of ETFs, which are investment companies, they invest substantially all of their assets in securities of various securities indices or a particular segment of a securities index. Most ETFs are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Arca”). The market price of ETFs is expected to fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the asset values of their underlying indices and the supply and demand of an ETF’s shares on the Arca. ETFs may trade at relatively modest discounts or premiums to net asset value. In general, most ETFs have a limited operating history, and information may be lacking regarding the actual performance and trading liquidity of such shares for extended periods or over complete market cycles. In addition, there is no assurance that the requirements of the Arca necessary to maintain the listing of ETFs in which the Fund invests will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event substantial market or other disruptions affecting the shares of ETFs held by the Funds should occur in the future, the liquidity and value of that Funds’ shares could also be adversely affected. If such disruptions were to occur, the Fund could be required to reconsider the use of ETFs as part of its investment strategy.

The Fund may purchase securities of other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations, and any applicable exemptive relief. It is the Fund’s policy that if shares of the Fund are purchased by another fund (including any other registered open-end investment company advised by the Adviser or its affiliates) in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, for so long as shares of the Fund are held by such other fund, the Fund will not purchase securities of a registered open-end investment company in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest in other registered investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and business development companies (an underlying fund) over statutory limits imposed by the 1940 Act in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. These investments would be subject to the applicable conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which in part would affect or otherwise impose certain limits on the investments and operations of the underlying fund (notably such fund’s ability to invest in other investment companies and private funds, which include certain structured finance vehicles).

Government Securities. The Funds may invest a portion of the portfolio in U.S. government securities, defined to be U.S. government obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury bills, obligations guaranteed by the U.S. government such as Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) as well as obligations of U.S. government authorities, agencies, and instrumentalities such as Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), Federal Farm Credit Bank (“FFCB”), Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), Student Loan Marketing Association (“SLMA”), and The Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. government securities may be acquired subject to repurchase agreements. While obligations of some U.S. government-sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (e.g., GNMA), several are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. government (e.g., FNMA, FHLMC), and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuer itself (e.g., SLMA, FFCB). No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in the future other than as set forth above since it is not obligated to do so by law. The guarantee of the U.S. government does not extend to the yield or value of the Fund’s shares.

Fixed Income Securities. The Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities generally pay a specified rate of interest or dividends or a rate that is adjusted periodically by reference to some specified index or, market rate or other factor. Fixed-income securities may include securities issued by U.S. federal, state, local, and non-U.S. governments and other agencies and instrumentalities and by a wide range of private or corporate issuers. Fixed-income securities include, among others, bonds, notes, bills, debentures, convertible securities, bank obligations, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, loan participations and assignments, and commercial paper.

Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income of the Funds for any particular period. Except to the extent that values are affected independently by other factors, such as developments relating to a specific issuer or group of issuers, when interest rates decline, the value of a fixed-income portfolio can generally be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a fixed-income portfolio can generally be expected to decline. Prices of longer-term securities generally increase or decrease more sharply than those of shorter-term securities in response to interest rate changes, particularly if such securities were purchased at a discount. It should be noted that the market values of securities rated below investment grade and comparable unrated securities tend to react less to fluctuations in interest rate levels than do those of higher-rated securities.

Investment in a Subsidiary. The Funds intend to achieve commodity exposure through investment in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Funds (the “Subsidiary”) organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Funds’ investment in their Subsidiary is intended to provide the Funds with exposure to commodity and financial markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Subsidiary may invest in derivatives, including futures, forwards, options, and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral or otherwise support the Subsidiary’s derivatives positions. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and will not have all of the protections offered to investors in RICs. The Board, however, has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Funds, including its investment in their Subsidiary and the Funds’ role as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Funds and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Funds and/or their Subsidiary to operate as described in this SAI and could negatively affect the Funds and its shareholders. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax, or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. See “Taxation” below for more information.

Additionally, the regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change may continue. Effective August 19, 2022 (the “Compliance Date”), Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Derivatives Rule”) replaced the asset segregation regime of Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (“Release 10666”) with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. As of the Compliance Date, the SEC rescinded Release 10666 and withdrew no-action letters and similar guidance addressing a fund’s use of derivatives, and began requiring funds to satisfy the requirements of the Derivatives Rule. As a result, on or after the Compliance Date, the Funds are no longer required to engage in “segregation” or “coverage” techniques with respect to derivatives transactions and will instead comply with the applicable requirements of the Derivatives Rule.

The Derivatives Rule mandates that a fund adopt and implement (i) value-at-risk limitations (“VaR”), (ii) a written derivatives risk management program, (iii) new Board oversight responsibilities, and (iv) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements. If a fund’s derivative exposure is 10% or less of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, it can elect to be classified as a limited derivatives user (“Limited Derivatives User”) under the Derivatives Rule, in which case a fund is not subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule. Limited Derivatives Users are exempted from VaR testing, implementing a derivatives risk management program, and certain Board oversight and reporting requirements mandated by the Derivatives Rule. However, a Limited Derivatives User is still required to implement written compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks.

The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for reverse repurchase agreements, similar financing transactions, and unfunded commitment agreements. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as “derivatives transactions” subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act. In addition, when-issued or forward-settling securities transactions that physically settle within 35 days are deemed not to involve a senior security.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated with the Funds’ financial statements in the Funds’ Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.

Money Market Instruments. The Funds may invest in money market instruments, including U.S. government obligations or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements), provided that they are eligible to purchase from the Funds. Money market instruments also may include Banker’s Acceptances and Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper, and Variable Amount Demand Master Notes (“Master Notes”). Banker’s Acceptances are time drafts drawn on and “accepted” by a bank. When a bank “accepts” such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When the Funds acquires a Banker’s Acceptance, the bank that “accepted” the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker’s Acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such a bank. A Certificate of Deposit (“CD”) is an unsecured, interest-bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Maturities of Commercial Paper generally range from 2 to 270 days and are usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. The Funds will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated in one of the top two rating categories by Moody’s, S&P, or Fitch, or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Adviser’s opinion. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality. Master Notes are unsecured obligations that are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes are acquired by the Fund only through the Master Note program of the Fund’s custodian bank, acting as administrator thereof. The Adviser will monitor, on a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by the Fund.

Repurchase Agreements. The Funds may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser acquires ownership of a U.S. government security, and the seller agrees to repurchase the security at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period. Any repurchase transaction in which the Funds engage will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the seller, the Funds could experience delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Funds may enter into "reverse" repurchase agreements to avoid selling securities during unfavorable market conditions and meet redemptions. Pursuant to a reverse repurchase agreement, the Funds will sell portfolio securities and agree to repurchase them from the buyer at a particular date and price. Whenever the Funds enter into a reverse repurchase agreement, they will establish a segregated account in which it will maintain liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the repurchase price marked to market daily (including accrued interest) and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained. The Funds pay interest on amounts obtained pursuant to reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings by the Fund.

Illiquid Investments. The Funds may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board" or "Trustees"), the Adviser determines the liquidity of the Funds' investments, and through reports from the Adviser, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the Funds' investments, the Adviser may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations; (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market; (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Funds' rights and obligations relating to the investment). If, through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Funds were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, the Funds may take appropriate steps to protect the Funds' liquidity as deemed necessary or advisable by the Funds. The Funds, through the Valuation Designee, values illiquid securities using its fair value procedures (described below), but there can be no assurance that (i) the Funds will determine fair value for a private investment accurately; (ii) that the Funds will be able to sell private securities for the fair value determined by the Funds; or (iii) that the Funds will be able to sell such securities at all. Investment in illiquid securities poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities, and the Funds may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Restrictions. The following is a description of the fundamental policies of the Funds that may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the Funds' outstanding voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of a majority of the outstanding securities of a company means the vote, at the annual or a special meeting of the security holders of such company duly called: (A) of 67% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company are present or represented by proxy; or (B) of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company, whichever is less. The other restrictions set forth below, as well as the Funds' investment objective and each of the other investment restrictions set forth in the Prospectus or this SAI and not designated as fundamental, are not fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board. The percentages set forth below and the percentage limitations set forth in the Prospectus apply at the time of the purchase of a security and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of a purchase of such security. For purposes of the fundamental and non-fundamental restrictions set forth below, "total assets" means net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes.

The Funds may not:

- (1) Invest more than 25% of its total assets at the time of purchase in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries (excluding obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any state or territory of the United States or any of their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions), except that the Digital Assets Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to bitcoin or bitcoin futures contracts;
- (2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (see “Borrowing” above);
- (3) Make loans, except that the Funds may purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with their investment objectives and policies; provided, however, this restriction does not apply to repurchase agreements or loans of portfolio securities;
- (4) Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers except that, in the disposition of portfolio securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under the federal securities laws;
- (5) Purchase or sell real estate, although the Funds may purchase securities of issuers that deal in real estate, securities which are secured by interests in real estate, and securities which represent interests in real estate, and they may acquire and dispose of real estate or interests in real estate acquired through the exercise of their rights as a holder of debt obligations secured by real estate or interests therein;
- (6) Purchase or sell physical commodities, except that the Funds may purchase and sell financial transactions not requiring the delivery of physical commodities, including but not limited to purchasing or selling commodity exchange-traded funds or exchange-traded notes; and
- (7) Issue senior securities, except for permitted borrowings or as otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act.

Restrictions (2) and (7) above shall be interpreted based upon no-action letters and other pronouncements of the staff of the SEC. Under current pronouncements, certain Fund positions may be excluded from the definition of “senior security” so long as the Fund maintains adequate cover, segregation of assets, or otherwise. See “Borrowing” above.

For the purposes of restriction (1) above, industry classifications are determined for the Funds in accordance with the industry or sub-industry classifications established by the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”). The Funds may use other classification titles, standards, and systems from time to time, as determined to be in the best interests of shareholders. These classifications are not fundamental policies of the Funds. The Funds may use other classification titles, standards, and systems from time to time. The Funds will invest in underlying funds or ETFs that may concentrate their assets in one or more industries. The Funds will consider the investments of the underlying funds and ETFs in which they invest to determine compliance with this fundamental restriction.

In addition, it is contrary to the Funds' present policies, which may be changed without a shareholder vote, to purchase any illiquid security, including any securities whose disposition is restricted under federal securities laws and securities that are not readily marketable, if, as a result, more than 15% of the Funds' total assets (based on then-current value) would then be invested in such securities. For purposes of this restriction, the staff of the SEC is presently of the view that repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are subject to this restriction. Until that position is revised, modified, or rescinded, the Funds will conduct its operations in a manner consistent with this view. This limitation on investment in illiquid securities does not apply to certain restricted securities, including securities pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and certain commercial paper that the Adviser has determined to be liquid under procedures approved by the Board.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

Subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for making decisions with respect to and placing orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Funds. The Adviser shall manage each Fund's portfolio in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement by and between the Adviser and the Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser selects the securities and manages the investments for the Funds and also selects broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions, all subject to the oversight of the Trustees. The Advisory Agreement is described in detail under "Management and Administration." The Adviser serves as an investment adviser for a number of client accounts, including the Funds. Investment decisions for the Funds will be made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, if any, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Adviser.

Brokerage Selection. In selecting brokers to be used in portfolio transactions, the Adviser's general guiding principle is to obtain the best overall execution for each trade, which is a combination of price and execution. With respect to execution, the Adviser considers a number of judgmental factors, including, without limitation, the actual handling of the order, the ability of the broker to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial standing of the broker, the ability of the broker to position stock to facilitate execution, the Adviser's past experience with similar trades and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these judgmental factors, the Adviser may select brokers who charge a brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade. The Adviser may not consider sales of shares of the Fund as a factor in selecting brokers to execute portfolio transactions. The Adviser may, however, place portfolio transactions with brokers that promote or sell the Funds' shares so long as such transactions are done in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on the broker's sales efforts.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), and as provided in the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is authorized to cause the Fund to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Adviser to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Adviser to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Where a product or service has a mixed use among research, brokerage, and other purposes, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation according to the uses and will pay for the non-research and non-brokerage functions in cash using its own funds.

The research and investment information services described above make available to the Adviser for its analysis and consideration the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms. These services may be useful to the Adviser in connection with advisory clients other than the Funds and not all such services may be useful to the Adviser in connection with the Funds. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Adviser's own investment information in rendering services to the Funds, the value of such research and services is not expected to reduce materially the expenses of the Adviser in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Adviser by the Funds.

The Funds may invest in securities traded in the over-the-counter market. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally principal transactions with dealers, and the costs of such transactions involve dealer spreads rather than brokerage commissions. The Funds, where possible, deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except in those circumstances where better prices and/or execution are available elsewhere. When a transaction involves exchange-listed securities, the Adviser considers the advisability of effecting the transaction with a broker that is not a member of the securities exchange on which the security to be purchased is listed or affecting the transaction in the institutional market.

The Funds paid the following brokerage commissions during the following fiscal year:

Digital Assets Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Brokerage Commissions Paid by Fund
2021	\$971
2022	\$2,416
2023	\$81

Commodity Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Brokerage Commissions Paid by Fund
2021*	N/A
2022	\$1,882
2023	\$16,236

*The Fund commenced operations on November 1, 2022.

Aggregated Trades. While investment decisions for the Funds are made independently of the Adviser's other client accounts, the Adviser's other client accounts may invest in the same securities as the Funds. To the extent permitted by law, the Adviser may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Funds with those to be sold or purchased for other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of the Funds and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount in a manner which the Adviser believes to be equitable to the Funds and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Funds or the size of the position obtained or sold by the Funds.

Portfolio Turnover. The annualized portfolio turnover rate for the Funds is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover of the Funds may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements that enable the Funds to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making Fund decisions, and the Funds may engage in short-term trading to achieve their investment objectives.

For the years listed below, the portfolio turnover rates for the Funds were:

Digital Assets Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Portfolio Turnover Rate
2022	1,036.03%
2023	236.30%

Turnover was increased in the Digital Assets Strategy fund due to historically large volatility in the asset class. As a result, the risk-mitigation models were more active than in recent years.

Commodity Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Portfolio Turnover Rate
2022*	176.26%
2023	342.03%

*The Fund commenced operations on November 1, 2022.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Trustees have adopted policies to govern the circumstances under which disclosure regarding securities held by the Funds and disclosure of purchases and sales of such securities may be made to shareholders of the Trust or other persons. These policies include the following:

- Public disclosure regarding the securities held by the Funds (“Portfolio Securities”) on a given day will not be made until the close of the next business day, at least 24 hours after such day.
- Public disclosure regarding the Funds’ Portfolio Securities is made quarterly through the Funds’ Semi-Annual and Annual Reports (“Official Reports”) and in the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its reports on Form N-PORT. Other than the Official Reports, shareholders and other persons generally may not be provided with information regarding Portfolio Securities held, purchased, or sold by the Funds.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities and other information regarding the investment activities of the Portfolios may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Trust or the Funds, but only if such disclosure has been publicly disclosed or approved in writing by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust (the “CCO”). The CCO will not approve arrangements prior to public disclosure unless persons receiving the information provide assurances that the information will not be used for inappropriate trading in Fund shares.

- The Trust’s policy relating to disclosure of the Trust’s holdings of Portfolio Securities does not prohibit (i) disclosure of information to the Trust’s investment adviser or to other Trust service providers, including but not limited to the Third Parties listed below or to brokers and dealers through which the Trust purchases and sells Portfolio Securities; and (ii) disclosure of holdings of or transactions in Portfolio Securities by the Funds that is made on the same basis to all Fund shareholders. This information is disclosed to third parties under conditions of confidentiality. “Conditions of confidentiality” include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships), and (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential.
- The CCO is required to approve any arrangements other than disclosure to service providers under which information relating to Portfolio Securities held by the Funds or purchased or sold by the Funds is disclosed to a shareholder or other person before disclosure in the Official Reports. In making such a determination, the CCO may consider, among other things, the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the intended use of the information, whether the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Funds, and whether the arrangement will adversely affect the Trust, the Funds or their shareholders. The CCO will not approve such arrangements unless persons receiving the information provide assurances that the information will not be used for inappropriate trading in Fund shares.
- The CCO shall inform the Trustees of any special portfolio holdings disclosure arrangements that are approved by the CCO, as well as the rationale supporting approval.
- Neither the Trust’s investment adviser nor the Trust (or any affiliated person, employee, officer, trustee, or director of the investment adviser or the Trust) may receive any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of the disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities held, purchased, or sold by the Funds.

“Third Parties” or a “Third Party” means a person other than a Service Provider, an employee of a Service Provider, a Trustee of the Trust, or an officer of the Funds.

“Service Providers” or a “Service Provider” includes, but is not limited to, the investment adviser, administrator, custodian, transfer agent, fund accountant, principal underwriter, software or technology service providers, pricing and proxy voting service providers, research and trading service providers, auditors, accountants, and legal counsel, or any other entity that has a need to know such information in order to fulfill their contractual obligations to provide services to the Funds.

In order to protect the Funds from any trading practices or other use by a Third Party that could harm the Fund, Portfolio Holdings’ and other Fund-specific information must not be selectively released or disclosed except under the circumstances described below.

The Board will periodically review the list of entities that have received, other than through public channels, Portfolio Holdings data, to ensure that the disclosure of the information was in the best interest of shareholders, identify any potential for conflicts of interest and evaluate the effectiveness of its current portfolio holding policy.

The identity of such entities is provided below:

Name of Recipient	Frequency of Holdings Disclosure	Information Lag	Date of Information	Date Provided to Recipients
IDX Advisors, LLC (Adviser)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
Gryphon Fund Group (Administrator)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
U.S. Bank, N.A. (Custodian)	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
Cohen & Company, Ltd. (Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm)	As needed	None	As needed	As needed
Fintech Law, LLC (Trust Counsel)	As needed	None	As needed	As needed
Broadridge (Proxy Voting Agent)	Daily	None	As needed	As needed
Factset	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
Advent	Daily	None	Daily	Daily
Foreside Fund Services, LLC	Daily	None	Daily	Daily

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law on May 29, 2015, is an open-end management investment company. Before November 1, 2021, the Trust was known as M3Sixty Funds Trust. Before August 17, 2016, the Trust was known as M3Sixty Manager of Managers Trust. The Trust’s Declaration of Trust (“Trust Instrument”) authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Funds offer Institutional Class shares. The number of shares in the Trust shall be unlimited. The Trustees may classify and reclassify the shares of the Funds into additional classes of shares at a future date. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of the Funds will be fully paid and nonassessable and shall have no preemptive or conversion rights.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or individual series, such as the Funds, shareholders of a particular series would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series. Shareholders of a series are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series that are held by each shareholder. If there are any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds, or payments that are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more of the series as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees, and in this event, the holders of the remaining shares voting will not be able to elect any Trustees. The rights of shareholders cannot be modified by less than a majority vote.

The Trustees will hold office indefinitely, except that: (1) any Trustee may resign or retire and (2) any Trustee may be removed: (a) any time by action of a majority of the Trustees at a duly constituted meeting; (b) at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust; or (c) by a written declaration signed by shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In case a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy on the Board shall, for any reason, exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act.

The Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from a Trustee's bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties. With the exceptions stated, the Trust Instrument provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

The Trust will not hold an annual shareholders' meeting unless required by law. There will normally be no annual meeting of shareholders in any year in which the election of Trustees by shareholders is not required by the 1940 Act. As set forth in the Trust's By-Laws, shareholders of the Trust have the right, under certain conditions, to call a special meeting of shareholders, including a meeting to consider removing a Trustee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Funds. The Trustees approve all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and those companies that furnish services to the Funds; review performance of the Funds; and oversee activities of the Funds. This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and Officers to the Trust and Funds, respectively, as well as the entities that provide services to the Funds.

Trustees and Officers. Following are the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust, and their principal occupation during the past five years. As described above under "Description of the Trust," each of the Trustees of the Trust will generally hold office indefinitely. The Officers of the Trust will hold office indefinitely, except that: (1) any Officer may resign or retire and (2) any Officer may be removed at any time by written instrument signed by at least two-thirds of the number of Trustees prior to such removal. In case a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy on the Board shall, for any reason, exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) by virtue of their affiliation with either the Trust or the Adviser are indicated in the table. The address of each trustee and officer is 3000 Auburn Drive, Suite 410, Beachwood, OH 44122.

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
Kelley J. Brennan – 1942	Trustee	Since 2015	Retired; Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (an accounting firm) (1981-2002)	2	M3Sixty Funds Trust (2015-2021) (3 funds)
Tobias Caldwell – 1967	Trustee	Since 2016	Manager, Genovese Family Enterprises, LLC and Affiliates (family office) (1999-present); Manager Member, Bear Properties, LLC (real estate firm) (2006-present)	2	AlphaCentric Prime Meridian Income Fund (2018- 2023); Strategy Shares (2016– present) (6 funds); Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust (2016–present) (8 funds); Mutual Fund Series Trust, (2006–present) (35 Funds)
Nicholas Carmi – 1966	Trustee	Since 2021	Chief Operating Officer, Lionsoul Global Inc. (2023-Present); Vice President, Institutional Markets, Circle Internet Financial LLC (2022-present); Head of Financial Markets, BitGo Holdings (2019-2022); Managing Director Global Head of FICC, Tower Research Capital, LLC (2015-2019)	2	None
Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years
Officers					
Christopher MacLaren - 1978	President	Since 2021	Managing Member of Gryphon Fund Group, LLC (2021 – Present); Managing Director of Fund Administration and Accounting, Winbridge Partners, LLC (2018 - 2021)	N/A	N/A
Randi Roessler - 1981	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2023	Director, PINE Advisor Solutions (2023-Present); Chief Compliance Officer, Davis Selected Advisers, LP, Davis Distributors, LLC, Davis Funds, Selected Funds, Clipper Fund Trust, Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (2018-2023)	N/A	N/A

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Series Overseen	Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years
Gordon M. Jones - 1988	Treasurer	Since 2021	Member of Gryphon Fund Group, LLC (2021-Present); Principal Financial Officer, Sweater Cashmere Fund (2024-Present); Director of Fund Administration and Tax, Winbridge Partners, LLC (2020-2021); Senior Tax Manager, Cohen & Company, Ltd (2010-2020).	N/A	N/A
Brandon J. Byrd - 1981	Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”) Officer	Since 2022	Member of Gryphon Fund Group, LLC (2022-Present); Chief Operating Officer, 360 Funds Trust/M3Sixty Funds Trust, M3Sixty Administration, LLC (2001-2021).	N/A	N/A
Bo J. Howell – 1981	Secretary Assistant Secretary	Since 2021 2020-2021	Managing Member, Fintech Law, LLC (2022-present); CEO of Joot (2018-present); Partner, Practus LLP (2018-2020); Partner, Strauss Troy Co., LPA (2020 – 2021)	N/A	CCO Technology, LLC (d/b/a Joot) (2020-Present)

Board Structure. The Trust’s Board includes three independent Trustees. Mr. Brennan serves as Chairman of the Board. The Trustees have determined that the Trust’s current leadership structure is appropriate, as it allows Trust management to communicate with each independent Trustee as and when needed and permits each independent Trustee to be involved in each committee of the Board (each a “Committee”) as well as each Board function. With respect to risk oversight, the Board holds quarterly meetings each year to consider and address matters involving the Trust and the Funds. During these meetings, the Board receives reports from the Funds’ administrator, transfer agent and distributor, and Trust management, including the Trust’s President, Mr. MacLaren, and the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer, Ms. Roessler, on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with the Trust’s officers to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Board has established a committee structure that includes an Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below). The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of independent Trustees.

Qualification of Trustees. The Board has considered each Trustee’s experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills considering the Board’s function and the Trust’s business and structure, and has determined that each Trustee possesses experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills that enable the Trustee to be an effective member of the Board. In this regard, the Board has considered the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes, and/or skills for each Trustee:

Kelley J. Brennan	Mr. Brennan brings years of financial and accounting expertise having worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an international accounting firm, for over 30 years including over 20 years providing audit and other related services to investment companies. He also has prior investment company board experience serving as a trustee of the PNC Funds for five years.
Tobias Caldwell	Mr. Caldwell is the manager of a real estate investment firm. Mr. Caldwell has served on the board of a mutual fund complex for over fifteen years, including as chair of the audit committee for many years. Mr. Caldwell's experience in the real estate and investment industries provides the Board with an additional perspective and understanding of the Fund's investment strategies.
Nicholas Carmi	Mr. Carmi is the Chief Operating Officer at Lionsoul Global Inc, a crypto asset management firm. Mr. Carmi brings over 25 years of experience in financial services in prime brokerage services. Mr. Carmi's experience in cryptocurrency provides the Board with an additional perspective and understanding of the Fund's investment strategies.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees' careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board's functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes, and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Trustee Standing Committees. The Trustees have established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee: All the Independent Trustees are members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Funds' financial statements, and interacts with the Funds' independent registered public accountants on behalf of all the Trustees. The Audit Committee also serves as the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Audit Committee met twice during the past year.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: All the Independent Trustees are members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's purposes, duties and powers are set forth in its written charter included as Appendix B. This charter also describes the process by which shareholders of the Trust may make nominations. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met once during the past year.

Proxy Voting Committee: All the Independent Trustees are members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the Funds should cast their votes, if called upon by the Board or the Adviser, when a matter with respect to which the Funds are entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of the Funds' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Funds' Adviser, principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the Funds, its investment adviser, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee will also review the Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet with respect to the Funds as of the date of this SAI.

Trustees' Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows for each Trustee the amount of Fund equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee and the aggregate value of all investments in equity securities of the Fund complex, as of a valuation date of December 31, 2023, and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = 10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Independent Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds		Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by a Director in a Family of Investment Companies
	Digital Assets Fund	Commodity Fund	
Kelley J. Brennan	B	B	B
Tobias Caldwell	B	B	B
Nicholas Carmi	A	A	A

Compensation. Officers of the Trust and Trustees who are “interested persons” of the Trust or the Adviser will receive no salary or fees from the Trust. Officers of the Trust and interested Trustees do receive compensation directly from certain service providers to the Trust. Each Trustee who is not an “interested person” received a fee of \$12,000 each year, plus a fee of \$1,000 per Fund per Board meeting and \$1,000 per Fund per committee meeting attended, and \$250 for each special telephonic or online meeting. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer for his or her travel and other expenses relating to attendance at such meetings. During the most recent fiscal year, the Trustees received the following compensation from the Fund.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
Kelley J. Brennan	\$24,875	N/A	N/A	\$24,875
Tobias Caldwell	\$24,875	N/A	N/A	\$24,875
Nicholas Carmi	\$24,875	N/A	N/A	\$24,875

* Each of the Trustees serves as a Trustee to each Series of the Trust.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities. As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially (*i.e.*, directly or indirectly had voting and/or investment power) less than 1% of the then outstanding shares of the Funds.

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the respective Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund’s fundamental policies or the terms of the investment advisory agreement. As of January 3, 2025, the following shareholders owned, of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

Digital Assets Fund

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Attn: Mutual Fund OPS 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	584,886	33.25%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. FBO 20510000	915,725	52.05%

Commodity Fund

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund Share
Wells Fargo Clearing Services/A/C 5255-1144	209,894	7.28%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. FBO 20510000	2,408,314	83.56%

EXPENSES

The Funds' expenses include taxes, interest, fees and salaries of the Trust's Trustees and officers who are not trustees, officers or employees of the Funds' service contractors, SEC fees, state securities qualification fees, costs of preparing and printing prospectuses for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders, advisory and administration fees, charges of the custodian and of the transfer and dividend disbursing agent, certain insurance premiums, outside auditing and legal expenses, costs of shareholder reports and shareholder meetings and any extraordinary expenses. The Funds also pay for brokerage fees and commissions (if any) in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Investment Adviser. IDX Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), subject to the authority of the Board, is responsible for the overall management and administration of the Funds' business affairs. The Adviser supervises the Funds' investments pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust with respect to the Funds. Under the investment advisory agreement with respect to the Funds, the Adviser receives a fee from the Funds calculated at the annual rate of 1.99% for the Digital Assets Fund and 1.49% for the Commodity Fund of the average daily net assets of the Funds. The investment advisory agreement is effective for an initial two-year period and will be renewed thereafter only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the Funds' outstanding voting securities, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the investment advisory agreements or interested persons of any such party.

The tables below provide the compensation paid to the Adviser by the Funds, including any fee waivers and expense reimbursements made by the Adviser during the fiscal year indicated:

Digital Assets Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fee Waivers	Expense Reimbursements	Net Management Fees Received by the Adviser
2021	\$63,230	(\$46,663)	\$0	\$16,567
2022	\$1,136,676	(\$229,313)	\$0	\$907,363
2023	\$432,250	(\$189,988)	\$0	\$242,262

Commodity Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fee Waivers	Expense Reimbursements	Net Management Fees Received by the Adviser
2021*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	\$24,599	(\$24,599)	(\$5,002)	(\$5,002)
2023	\$563,316	(\$210,383)	\$0	\$352,933

*The Fund commenced operations on November 1, 2022.

Subject to the investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Funds, the Adviser manages the Fund's investments subject to the approval of the Board and pays all the expenses of the Funds except costs of membership in trade associations, SEC registration fees and related expenses, brokerage, taxes, litigation expenses, fees and expenses of non-interested Trustees and extraordinary expenses. The Adviser manages the operations of the Funds and manages, or directs the management of, the Funds' investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Funds, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

Under the Funds' investment advisory agreement, the Adviser is not liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Funds in connection with the performance of such investment advisory agreements, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services; or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties; or from its reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the investment advisory agreements.

In addition to the management fee described above, the Adviser may also receive certain benefits from its management of the Funds in the form of brokerage or research services received from brokers under arrangements under Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act and the terms of the Funds' investment advisory agreements. For a description of these potential benefits, see the description under "Portfolio Transactions And Brokerage Allocation -- Brokerage Selection."

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers are responsible for the daily management of the Funds and are compensated with a base salary plus a discretionary bonus. The bonus is determined by the business unit's revenue and profitability as well as the individual's contribution to the business unit. The bonus is discretionary and is not based specifically on portfolio performance.

As of the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the portfolio manager was responsible for managing the following types of accounts (other than the Funds):

Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
Ben McMillan	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$30,129,708	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
Joshua Myers	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$30,129,708	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Ownership of Securities. The table below shows the amount of Funds equity securities beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	
	Digital Assets Fund	Commodity Fund
Ben McMillan	A	A
Joshua Myers	A	A

Conflicts of Interest. As described above, the portfolio managers provide investment advisory and other services to clients other than the Funds. In addition, the portfolio managers may carry on investment activities for their own account(s) and/or the accounts of family members. Except as described above, none of the portfolio managers beneficially own any equity securities of the Funds. The Funds have no interest in these activities. As a result of the foregoing, the portfolio managers are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Funds, may have differing economic interests in respect to such activities, and may have conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities.

There may be circumstances under which the portfolio managers will cause one or more other accounts to commit a larger percentage of their assets to an investment opportunity than the percentage of the Funds' assets that the portfolio manager commits to such investment. There also may be circumstances under which the portfolio managers purchase or sell an investment for the other accounts and do not purchase or sell the same investment for the Funds, or purchase or sell an investment for the Funds and do not purchase or sell the same investment for the other accounts. It is generally the Adviser's policy that investment decisions for all accounts that a portfolio manager manages be made based on a consideration of their respective investment objectives and policies and other needs and requirements affecting the accounts and that investment transactions and opportunities be fairly allocated among the Funds and other accounts. For example, the Adviser has written policies and procedures with respect to the allocation of block trades and/or investment opportunities among the Funds and other clients of the Adviser. When feasible, the portfolio managers will group or block various orders to more efficiently execute orders and receive reduced commissions in order to benefit the Funds and the Adviser's other client accounts.

In connection with its management of the Funds, the Adviser has registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator (a "CPO") and the Funds as a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"). Accordingly, for the Funds, the Adviser is subject to registration and regulation as a CPO under the CEA and must comply with various regulatory requirements under the CEA and the rules and regulations of the CFTC and the National Futures Association ("NFA"), including disclosure requirements and reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The Adviser is also subject to periodic inspections and audits by the NFA. Compliance with these regulatory requirements could adversely affect the Funds' total return. In this regard, any further amendment to the CEA or its related regulations that subject the Adviser or the Funds to additional regulation may have adverse impacts on the Funds' operations and expenses.

IDX ADVISORS, LLC IS A MEMBER OF NFA AND IS SUBJECT TO NFA'S REGULATORY OVERSIGHT AND EXAMINATIONS. **IDX ADVISORS, LLC** HAS ENGAGED OR MAY ENGAGE IN UNDERLYING OR SPOT VIRTUAL CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS IN THE **IDX RISK-MANAGED DIGITAL ASSET STRATEGY FUND**. ALTHOUGH NFA HAS JURISDICTION OVER **IDX ADVISORS, LLC** AND ITS **IDX RISK-MANAGED DIGITAL ASSET STRATEGY FUND**, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT NFA DOES NOT HAVE REGULATORY OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY FOR UNDERLYING OR SPOT MARKET VIRTUAL CURRENCY PRODUCTS OR TRANSACTIONS OR VIRTUAL CURRENCY EXCHANGES, CUSTODIANS OR MARKETS. YOU SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT GIVEN CERTAIN MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE PRODUCTS, INCLUDING LACK OF A CENTRALIZED PRICING SOURCE AND THE OPAQUE NATURE OF THE VIRTUAL CURRENCY MARKET, THERE CURRENTLY IS NO SOUND OR ACCEPTABLE PRACTICE FOR NFA TO ADEQUATELY VERIFY THE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF A VIRTUAL CURRENCY OR THE VALUATION ATTRIBUTED TO A VIRTUAL CURRENCY BY **IDX ADVISORS, LLC**.

Administrator and Transfer Agent. Gryphon Fund Group (the "Administrator"), with principal offices at 3000 Auburn Drive, Suite 410, Beachwood, OH 44122, provides accounting and administrative services for the Trust pursuant to a Master Services Agreement ("MSA"). Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator is responsible for a wide variety of functions, including but not limited to (a) Fund accounting services; (b) financial statement preparation; (c) valuation of the Funds' portfolio securities; (d) pricing the Funds' shares; (e) assistance in preparing tax returns; (f) preparation and filing of required regulatory reports; and (g) coordination of Board and shareholder meetings. Gryphon Fund Group also serves as the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), which provides transfer agency, dividend disbursing agency, and shareholder servicing agency services for the Trust. Under the MSA, the Transfer Agent is responsible for a wide variety of functions, including but not limited to (a) communications with shareholders and (b) maintaining shareholder account records.

The Fund has adopted a Shareholder Services Plan on behalf of its Institutional Class shares to pay for shareholder support services from the Fund's assets pursuant to a shareholder services agreement in an amount not to exceed 0.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to the Class shares. Under the plan, the Fund may pay shareholder servicing fees to shareholder servicing agents who have entered into written shareholder servicing agreements with the Fund and perform shareholder servicing functions and maintenance of shareholder accounts on behalf of the Class's shareholders. Such services include: (1) establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders who invest in the class; (2) aggregating and processing purchase and redemption requests and transmitting such orders to the transfer agent; (3) providing shareholders with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in shares of the Fund pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions; (4) processing dividend and distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders; (5) providing information periodically to shareholders as to their ownership of shares or about other aspects of the operations of the Fund; (6) responding to shareholder inquiries concerning their investment; (7) providing sub-accounting with respect to shares of the Fund beneficially owned by shareholders or the information necessary for sub-accounting; (8) forwarding shareholder communications (such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and dividend, distribution and tax notices); and (9) providing similar services as may reasonably be requested.

During the fiscal years listed below, the Administrator received the following fees from the Funds for its services:

Digital Assets Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Administration	Fund Accounting	Transfer Agent
2021	\$4,945	\$4,684	\$0
2022	\$43,426	\$42,808	\$37,900
2023	\$35,570	\$30,559	\$24,972

Commodities Fund

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Administration	Fund Accounting	Transfer Agent
2021*	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	\$7,000	\$5,000	\$2,454
2023	\$35,761	\$30,384	\$31,081

*The Fund commenced operation on November 1, 2022.

Distributor. Shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis through Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Distributor and the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of Fund shares. The Distributor acts as the agent of the Trust in connection with the offering of shares of the Funds. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Funds on a best-efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers cannot determine the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust. The Distributor is not compensated by the Funds but is instead compensated by the Adviser for certain distribution-related activities.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks, or other financial intermediaries to distribute shares of the Funds. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund “supermarket” platform arrangements, the Funds or the Adviser, rather than the Distributor, typically enter into such agreements.

These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. They may also act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption, and other requests to the Funds.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times, and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Funds through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Funds for its distribution services. The Adviser pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Custodian. U.S. Bank, NA serves as custodian for the Funds' assets. The Custodian acts as the depository for the Funds, safe keeps their portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at the Funds' request, and maintains records in connection with its duties as Custodian. For its services as Custodian, the Custodian is entitled to receive from the Funds an annual fee based on the average net assets of the Funds held by the Custodian plus additional out-of-pocket and transaction expenses incurred by the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The Trustees have selected the firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, to serve as independent registered public accountants for the Funds to audit the annual financial statements of the Funds and prepare the Funds' tax returns.

Independent registered public accountants will audit the financial statements of the Funds at least once each year. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel. Fintech Law, LLC, 6224 Turpin Hills Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45244, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the independent Trustees.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser each have adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust and the Adviser 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). Each code permits the applicable entity's employees and officers to invest in securities, subject to certain restrictions and pre-approval requirements. In addition, the Trust's and Adviser's codes require that portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Adviser report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the code of ethics.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting and disclosure policy that delegates to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies for the Funds, subject to the Trustees' oversight. Copies of the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy are included as Appendix A to this SAI.

Each year, the Funds are required to file Form N-PX stating how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period, which ended June 30, within 60 days after the end of such period. Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies as set forth in its most recent filing of Form N-PX will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Funds at 216-329-4271; and (2) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS, AND SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Purchases. Reference is made to “Purchasing Shares” in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to purchase shares. Specifically, potential investors should refer to the Prospectus for information regarding purchasing shares by mail or bank wire, and for information regarding telephone orders. Potential investors should also refer to the Prospectus for information regarding the Funds’ Institutional shares, and their respective fees and expenses. The Prospectus also describes the Funds’ automatic investment plan and certain rights reserved by the Funds with respect to orders for Fund shares. The following information supplements the information regarding share purchases in the Prospectus:

Pricing of Orders. Shares of the Funds will be offered and sold on a continuous basis. The purchase price of shares of the Funds is based on the net asset value next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Funds in good form. Net asset value is normally determined at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, as described under “Net Asset Value” below.

Regular Accounts. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans, and others, investors are free to make additions and withdrawals to or from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Funds, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor’s registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or the reinvestment of a dividend or distribution, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction and all prior transactions in the shareholder account during the calendar year to date, along with a summary of the status of the account as of the transaction date.

Purchases in Kind. The Funds may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares in the Funds. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Adviser based upon the suitability of the securities accepted for inclusion as a long-term investment of the Funds, the marketability of such securities, and other factors that the Adviser may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in “Investing in the Funds – Pricing of Shares” in the Prospectus.

Share Certificates. The Funds normally do not issue stock certificates. Evidence of ownership of shares is provided through entry in the Funds’ share registry. Investors will receive periodic account statements (and, where applicable, purchase confirmations) that will show the number of shares owned.

Redemptions. Reference is made to “Redeeming Shares” in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to redeem shares. Specifically, investors wishing to redeem shares in the Funds should refer to the Prospectus for information regarding redeeming shares by mail, telephone/fax, or bank wire. The Prospectus also describes the Funds’ policy regarding accounts that fall below the Funds’ required minimums, redemptions in kind, signature guarantees, and other information about the Funds’ redemption policies. The following information supplements the information regarding share redemptions in the Prospectus:

Suspension of Redemption Privileges and Postponement of Payment. The Funds may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment (i) during any period that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings or that trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC; (ii) during any period when an emergency exists as defined by the rules of the SEC as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Funds to dispose of securities owned by it, or to determine fairly the value of its assets; and (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit. The Funds may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. Any redemption may be more or less than the shareholder’s cost depending on the market value of the securities held by the Funds. No charge is made by the Funds for redemptions other than the redemptions of shares held for less than 90 days and possible charge for wiring redemption proceeds.

Involuntary Redemptions. In addition to the situations described in the Prospectus under “Redeeming Shares,” the Funds may redeem shares involuntarily to reimburse the Funds for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder which is applicable to Funds shares as provided in the Prospectus from time to time.

Additional Information. Following is additional information regarding certain services and features related to purchases, redemptions, and distribution of Fund shares. Investors who have questions about any of this information should call the Funds at 216-329-4271.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Funds:

IDX Funds
c/o Gryphon Fund Group
3000 Auburn Drive, Suite 410
Beachwood, OH 44122.

Your request should include the following: (1) the Funds name and existing account registration; (2) the signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number, and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) signature guarantees (*See* the Prospectus under the heading “Redeeming Shares - Signature Guarantees”); and (5) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Funds.

Mailing Shareholder Communications. Accounts having the same mailing address may consent in writing to sharing a single mailing of shareholder reports, proxy statements (but each such shareholder would receive his/her own proxy), and other Fund literature.

Dealers. Compensation may include financial assistance to dealers in connection with conferences, sales or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public, advertising campaigns regarding the Funds, and/or other dealer-sponsored special events, to the extent permitted under applicable law and the rules and regulations of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). None of the aforementioned compensation is paid directly by the Funds or its shareholders, although the Distributor may use a portion of the payment it receives under the Distribution Plan to pay these expenses.

Additional Information About Redemptions. The right to redeem shares of the Funds can be suspended, and the payment of the redemption price deferred when the NYSE is closed (other than for customary weekend and holiday closings), during periods when trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC, or during any emergency as determined by the SEC which makes it impracticable for the Funds to dispose of its securities or value its assets, or during any other period permitted by order of the SEC for the protection of investors.

Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining small accounts, the Funds reserve the right to liquidate a shareholder's account if, because of redemptions or transfers (but not required Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") distributions), the account's balance falls below the minimum initial investment required for your type of account (see "Minimum Initial Investment" in the Prospectus). Prior to such a redemption, shareholders will be given 60 days' written notice to make an additional purchase. However, no such redemption would be required by the Trust if the cause of the low account balance was a reduction in the net asset value of shares. No redemption fee will be imposed with respect to such involuntary redemptions.

The Funds do not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem shares by payment in kind. It is possible, however, that conditions may arise in the future that would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for the Funds to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such a case, the Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of the Funds. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving them would incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value and net asset value per share of the Funds normally is determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m., New York time, Monday through Friday), except on business holidays when the NYSE is closed. The NYSE recognizes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Any other holiday recognized by the NYSE will be considered a business holiday on which the net asset value of shares of the Funds will not be calculated.

In computing the Funds' net asset value, all liabilities incurred or accrued are deducted from its total assets. The resulting net assets are divided by the number of shares of the Funds outstanding at the time of the valuation and the result is the net asset value per share of the Funds.

The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities is determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by, and under the direction of, the Trustees. The Fund's investments are valued based on market value or, if no market value is readily available, based on the determination of the Adviser, which has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act. Values are determined according to accepted accounting practices and all laws and regulations that apply. Using methods approved by the Trustees, the assets of the Funds are valued as follows:

- Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded by the Funds.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the bid price. Options held by the Funds for which no current quotations are readily available and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the mean price.
- Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation; otherwise, they are valued at the latest quoted bid price.

- Temporary cash investments with maturities of 60 days or less will be valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value.
- Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Trustees. Securities may be valued based on prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair market value of such securities.
- Securities may be valued based on prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the fair value of such securities.

Subject to the provisions of the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Trustees as to the direct and allocable liabilities of the Funds and the allocable portion of any general assets are conclusive. As described in the Prospectus, the Adviser is responsible for notifying the Trustees or the Trust's Fair Value Committee valuing the Fund's securities, including when it believes that fair value pricing is required for a particular security. The Board has designated the Adviser its valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. The Adviser or its delegates may use independent pricing services to obtain valuations of securities. The pricing services rely primarily on prices of actual market transactions as well as on trade quotations obtained from third parties. Prices are generally determined using readily available market prices. If market prices are unavailable or believed to be unreliable, the Adviser will make a good faith determination as to the "fair value" of the security using procedures approved by the Trustees. The pricing services may use a matrix system to determine valuations of fixed-income securities when market prices are not readily available. This system considers such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings, and developments relating to specific securities when arriving at valuations. The procedures used by any such pricing service and its valuation results are reviewed by the Adviser as the valuation designee. The Fund may hold portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges. Under certain circumstances, these investments may be valued under the Adviser's fair value policies and procedures, such as when U.S. exchanges are open but a foreign exchange is closed. Securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued by the amortized cost method, which involves valuing a security at its cost on the date of purchase and thereafter (absent unusual circumstances) assuming a constant amortization of maturity of any discount or premium, provided such amount approximates market value.

A description of these procedures and instructions is included in the Prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. As explained in the Prospectus, because the Funds' fair valuing of Restricted Securities is a determination of the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive for them upon their current sale, the Funds are subject to the risk that the Funds' fair valued prices are not accurate and that the fair value price is not reflective of the value the Funds will receive upon a sale of the security.

ADDITIONAL TAX DISCLOSURE

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Funds and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. income, estate or gift tax, or foreign, state, or local tax concerns affecting the Funds and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Funds). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, regulated investment company (“RIC”), IRA, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect the possible application of the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of the Funds are held by U.S. shareholders and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of shares of the Funds that are for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. shareholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of the Funds that is an individual, corporation, trust, or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of the Funds, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding the Funds shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its Fund shares.

Taxation as a RIC. The Funds intend to qualify and remain qualified as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). The Fund will qualify as a RIC if, among other things, it meets the source-of-income and the asset-diversification requirements. With respect to the source-of-income requirement, the Funds must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership.” A “qualified publicly traded partnership” is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Internal Revenue Code section 7704. However, for these purposes, a qualified publicly traded partnership does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above. Income derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is qualifying income to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership or trust, which would be qualifying income if realized by the Funds in the same manner as realized by the partnership or trust.

If a RIC fails this 90% source-of-income test it is no longer subject to a 21% penalty as long as such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. Instead, the amount of the penalty for non-compliance is the amount by which the non-qualifying income exceeds one-ninth of the qualifying gross income.

With respect to the asset-diversification requirement, the Funds must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Funds' total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Funds' total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Funds' total assets is invested in the securities other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs of (a) one issuer, (b) two or more issuers that are controlled by the Funds and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (c) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If a RIC fails this asset-diversification test, such RIC, in addition to other cure provisions previously permitted, has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is "de minimis," meaning that the failure does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the RIC's assets, or \$10 million.

Similarly, if a RIC fails this asset-diversification test and the failure is not de minimis, a RIC can cure failure if: (a) the RIC files with the Treasury Department a description of each asset that causes the RIC to fail the diversification tests; (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (c) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the Treasury). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the RIC equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax (currently 21%) by the amount of net income generated during the period of diversification test failure by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the diversification test.

If the Funds qualify as a RIC and distributes to their shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of the sum of (i) its "investment company taxable income" as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, the Funds will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Funds, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, any ordinary income or capital gain retained by the Funds will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%). The Funds intend to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of their investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain.

The Funds will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the portion of their undistributed ordinary income with respect to each calendar year and undistributed capital gains if they fail to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to the one-year period ending on October 31 in that calendar year. To avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Funds' ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Funds' capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31) and (iii) any income realized, but not distributed, and on which we paid no federal income tax in preceding years. The Funds generally intend to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and, therefore, under normal market conditions, do not expect to be subject to this excise tax.

The Funds may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which they do not receive cash. For example, if the Funds hold debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment in kind interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or that are issued with warrants), the Funds must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Funds in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in the Funds' "investment company taxable income" (discussed above) for the year of accrual, the Funds may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders to satisfy the distribution requirement, even though it will not have received an amount of cash that corresponds with the income earned.

To the extent that the Funds have capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the net capital gains that can support the Funds' distribution of Capital Gain Dividends. If the Funds use net capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or before December 22, 2010 (pre-2011 losses), those carryforwards will not reduce the Funds' current earnings and profits, as losses incurred in later years will. As a result, if the Funds then make distributions of capital gains recognized during the current year in excess of net capital gains (as reduced by carryforwards), the portion of the excess equal to pre-2011 losses factoring into net capital gain will be taxable as an ordinary dividend distribution, even though that distributed excess amount would not have been subject to tax if retained by the Funds. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Funds retain or distribute such gains.

A RIC is generally permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or long-term). For net capital losses recognized prior to such date, such losses are permitted to be carried forward up to 8 years and are characterized as short-term. These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of the Funds, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Gain or loss realized by the Funds from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by the Funds, as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants, generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long the Funds held a particular warrant. Upon the exercise of a warrant acquired by the Fund, the Fund's tax basis in the stock purchased under the warrant will equal the sum of the amount paid for the warrant plus the strike price paid on the exercise of the warrant. Except as set forth in "Failure to Qualify as a RIC," the remainder of this discussion assumes that the Funds will qualify as a RIC for each taxable year.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC. If the Funds are unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, they will be subject to corporate level income tax on all of their income and gain, regardless of whether or not such income was distributed. Distributions to the Funds' shareholders of such income and gain will not be deductible by the Funds when computing its taxable income. In such event, the Funds' distributions, to the extent derived from the Funds' current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders, and non-corporate shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions in excess of the Funds' current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholders' tax basis in their Fund shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Funds would be required to satisfy the source-of-income, the asset diversification, and the annual distribution requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which the Funds failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Internal Revenue Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year; the Funds would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Funds failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent ten years, unless the Funds made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its requalification as a RIC.

Taxation for U.S. Shareholders. Distributions paid to U.S. shareholders by the Funds from its investment company taxable income (which is, generally, the Funds' ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) are generally taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Funds' earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions (if designated by the Funds) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the Funds' income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives or real estate investment trusts or (ii) in the case of individual shareholders as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at reduced rates under Section 1(h)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code (which provides for a maximum 20% rate) to the extent that the Funds receive qualified dividend income, and provided in each case certain holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (e.g., generally, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation, which, for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company. Distributions made to a U.S. shareholder from an excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to such shareholder but retained by the Funds, are taxable to such shareholder as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Funds, regardless of the length of time such shareholder owned the shares of the Funds. The maximum tax rate on capital gain dividends received by individuals is generally 20%. Distributions in excess of the Funds' earnings and profits will be treated by the U.S. shareholder, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. shareholder's shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the U.S. shareholder (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). The Funds are not required to provide written notice designating the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions. The Form 1099 will instead serve this notice purpose.

As a RIC, the Funds will be subject to the AMT, but any items that are treated differently for AMT purposes must be apportioned between the Funds and the shareholders and this may affect the shareholders' AMT liabilities. The Funds intend, in general, to apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each shareholder bear to the Funds' taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction).

For the purpose of determining (i) whether the annual distribution requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, the Funds may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If the Funds make such an election, the U.S. shareholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by the Funds in October, November, or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the U.S. shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

The Funds intend to distribute all realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, the Funds were to retain any net capital gain, the Funds may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Funds on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Funds will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholders.

Sales and other dispositions of the shares of the Funds generally are taxable events. U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisor with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the shares of the Funds is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. The sale or other disposition of shares of the Funds will generally result in capital gain or loss to the shareholder equal to the difference between the amount realized and his adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) by such shareholders with respect to such shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Funds generally will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gain of corporations at the rates applicable to the ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate taxpayers, short-term capital gain will currently be taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, currently a maximum of 21%, while long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

Federal law requires that mutual fund companies report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the Internal Revenue Service on the Funds' shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any RIC and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

The Funds selected the Average Cost method as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Funds will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds' standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than the Funds' standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Funds are responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Funds are not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Funds and their service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which should include dividends from the Funds and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Funds. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Funds.

Pay-In-Kind Securities. Payment-in-kind securities will and commodity-linked notes may give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Funds holding the security receive no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Funds hold the foregoing kinds of securities, they may be required to pay out an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Funds actually received as an income distribution each year. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Funds or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). A Funds may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Funds realize net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. A tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Funds if shares in the Funds constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 514(b). Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if the Funds recognize “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Funds exceeds the Funds’ investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Funds).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in regulated investment companies that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in the Funds that recognize “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year, a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in the Funds that recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the RIC will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the Funds may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT or other shareholder and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Funds. The Funds have not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of investing in the Funds.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by the Funds in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Funds to a U.S. federal income tax or other charges (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Funds shareholders. However, the Funds may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Funds are in a position to and elect to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), the Funds will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether they receive any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Funds may make an election to mark the gains (and, to a limited extent, losses) in its PFIC holdings “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Funds’ taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Funds to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections, therefore, may require the Funds to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Funds’ total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

Although the Funds’ Subsidiary is considered a PFIC, IRC Section 1297(d) states that a U.S. shareholder (such as the Funds) of a PFIC that is also considered a Controlled Foreign Corporation (“CFC”) will not be subject to the PFIC rules as long as the investment was acquired after December 31, 1997. Therefore, income distributed by the Subsidiary to the Funds is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or other charges and is considered qualified dividend income under the Internal Revenue Code.

Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, the Funds may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances, excluding the Subsidiary.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations, and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts, and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Funds to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Foreign Taxation. Income received by the Funds from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. A Fund is not expected to be eligible to pass through to shareholders a credit or deduction for such taxes.

Foreign Shareholders. Capital Gain Dividends are generally not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. Absent a specific statutory exemption, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by the Funds to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code (such shareholder, a “foreign shareholder”) 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.

A RIC generally is not required to withhold any amounts (i) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign person (a) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (b) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign person is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (c) that is within a foreign country that has inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (d) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign person and the foreign person is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign person, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Funds in a written notice to shareholders (“interest-related dividends”), and (ii) with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign person who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests as described below) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the RIC (“short-term capital gain dividends”). If the Funds invest in an underlying fund that pays such distributions to the Funds, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Funds to foreign persons.

A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as they are eligible, but it is not required to do so. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of Funds that do not currently report their dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends.

In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign persons should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Under U.S. federal tax law, a beneficial holder of shares who is a foreign shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Funds 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, (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, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) apply to the foreign shareholder’s sale of shares of the Funds or to the Capital Gain Dividend the foreign shareholder received (as described below).

Special rules would apply if the Funds were either a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition thereof. Very generally, a USRPHC is a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs, the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation’s USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States, and other assets. USRPIs are generally defined as any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or former USRPHC.

If the Funds were a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for the exceptions referred to above, any distributions by the Funds to a foreign shareholder (including, in certain cases, distributions made by the Funds in redemption of its shares) attributable to gains realized by the Funds on the disposition of USRPIs or to distributions received by the Funds from a lower-tier regulated investment company or REIT that the Funds are required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands generally would be subject to U.S. tax withholding. In addition, such distributions could result in the foreign shareholder being required to file a U.S. tax return and pay tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a foreign shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and the character of such distributions (e.g., as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the foreign shareholder’s current and past ownership of the Funds. On and after January 1, 2012, this “look-through” USRPI treatment for distributions by the Funds, if it were either a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of the exceptions referred to above, to foreign shareholders applies only to those distributions that, in turn, are attributable to distributions received by the Funds from a lower-tier REIT, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise.

In addition, if the Funds were a USRPHC or former USRPHC, it could be required to withhold U.S. tax on the proceeds of a share redemption by a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder, in which case such foreign shareholder generally would also be required to file U.S. tax returns and pay any additional taxes due in connection with the redemption.

Whether or not the Funds are characterized as a USRPHC will depend upon the nature and mix of the Funds' assets. The Funds are not expected to be USRPHC. Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Funds.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder has a trade or business in the United States, and the dividends are effectively connected with the beneficial holder's conduct of that trade or business, the dividend will be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign 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 that beneficial holder in the United States.

To qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-US status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or substitute form). Foreign shareholders in the Funds should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Backup Withholding. A Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Funds with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Funds that he or she is not subject to such withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Funds' shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, 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. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets. Certain individuals (and, if provided in future guidance, certain domestic entities) must disclose annually their interests in “specified foreign financial assets” on IRS Form 8938, which must be attached to their U.S. federal income tax returns for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010. The IRS has not yet released a copy of Form 8938 and has suspended the requirement to attach Form 8938 for any taxable year for which an income tax return is filed before the release of Form 8938. Following Form 8938’s release, individuals will be required to attach to their next income tax return, which is required to be filed with the IRS, a Form 8938 for each taxable year for which the filing of Form 8938 was suspended. Until the IRS provides more details regarding this reporting requirement, including in Form 8938 itself and related Treasury regulations, it remains unclear under what circumstances, if any, a shareholder’s (indirect) interest in the Funds’ “specified foreign financial assets,” if any, will be required to be reported on this Form 8938.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Rules enacted in March 2010 require the reporting to the IRS of direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts and foreign entities by U.S. persons. Failure to provide this required information can result in a 30% withholding tax on certain payments (“withholdable payments”) made after December 31, 2012. Specifically, withholdable payments subject to this 30% withholding tax include payments of U.S.-source dividends and interest made on or after January 1, 2014, and payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S.-source dividends or interest made on or after January 1, 2015.

The IRS has issued only very preliminary guidance with respect to these new rules; their scope remains unclear and potentially subject to material change. Very generally, it is possible that distributions made by the Funds after the dates noted above (or such later dates as may be provided in future guidance) to a shareholder, including a distribution in redemption of shares and a distribution of income or gains otherwise exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to non-U.S. shareholders described above (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends, Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends, and interest-related dividends, as described above) will be subject to the new 30% withholding requirement. Payments to a foreign shareholder that is a “foreign financial institution” will generally be subject to withholding unless such shareholder enters into a timely agreement with the IRS. Payments to shareholders that are U.S. persons or foreign individuals will generally not be subject to withholding so long as such shareholders provide the Funds with such certifications or other documentation, including, to the extent required, with regard to such shareholders’ direct and indirect owners, as the Funds require to comply with the new rules. Persons investing in the Funds through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding the application of the new reporting and withholding regime to their investments in the Funds.

Shareholders are urged to consult a tax advisor regarding this new reporting and withholding regime, in light of their particular circumstances.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans. Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of the Funds as an investment through such plans, as well as the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by the Funds after June 30, 2014, and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities, or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding may also be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, including the Financial Highlights appearing in the Prospectus, are incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. You may request a copy of the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders at no charge by calling the Fund at 216-329-4271 or by visiting the Funds' website www.idx-funds.com.

APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR IDX FUNDS

IDX Funds (the “Trust” of the “Funds”) has adopted the following Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures, as set forth below, in recognition of the fact that proxy voting is an important component of investment management and must be performed in a dutiful and purposeful fashion in order to advance the best interests of the Trust’s shareholders.

Shareholders of the Trust expect the Funds to vote proxies received from issuers whose voting securities are held by the Trust. The Trust exercises its voting responsibilities as a fiduciary, with the goal of maximizing the value of the Trust and its shareholder’s investments. Under the Trust’s Proxy Voting Policy, each Fund has, subject to the oversight of the Trust’s Board, delegated proxy voting authority to IDX Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”). The Adviser will seek to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of the Trust and its shareholders except where the Trust may be required by law to vote proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders (i.e., “echo vote”).

Delegation of Proxy Voting to the Adviser

The Adviser shall vote all proxies relating to securities held by the Trust and subject to any further policies and procedures contained herein, shall use proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policy”) adopted by the Adviser in conformance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”).

Material Conflicts of Interest

The Board of Trustees (“Trustees”) has established a Proxy Voting Committee, comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the Funds should cast their votes, if called upon by the Board or the Adviser, when a matter with respect to which the Funds are entitled to vote presents a conflict of interest between I (a) shareholders of the Trust, and (b) the Adviser, principal underwriter or any affiliated persons of the Funds; A copy of the Proxy Voting Committee Charter is attached as Exhibit A to these procedures.

Adviser and Trust CCO Responsibilities

The Funds have delegated proxy voting authority with respect to the Funds’ portfolio securities to the Adviser, as set forth above. Consistent with this delegation, the Adviser is responsible for the following:

- Implementing written policies and procedures, in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser votes portfolio securities in the best interest of shareholders of the Trust.
- At least annually, the Adviser shall present to the Board its policies, procedures, and other guidelines for voting proxies. In addition, the Adviser shall notify the Board promptly of material changes to any of these documents.

Quarterly, per the Trust CCO's request, the Adviser shall provide confirmation that proxy votes for the Trust were handled in compliance with the Proxy Policies.

Review Responsibilities

The Adviser may retain a proxy-voting service to coordinate, collect, and maintain all proxy-related information.

If the Adviser retains a proxy-voting service, the Adviser will review the Trust's voting records maintained by the service provider, select a sample of proxy votes from those submitted, and examine them against the proxy voting service files for accuracy of the votes at least annually.

Board Reporting

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, must approve the Adviser's Proxy Policy. The Board must also approve any material changes to each Proxy Policy no later than six (6) months after adoption by the Adviser.

Preparation and Filing of Proxy Voting Record on Form N-PX

Each Fund will file its complete proxy voting record with the SEC on Form N-PX for each twelve-month period ended June 30, annually by August 31 of each year.

The Trust's Administrator will be responsible for the oversight and completion of the filing of Form N-PX with the SEC.

Recordkeeping

Documentation of all votes for the Trust will be maintained by the Adviser or through a third-party proxy voting service, as applicable.

PROXY VOTING AND DISCLOSURE POLICY OF THE ADVISER

IDX Advisors has adopted the following proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which IDX Advisors has voting discretion by contract, including the IDX Funds and IDX Shares series trusts (the "Funds"). Under this Proxy Voting Policy, shares are to be voted in a timely manner and in the best interests of the client. IDX Advisors' CCO is responsible for monitoring compliance with these policies and procedures.

Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(E)(iii) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, all proxies from Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") or other Investment Companies voted by a Fund, registered in the name of the Fund, will have the following voting instructions typed on the proxy form: "Vote these shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such shares. The beneficial owner of these shares is a registered investment company."

Routine issues will be voted with management in the majority of cases, while non-routine issues may be more frequently voted against management.

Routine issues include:

- Uncontested elections of Directors, including the number and terms of office, attendance, and the number of meetings held.
- Selection and ratification of auditors.
- Stock splits, dividend, and fractional share issues.
- Application for listing of securities.
- Corporate name changes.
- Pollution, environment, or conservation issues.
- Employment issues.
- Restore or eliminate pre-emptive rights.
- Fees paid to auditors for consultants.
- Business abroad.
- Date and location of annual meeting.
- Contributions to charity or for education.
- All other items which are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the price of stock.
- Increases in authorized shares, common or preferred.

Non-Routine Issues include:

- Acquisitions, mergers, and spin-offs.
- Significant changes in the Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws, such as anti-takeover provisions, poison pills, and rights issues.
- Proxy fight or other control contest.
- Remuneration of management, directors, and employees. Employee Stock Option Plans.
- Cumulative voting issues.
- Golden parachute plans or any unusual compensation benefits to be awarded contingent upon the merger or acquisition of the particular company.

In exercising his or her discretion, the IDX Advisors Operations Manager for each client account where shares are held may consider a variety of factors relating to the mater under consideration, the nature of the proposal and the company involved. As a result, the Operations Manager may vote in one manner in the case of one company and in a different manner in the case of another where, for example, the past history of the company, the character and integrity of its management, the role of outside directors, and the company's record of producing performance for investors justifies a high degree of confidence in the company and the effect of the proposal on the value of the investment.

Similarly, poor past performance, uncertainties about management and future directions, and other factors may lead the Operations Manager to conclude that particular proposals present unacceptable investment risks and should not be supported. The Operations Manager also evaluates proposals in context. A particular proposal may be acceptable standing alone, but objectionable when part of an existing or proposed package. Special circumstances may also justify casting different votes for different clients with respect to the same proxy vote.

IDX Advisors may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for a Client. This may occur, for example, in situations where the exercise of voting rights could restrict the ability to freely trade the security in question (as is the case, for example, in certain foreign jurisdictions known as "blocking markets"). In addition, voting for certain international securities may involve unusual costs to clients. In other cases, it may not be possible to vote for certain proxies despite good faith efforts to do so, for instance when inadequate notice of the mater is provided. In the instance of loan securities, voting of proxies typically requires termination of the loan, so it is not usually in the best economic interests of clients to vote proxies on loaned securities. IDX Advisors typically will not, but reserves the right to, vote where share blocking restrictions, unusual costs or other barriers to efficient voting apply. If IDX Advisors does not vote, it would have made the determination that the cost of voting exceeds the expected benefit to the client. The Operations Manager shall record the reason for any proxy not being voted, which record shall be kept with the proxy voting records of IDX Advisors. If IDX Advisors determines that not voting a proxy for a security held in the Funds may be appropriate, IDX Advisors will follow the IDX Funds or ETF Opportunities Trust proxy voting policy.

IDX Advisors may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships with people having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. For example, IDX Advisors or its affiliates may provide custody, investment management, and related services to accounts owned or controlled by companies whose management is soliciting proxies. Occasionally, IDX Advisors may also have business or personal relationships with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors, or candidates for directorships. IDX Advisors may also be required to vote proxies for securities issued by its affiliates or on matters in which IDX Advisors has a direct financial interest, such as shareholder approval of a change in the advisory fees paid by a Fund.

Whether a relationship creates a material conflict will depend on the facts and circumstances. For example, even if the above-listed people do not attempt to persuade IDX Advisors how to vote, the “value of the relationship” to IDX Advisors may create a material conflict. If there is a known or potential conflict, in voting client proxies IDX Advisors will disclose all such conflicts to its clients and obtain their consent before voting. It is the responsibility of the CCO to review any potential conflicts of interest regularly.

If it is determined that the conflict of interest is not material, IDX Advisors may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, either (i) the conflict shall be disclosed to the client and IDX Advisors shall follow the instructions of the client or (ii) IDX Advisors shall vote the issue in question based upon the recommendation of an independent third party under a contractual arrangement approved by the client.

IDX Advisors has implemented the following process to administer proxy voting on behalf of our Clients:

- To avoid excessive storage space, IDX Advisors retains only one copy of each annual report and proxy statement received from the reporting companies. All others will not be retained.
- All proxy ballots are collected and grouped with that company’s annual report and proxy statement.
- Every proxy ballot is recorded via an Excel spreadsheet on the day of receipt by:
 - i. Broker/dealer/custodian and account number
 - ii. Date received in office of IDX Advisors
 - iii. Stock symbol
 - iv. Number of shares to be voted
 - v. Voting deadline
 - vi. Shareholder name – where possible
 - vii. Proxy control number (on proxy statement)
- Once the individual company’s proxies are received, that company is assigned to a designated Portfolio Manager.
- For companies with 5000 shares/votes or more, the IDX Advisors Operations Manager for each client account where these shares are held will conduct an in-depth analysis of the entire proxy ballot and all corporate board proposals. This analysis will be conducted to avoid any actual or potential material conflicts of interest. If a conflict of interest is evident after in-depth analysis, Clients will be contacted prior to voting to discuss the exact nature of the conflict and to obtain consent prior to voting. The Operations Manager is responsible for maintaining evidence of client contact.

- For companies with fewer than 5000 shares/votes, the Operations Manager votes in the manner that he/she believes is in the best interest of the shareholder(s)/client(s).
- If for some reason, IDX Advisors determines that it is in the best interest of the client to refrain from voting (i.e., the expense of voting outweighs any benefit, etc.), then the Operations Manager maintains documentation to support the reasoning. The CCO is responsible for maintaining evidence of the supporting rationale for abstaining and the client notification.
- After making his/her decision, the Operations Manager then electronically votes each ballot.
- After voting the proxy ballots, an electronic confirmation of the vote(s) cast is sent to the Managing Partner for his information and possibly comments.
- All electronic confirmations are printed, matched, and attached (by group) with the actual proxy ballots (ballot groupings).
- The reporting company's annual report, proxy statement and ballot groupings are then preserved and maintained and available for retrieval if requested by any client/shareholder.
- Votes on nonroutine matters and votes against a management's recommendations with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are subject to approval by the proxy manager.

IDX Advisors prepares and maintains the following records of its proxy voting:

- The proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Copies of proxy statements IDX Advisors received for client securities;
- A record of each vote IDX Advisors cast on behalf of a client;
- A copy of any document IDX Advisors created that was material to deciding on how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- A copy of each written client request for information on how IDX Advisors voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by IDX Advisors to any (written or oral) client request for that information on behalf of the requesting client.

Clients are informed how they may obtain these proxy voting policies and procedures through IDX Advisors' Part 2A of Form ADV and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and shareholder's reports for Funds managed by IDX Advisors.

A report of proxies voted for the Funds(s) managed by IDX Advisors is made quarterly to the Funds' Board, noting any proxies that were voted in exception to the Proxy Guidelines. IDX Advisors' proxy voting record will also be filed on Form N-PX. An annual record of all proxy votes cast for Funds managed by IDX Advisors during the most recent 12 months ended June 30 can be obtained, free of charge, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

APPENDIX B – NOMINATING AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter

IDX Funds

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Membership

1. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of IDX Funds (formerly, M3Sixty Funds Trust) (the “Trust”) shall be composed entirely of Independent Trustees.

Board Nominations and Functions

1. The Committee shall make nominations for Trustee membership on the Board of Trustees, including the Independent Trustees. The Committee shall evaluate candidates’ qualifications for Board membership and their independence from the investment advisers to the Trust’s series portfolios and the Trust’s other principal service providers. Persons selected as Independent Trustees must not be “interested person” as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, nor shall Independent Trustee have any affiliations or associations that shall preclude them from voting as an Independent Trustee on matters involving approvals and continuations of Rule 12b-1 Plans, Investment Advisory Agreements and such other standards as the Committee shall deem appropriate. The Committee shall also consider the effect of any relationships beyond those delineated in the 1940 Act that might impair independence, *e.g.*, business, financial or family relationships with managers or service providers. See Appendix A for Procedures with Respect to Nominees to the Board.
2. The Committee shall periodically review Board governance procedures and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the full Board of Trustees.
3. The Committee shall periodically review the composition of the Board of Trustees to determine whether it may be appropriate to add individuals with different backgrounds or skill sets from those already on the Board.
4. The Committee shall periodically review trustee compensation and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the Independent Trustees as a group.

Committee Nominations and Functions

1. The Committee shall make nominations for membership on all committees and shall review committee assignments at least annually.
2. The Committee shall review, as necessary, the responsibilities of any committees of the Board, whether there is a continuing need for each committee, whether there is a need for additional committees of the Board, and whether committees should be combined or reorganized. The Committee shall make recommendations for any such action to the full Board.

Other Powers and Responsibilities

1. The Committee shall have the resources and authority appropriate to discharge its responsibilities, including authority to retain special counsel and other experts or consultants at the expense of the Trust.
2. The Committee shall review this Charter at least annually and recommend any changes to the full Board of Trustees.

Adopted: October 23, 2017

APPENDIX A TO THE NOMINATING AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER

IDX FUNDS

PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO NOMINEES TO THE BOARD

- I. *Identification of Candidates.* When a vacancy on the Board of Trustees exists or is anticipated, and such vacancy is to be filled by an Independent Trustee, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall identify candidates by obtaining referrals from such sources as it may deem appropriate, which may include current Trustees, management of the Trust, counsel and other advisors to the Trustees, and shareholders of the Trust who submit recommendations in accordance with these procedures. In no event shall the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consider as a candidate to fill any such vacancy an individual recommended by any investment adviser of any series portfolio of the Trust, unless the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has invited management to make such a recommendation.
- II. *Shareholder Candidates.* The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall, when identifying candidates for the position of Independent Trustee, consider any such candidate recommended by a shareholder if such recommendation contains: (i) sufficient background information concerning the candidate, including evidence the candidate is willing to serve as an Independent Trustee if selected for the position; and (ii) is received in a sufficiently timely manner as determined by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in its discretion. Shareholders shall be directed to address any such recommendations in writing to the attention of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, c/o the Secretary of the Trust. The Secretary shall retain copies of any shareholder recommendations which meet the foregoing requirements for a period of not more than 12 months following receipt. The Secretary shall have no obligation to acknowledge receipt of any shareholder recommendations.
- III. *Evaluation of Candidates.* In evaluating a candidate for a position on the Board of Trustees, including any candidate recommended by shareholders of the Trust, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall consider the following: (i) the candidate's knowledge in matters relating to the mutual fund industry; (ii) any experience possessed by the candidate as a director or senior officer of public companies; (iii) the candidate's educational background; (iv) the candidate's reputation for high ethical standards and professional integrity; (v) any specific financial, technical or other expertise possessed by the candidate, and the extent to which such expertise would complement the Board's existing mix of skills, core competencies and qualifications; (vi) the candidate's perceived ability to contribute to the ongoing functions of the Board, including the candidate's ability and commitment to attend meetings regularly and work collaboratively with other members of the Board; (vii) the candidate's ability to qualify as an Independent Trustee and any other actual or potential conflicts of interest involving the candidate and the Trust; and (viii) such other factors as the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee determines to be relevant in light of the existing composition of the Board and any anticipated vacancies. Prior to making a final recommendation to the Board, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall conduct personal interviews with those candidates it concludes are the most qualified candidates.