

ROCKEFELLER

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Statement of Additional Information

July 21, 2021

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Symbol: RKCIX)

Class A Shares (Symbol: RKCAX)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about the Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s current prospectus dated July 21, 2021, (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented and amended from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus and/or the Fund’s annual report to shareholders free of charge (when available), please write or call the Fund at the address or toll-free telephone number below, or visit the Fund’s website at www.rockefellerfunds.com.

Rockefeller Funds

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The Trust

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 29, 2001, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Fund is one series, or mutual fund, formed by the Trust. The Fund is a diversified series of the Trust. The Fund has its own investment objective and policies. Shares of other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Trust may register additional series and offer shares of a new fund or share class under the Trust at any time.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of interests (or shares). Interests in the Fund are represented by shares of beneficial interest each with a par value of \$0.001. Each share of the Trust has equal voting rights and liquidation rights, and is voted in the aggregate and not by the series or class of shares, except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), or when the matters affect only the interests of a particular series or class of shares. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class. The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Board of Trustees”) shall promptly call and give notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon removal of any trustee when requested to do so in writing by shareholders holding 10% or more of the Trust’s outstanding shares.

With respect to the Fund, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. The Fund currently has two classes of shares: Institutional Class and Class A shares.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are declared by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interests in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Additionally, in case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated are entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series or class are borne by that series or class. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series or class are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees on the basis of relative net assets, the number of shareholders or another equitable method. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The assets of the Fund received for the issue or sale of its shares, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of the Fund. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Fund, the holders of shares of the Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

Rockefeller & Co. LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to the Rockefeller Equity Allocation Fund, Rockefeller Core Taxable Bond Fund, Rockefeller Intermediate Tax Exempt National Bond Fund and Rockefeller Intermediate Tax Exempt New York Bond Fund, each, an open-end mutual fund series of the Trust.

Investment Policies, Strategies and Associated Risks

Investment Objective

The Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund seeks long-term growth of capital principally through equity investments in public companies across the market capitalization spectrum offering climate change mitigation or adaption products and services.

The Fund's investment objective may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund may not make any change to its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of public companies offering climate change mitigation or adaption products and services, as suggested by the Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Diversification

The Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, the Fund, with respect to at least 75% of its total assets, may not invest more than 5% of its assets in any one issuer and may not hold more than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund's total assets does not need to be "diversified" and may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of the Fund's holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. However, if the Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because the Fund is diversified, the Fund is less subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.

General Market Risks

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the probabilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issues in a different country or region. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial condition or prospects of that company. As a result of this volatility, many of the risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on the Fund.

Investment Strategies and Related Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following discussion supplements the description of the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies set forth in the Prospectus. Except for the fundamental investment restrictions listed below (see "Investment Restrictions"), the Fund's investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval. While the Fund is permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, it is not obligated to do so, except as otherwise provided in the Prospectus.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing or illiquid investments, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and investment restrictions set forth herein or in the Prospectus. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by the Fund, the Fund may receive stock,

real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders. Please note, however, that the guidance referenced in the first two sentences of this paragraph does not apply to the Fund's investments in illiquid securities or the Fund's borrowing of money.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock or other equity security at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies. The Fund will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common stock or other equity security will assist the Fund in achieving its investment objective. The Fund may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer's profits, and the issuer's management capability and practices. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but are subordinated to any senior debt securities. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally may be viewed as having more risk than its senior debt securities but less risk than its common stock.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives transactions, including those entered into for hedging purposes (i.e., seeking to protect Fund investments), may increase volatility, reduce returns, limit gains or magnify losses, perhaps substantially, particularly since most derivatives have a leverage component that provides investment exposure in excess of the amount invested. These derivatives transactions are subject to many of the risks of, and can be highly sensitive to changes in the value of the related currency or other reference asset. As such, a small investment could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. In fact, many derivatives may be subject to greater risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying or other reference asset. Derivatives transactions incur costs, either explicitly or implicitly, which reduce returns, and costs of engaging in such transactions may outweigh any gains or any losses averted from hedging activities. Successful use of derivatives, whether for hedging or for other investment purposes, is subject to the portfolio managers' ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant reference asset or market and, for hedging activities, correlation of the derivative instruments used with the investments seeking to be hedged. Use of derivatives transactions, even if entered into for hedging purposes, may cause the Fund to experience losses greater than if the Fund had not engaged in such transactions.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities Risk

The market value of a debt security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The debt securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening.

Prices of bonds and other debt securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is usually greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations. A rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates) may result in periods of volatility, decreased liquidity and increased redemptions, and, as a result, the Fund may have to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has raised the federal funds rate several times in recent periods and may continue to increase rates in the future.

The Fund's investments in lower-rated, higher-yielding securities ("junk bonds") are subject to greater credit risk than its higher rated investments. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments, or will not make payments on a timely basis. Non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile, less liquid and are considered speculative. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a debt security (or any guarantor of payment on such security), the security's value could fall, potentially lowering the Fund's share price. The prices of non-investment grade securities, unlike investment grade debt securities, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. The market for these securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline.

Restricted Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in restricted securities (securities with limited transferability under the securities laws) acquired from the issuer in "private placement" transactions. Private placement securities are not registered under the Securities Act, and are subject to restrictions on resale. They are eligible for sale only to certain qualified institutional buyers, like the Fund, and are not sold on a trading market or exchange. While private placement securities offer attractive investment opportunities otherwise not available on an open market, because such securities are available to few buyers, they are often both difficult to sell and to value. Certain of the Fund's investments may be placed in smaller, less seasoned, issuers that present a greater risk due to limited product lines and/or financial resources. The issuer of privately placed securities may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements of publicly traded issues.

Privately placed securities can usually only be resold to other qualified institutional buyers, or in a private transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration. The Fund may incur more costs in the disposition of such securities because of the time and legal expense required to negotiate a private placement. Because of the limited market, the Fund may find it difficult to sell the securities when it finds it advisable to do so and, to the extent such securities are sold in private negotiations, they may be sold for less than the price for which they were purchased or less than their fair market value.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments

For temporary defensive purposes, up to 100% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational expenses.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested, and this may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's management fees and operational expenses.

The Fund may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Money Market Mutual Funds. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market mutual funds seek to earn income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses.

Your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market mutual fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Fund may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Fund will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government. If the Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. See "Foreign Securities and Currency Risk" in the Fund's Prospectus. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic

conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that the Fund may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under the investment objective and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, the Fund may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Savings Association Obligations. The Fund may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by S&P, "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's, or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix B.

Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Fund may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated "A" or higher by S&P or "A" or higher by Moody's.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Trust (on behalf of the Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund, as defined under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC;
2. borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC;
3. underwrite the securities of other issuers (except that the Fund may engage in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities under circumstances where it may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act);
4. purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
5. purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by commodities;
6. make loans of money (except for the lending of the Fund's portfolio securities and purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund); or

The Fund will invest at least 25% of its net assets in the climate change mitigation and adaption industry.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction No. 2, the 1940 Act permits the Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restriction

The following non-fundamental investment restriction is applicable to the Fund. This restriction can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after prior written notice is given to shareholders of the Fund.

1. The Fund may not make any change to its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of public companies offering climate change mitigation or adaption products and services, as suggested by the Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Management of the Fund

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Fund is supervised by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of three individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries for the Fund's shareholders and are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board of Trustees establishes policies for the operation of the Fund and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and officers of the Trust are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Michael D. Akers, Ph.D. 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1955	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	25	Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting (June 2019-present), Professor, Department of Accounting (2004-2019), Chair, Department of Accounting (2004-2017), Marquette University.	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
Gary A. Drska 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1956	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	25	Pilot, Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc. (airline company) (1986-present).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
<i>Interested Trustee and Officers</i>					
Joseph C. Neuberger* 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1962	Chairperson and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	25	President (2017-present), Chief Operating Officer (2016-2020), Executive Vice President (1994-2017), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC.	Trustee, Buffalo Funds (an open-end investment company) (2003-2017); Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2018).
John P. Buckel 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1957	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 24, 2013	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-present).	N/A
Jennifer A. Lima 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1974	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 24, 2013	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2002-present).	N/A

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Elizabeth B. Scalf 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1985	Chief Compliance Officer, Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since July 1, 2017	N/A	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (February 2017-present); Vice President and Assistant CCO, Heartland Advisors, Inc. (December 2016-January 2017); Vice President and CCO, Heartland Group, Inc. (May 2016-November 2016); Vice President, CCO and Senior Legal Counsel (May 2016-November 2016), Heartland Advisors, Inc.	N/A
Jay S. Fitton 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1970	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since July 22, 2019	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2019-present); Partner, Practus, LLP (2018-2019); Counsel, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (2016-2018).	N/A
Kelly A. Burns 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1987	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since April 23, 2015	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2011-present).	N/A
Melissa Aguinaga 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1987	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since July 1, 2015	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2010-present).	N/A
Laura A. Carroll 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1985	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 20, 2018	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2007-present).	N/A

* Mr. Neuberger is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act due to his position and material business relationship with the Trust.

Role of the Board

The Board of Trustees provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust and its individual series, such as the Adviser, Distributor, Custodian, and the Funds’ administrator and transfer agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements with the Adviser, Distributor, Custodian, and the Fund’s administrator and transfer agent. The Board has appointed various individuals of certain of

these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a CCO who reports directly to the Board and who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters, including an annual compliance review. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal Board meetings, which are generally held five times per year, and at such other times as the Board determines is necessary, and involve the Board's review of recent Trust operations. From time to time, one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal Board meetings, to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust, and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Board of Trustees is composed of two Independent Trustees – Dr. Michael D. Akers and Mr. Gary A. Drska – and one Trustee who is an “interested person”) as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the “Interested Trustee”) – Mr. Joseph C. Neuberger. Accordingly, two-thirds of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or any other investment adviser or other service provider to the Trust or any underlying fund. The Board of Trustees has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee and a Valuation Committee, which are discussed in greater detail under “Board Committees” below. Each of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The Trust's Chairperson, Mr. Neuberger, is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined by the 1940 Act, due to his position and material business relationship with the Trust. Mr. Neuberger also serves as President of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), the Funds' administrator. The Trust has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board because of his experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as set forth in the subsection “Trustee Qualifications” below.

The Board reviews its structure regularly in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including: the unaffiliated nature of each investment adviser and the fund(s) managed by such adviser, the number of funds that comprise the Trust, the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect, the net assets of the Trust, the committee structure of the Trust, and the independent distribution arrangements of each of the Trust's underlying funds.

The Board has determined that the function and composition of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee are appropriate to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise from the Chairperson's status as an Interested Trustee. In addition, the inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee allows all such Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes discussed below. Given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust as described above, the Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel, including personnel of the Trust's service providers. Because risk management is a broad concept composed of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the CCO regularly reports to the Board during Board meetings and meets in executive session with the Independent Trustees and their legal counsel to discuss compliance and operational risks. In addition, the Independent Trustee designated as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial expert" meets with the Treasurer and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the investment advisers to the underlying funds and the portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be discussed during Audit Committee meetings.

Trustee Qualifications

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills appropriate to his continued service as a Trustee of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. The Trustees have substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and assess information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the Trustees have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and the individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each individual Trustee. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many of the Trustees' qualifications to serve on the Board involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

Michael D. Akers, Ph.D., CPA. Dr. Akers has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Dr. Akers previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, from 2001 until June 2021. Dr. Akers has been a Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting at Marquette University since June 2019, was Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to May 2019, was Chair of the Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to 2017, and was Associate Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 1996 to 2004. Dr. Akers is a certified public accountant, a certified fraud examiner, a certified internal auditor and a certified management accountant. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Dr. Akers is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Gary A. Drska. Mr. Drska has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Mr. Drska previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, from 2001 until June 2021. Mr. Drska has served as a Pilot of Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc., an airline company, since 1986. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds, Mr. Drska is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Joseph C. Neuberger. Mr. Neuberger has served as an Interested Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Mr. Neuberger previously served as a trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, from 2001 to 2018 and as a trustee of Buffalo Funds, an open-end investment company, from 2003 to 2017. Mr. Neuberger has served as President of Fund Services, a multi-line service provider to mutual funds, since 2017. Mr. Neuberger previously served as Executive Vice President of Fund Services from 1994 to 2017 and as Chief Operating Officer of Fund Services from 2016 to 2020. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Mr. Neuberger is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of the date of this SAI, no Trustee or officer of the Trust beneficially own shares of the Fund or any other series of the Trust.

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2020, neither the Trustees who are not “interested” persons of the Funds, nor members of their immediate families, own securities beneficially, or of record, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees who are not “interested” persons of the Fund nor members of their immediate families, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families, have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000 in (i) the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates, or (ii) any transaction or relationship in which such entity, the Funds, any officer of the Trust, or any of their affiliates was a party.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers and Mr. Gary A. Drska. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Fund’s independent auditor concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor’s independence. Dr. Akers is designated as the Audit Committee chairman and serves as the Audit Committee’s “audit committee financial expert,” as stated in the annual reports relating to the series of the Trust. The Audit Committee did not meet with respect to the Fund prior to the commencement of operations.

Nominating Committee. The Trust has a Nominating Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers and Mr. Gary A. Drska. The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of trustee and meets only as necessary. As part of this process, the Nominating Committee considers criteria for selecting candidates sufficient to identify a diverse group of qualified individuals to serve as trustees.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust’s Nominating Committee charter. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board of Trustees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file

for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. The Nominating Committee meets at least annually.

Valuation Committee. The Trust has a Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee is responsible for the following: (1) monitoring the valuation of Fund securities and other investments; and (2) as required, when the Board of Trustees is not in session, for determining the fair value of illiquid investments and other holdings after consideration of all relevant factors, which determinations are reported to the Board. The Valuation Committee is currently composed of Mr. John Buckel, Ms. Jennifer Lima, Ms. Kelly Burns and Ms. Melissa Aguinaga, who each serve as officers of the Trust. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary when a price for a portfolio security is not readily available.

Trustee Compensation

The Independent Trustees receive from the Trust a retainer fee of \$58,000 per year, \$4,500 for each regular board meeting attended and \$1,000 for each special board meeting of the Trust attended telephonically, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at board meetings. Members of the Audit Committee receive \$2,000 for each meeting of the Audit Committee attended. The chairman of the Audit Committee receives an annual retainer of \$2,500. Interested Trustees do not receive any compensation for their service as Trustee. Because the Fund has recently commenced operations, the following compensation figures represent estimates for the current fiscal period ending November 30, 2021:

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Fund and the Trust ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees
Dr. Michael D. Akers, Independent Trustee ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$180	None	None	\$91,333
Gary A. Drska, Independent Trustee ⁽³⁾	\$180	None	None	\$88,833
Joseph C. Neuberger, Interested Trustee	None	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Trustees' fees and expenses are allocated among the Fund and any other series comprising the Trust.

⁽²⁾ There are currently twenty-four other series comprising the Trust.

⁽³⁾ Audit Committee member.

⁽⁴⁾ Audit Committee chairman.

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. As of the date of this SAI, there were no principal shareholders or control persons of the Fund.

Investment Adviser

Investment advisory services are provided to the Fund by the Adviser, Rockefeller & Co. LLC, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Rockefeller Capital Management L.P. ("RCM"), a holding company controlled by Viking Global Investors LP ("Viking"). Viking, a registered investment adviser with its principal office

at 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, 06830, is considered a control person of the Adviser due to its indirect beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of Rockefeller Capital Management General Partner L.L.C., the general partner of RCM. Rockefeller Capital Management is the marketing name for RCM and its affiliates, including the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect with respect to the Fund after an initial two-year period, only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by: (i) the Board of Trustees or the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities; and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement nor interested persons thereof, cast in person (or in another manner permitted by the 1940 Act or pursuant to exemptive relief therefrom) at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, upon 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, when authorized by either: (i) a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; or (ii) by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, or by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined under the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Fund a management fee which is calculated daily and paid monthly, based on a rate equal to 0.85% of the Fund's average daily net assets, as specified in the Prospectus. The Adviser may voluntarily agree to waive a portion of the management fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis, including additional fees above and beyond any contractual agreement the Adviser may have to waive management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. However, pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive management fees payable to it by the Fund and/or to reimburse the Fund's operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing plan fees, taxes, leverage expenses (*i.e.*, any expense incurred in connection with borrowing made by the Fund), interest (including interest incurred in connection with bank and custody overdrafts), brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest expenses on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) to the limit set forth in the "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" tables in the Prospectus. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for up to three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursements will not cause the Fund's expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment. Any such reimbursement is also contingent upon the Board of Trustees' subsequent review and ratification of the reimbursed amounts.

Portfolio Managers

As disclosed in the Prospectus, Casey C. Clark and Rolando F. Morillo serve as co-portfolio managers of the Fund and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investment portfolio (each, a "Portfolio Manager," and collectively, the "Portfolio Managers").

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies, for each Portfolio Manager of the Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Asset amounts have been rounded and are approximate as of May 31, 2021.

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in millions)
<u>Casey C. Clark</u>				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$30.4	0	\$0
Other Accounts	5	\$39.7	0	\$0
<u>Rolando F. Morillo</u>				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$30.4	0	\$0
Other Accounts	5	\$39.7	0	\$0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolio Managers' compensation consists of a combination of competitive base salary, a discretionary annual bonus, and in the case of Managing Directors, participation in an incentive plan, which is designed to attract, retain, motivate and reward individuals who are expected to make important contributions to the Adviser and its affiliates by providing such individuals with restricted incentives that are intended to align the interests of such individuals with those of the company's stockholders. The determination of bonus compensation is based on individual, team and the performance of client portfolios, as well as the performance of the overall company. The bonus is discretionary rather than formulaic, although metrics (*e.g.*, individual alpha creation) are a factor in the decision-making process.

Material Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Portfolio Managers' management of the Fund's investments and the management of the investments of "other accounts." The other accounts may have the same or similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund but may be subject to different management fee structures than the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similarities in investment objectives and strategies, whereby the Portfolio Managers could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the Portfolio Managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. The Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Ownership of Securities in the Fund by the Portfolio Managers

As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolio Managers of the Fund did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund as it had not yet commenced operations.

Service Providers

Fund Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to a fund administration servicing agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) between the Trust and Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, Fund Services acts as the Fund’s administrator. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Fund, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund’s independent contractors and agents; preparing for signature by an officer of the Trust all of the documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services receives from the Fund a combined fee for fund administration and fund accounting services based on the Fund’s current average daily net assets. Fund Services is also entitled to be reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to its role as administrator, Fund Services also acts as fund accountant (“Fund Accountant”), transfer agent (“Transfer Agent”) and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, an affiliate of Fund Services (the “Custodian”), is the custodian of the assets of the Funds pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, whereby the Custodian charges fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian has custody of all assets and securities of the Fund, delivers and receives payments for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments and performs other duties, all as directed by the officers of the Trust. The Custodian’s address is 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Fund and the Independent Trustees.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”), 555 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. Deloitte, or an affiliate of Deloitte, audits and reports on the Fund’s annual financial statements, reviews certain regulatory reports and the Fund’s federal income tax returns, and performs other auditing and tax services for the Fund when engaged to do so.

Distribution and Servicing of Fund Shares

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with the Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. The offering of the Fund’s shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes the Fund’s shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any certain number of shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and the continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Distributor upon 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. The Distribution Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund has adopted a distribution and shareholder servicing plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Distribution Plan”) on behalf of the Class A shares of the Fund. Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund pays a fee to the Distributor (the “Distribution Fee”) for distribution and shareholder services on behalf of the Class A shares of the Fund. The Distribution Fee is an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder servicing fee at the rate of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares. The Distribution Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, subject to the terms of the Distribution Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services. Institutional Class shares of the Fund are not subject to the Distribution Plan and do not pay the Distribution Fees.

The Distribution Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred on behalf of Class A shares of the Fund. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by the Class A shares of the Fund during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a “compensation” plan.

The Distributor may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the Distribution Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Class A shares, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to other than current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to the Fund, and obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Fund may, from time to time, deem advisable.

The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of

the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the “Qualified Trustees”), as required by the 1940 Act, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, select and nominate all other trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund. The Distribution Plan and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders holding a majority of the Fund’s Class A shares outstanding. All material amendments to the Distribution Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees and the Qualified Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The Distribution Plan requires that the Distributor provide to the Board of Trustees, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the Distribution Plan. The Distributor is also required to furnish the Board of Trustees with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board of Trustees to make an informed determination of whether the Distribution Plan should be continued. The Board of Trustees has determined that it believes that the Distribution Plan is reasonably likely to provide an incentive for brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries to engage in sales and marketing efforts on behalf of the Fund and to provide enhanced services to holders of Class A shares. With the exception of the Adviser, no “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no Qualified Trustee of the Fund has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreement.

As noted above, the Distribution Plan provides for the ability to use Class A assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Class A shares (distribution services). The payments made by the Fund to these financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Class A shares of the Fund through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from the Fund to their investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may, from time to time, make payments under the Distribution Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of the Fund for their employees. In addition, the Fund may make payments under the Distribution Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where the Fund is discussed.

To the extent these asset-based fees and other payments made under the Distribution Plan to these financial intermediaries for the distribution services they provide to the Fund’s Class A shareholders exceed the Distribution Fees available, these payments are made by the Adviser from its own resources, which may include its profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund. In addition, the Fund may participate in various “fund supermarkets” in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor’s customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with its participation in such platforms, the Adviser may use all or a portion of the Distribution Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing the Fund’s Class A shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own assets.

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Fund’s portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market will generally be executed

directly with a “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Fund will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that the Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors available, will be considered in making these determinations. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC. Portfolio transactions may also be placed with broker-dealers in which the Adviser has invested on behalf of the Fund and/or client accounts.

While it is the Fund’s general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Fund or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Fund and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Fund may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser’s overall responsibilities to the Fund.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or

sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of its duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Adviser shall, to the extent practicable, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Fund, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

When buying or selling securities, the Adviser may execute trades for the Fund with broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or their affiliates, and the Fund may pay commissions to such broker-dealers in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. The Trust has adopted procedures to monitor and control such affiliated brokerage transactions, which are reported to and reviewed by the Board at least quarterly.

The Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers or dealers” that the Fund has acquired during its most recent fiscal year.

The Fund is also required to identify any brokerage transactions during their most recent fiscal year that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in the Fund’s portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction and brokerage commission costs and may generate capital gains, including short-term capital gains, taxable to shareholders at ordinary income rates. To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund.

Code of Ethics

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes of Ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Distributor relies on the principal underwriter’s exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3) from the requirement to adopt a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 because the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director, or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer or director of the Trust or the Adviser.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board of Trustees has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which has delegated to the Adviser, subject to the Board of Trustees’ continuing oversight, the responsibility for voting proxies. Notwithstanding this delegation of responsibilities, however, the Fund retains the right to vote proxies relating to its portfolio securities. The fundamental purpose of the Proxy

Policies is to ensure that each vote will be in a manner that reflects the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders, taking into account the value of the Fund's investments.

Overview

The Adviser considers proxy voting a fiduciary duty to protect and enhance the long-term interests of Fund shareholders. The Adviser seeks to ensure that proxies are regarded as assets of portfolios subject to the same fiduciary standards as the assets of its other advisory clients. In essence, this means that the Adviser will vote in an informed and timely fashion on behalf of their "owners," its clients.

Corporate governance, which includes proxy voting, is an integral part of the Adviser's effort to manage and enhance the long-term value of the Fund's assets. The Adviser seeks to make a positive contribution to good corporate governance and consider internationally recognized corporate governance best practices in its voting decisions. The Adviser takes an active interest in the companies it invests in, and one of the ways it seeks to achieve this is through proxy voting. The Adviser considers proxy voting to be a key element of its stewardship responsibility.

The proxy statement is a vital document from companies because it is the only formal basis for a dialogue between the board and shareholders. Most proxies address questions of corporate governance, as well as consider social and environmental issues at the request of shareholders. The Adviser recognizes that the interests of shareholders are not always identical to those of management but that an effective proxy system serves as a signal to a board and management that they have engaged shareholders who expect accountability. The Adviser believes that active engagement with portfolio companies leads to greater transparency and is an important element of its stewardship responsibility.

General

The Adviser has implemented these policies and procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of Fund shareholders in fulfillment of the Adviser's fiduciary duties and in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

The Adviser is a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI"), a global network of investors with the aspirational goal to incorporate environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues that may have a material business impact on their investment analysis and decision-making process. The Adviser integrated PRI and ESG consideration into its overall proxy voting process starting in Proxy Season 2013 in an effort to align its proxy voting policies and processes with the PRI to the extent reasonably possible.

The Adviser has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an organization unaffiliated with the Adviser, to assist with proxy voting. In addition to the execution of proxy votes in accordance with the Adviser's guidelines and record-keeping services, ISS also provides the Adviser with corporate governance information, due diligence related to making informed proxy voting decisions and vote recommendations. The Adviser also obtains research on social issues impacting certain issuers of public securities from a range of additional service providers including MSCI Inc. Research. Shareholder engagement underpins the Adviser's decision-making process with respect to proxy voting. The Adviser retains final authority and responsibility for proxy voting.

The Fund may, at any time, retain the right to vote proxies or take action relating to securities held in the Fund's account, provided the Fund advises the Adviser of such decision in advance of any proxy vote(s). If the Fund retains proxy voting authority, the Adviser will instruct the appropriate custodian banks to forward proxy material directly to the client and the Adviser shall have no further responsibility. In certain cases, however, the Adviser may provide administrative services the Fund if it has retained proxy voting authority but desire that the Adviser assist with the technical aspects of processing related paperwork and executing the Fund's voting decision.

Upon reasonable notice, the Adviser will also adhere to any specific Fund directions and/or guidelines with respect to proxy voting, even if such directions or guidelines conflict with the Adviser's proxy voting guidelines.

Upon request, the Adviser will promptly provide shareholders with a copy of these policies and procedures, as well as information on how the Adviser voted proxies of securities held by the Fund.

Proxy Voting Committee and Personnel

Senior representatives from a variety of functional areas, such as the Investment, Institutional Sales, and Legal Departments, serve as members of the Proxy Voting & Shareholder Engagement Committee (the "Committee").

The Committee is charged with the responsibility for administering these policies and procedures, and meets periodically and as necessary to: (1) oversee the proxy voting process and the implementation of these policies and procedures; (2) consider matters of a non-routine or unusual nature, including any material conflict of interest presented in connection with a pending vote; (3) ensure that any voting guidelines provided by the Fund to the Adviser have been followed; (4) review and periodically update the Adviser voting guidelines; (5) arrange for the necessary voting and other records to be maintained in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements; and (6) review the services of any third party engaged by the Adviser to assist with proxy voting.

The Committee has designated a Voting Delegate and one or more Proxy Administrators who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of these policies and procedures, and who report periodically to the Committee on these matters.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Adviser has developed voting principles and guidelines that govern voting proxies in a prudent and diligent manner. The Adviser believes that non-financial issues such as ESG practices can have a significant economic impact on the value of a company, and evaluates these factors when voting. The Adviser also believes that good citizenship is good business and that encouraging companies to improve their environmental and social responsiveness can lead to improved financial performance.

The Adviser does not automatically vote for or against any class of resolutions, but rather follows a list of preferences. Each case is reviewed individually and when it makes sense to deviate from these guidelines, the Adviser would do so only after due research and discussion with the company. The Adviser recognizes that there are often circumstances that even well thought out guidelines fail to contemplate. Exceptions to these guidelines can be made after due research and discussion with the company has led analysts and/or portfolio managers to conclude that a change in voting is warranted and in the best interest of the shareholders.

On governance issues, the Adviser tends to favor resolutions that increase disclosure and reporting and that enhance the transparency of decision-making without placing an undue burden on the company or requiring the disclosure of proprietary or competitive information. In addition, the guidelines favor proposals that:

- Preserve and enhance the rights of minority shareholders;
- Increase the board's skill base; and
- Increase the accountability of both the board and management.

With respect to ESG factors, the Adviser believes that companies should be able to demonstrate that they have appropriate policies and systems in place and that they encompass relevant sustainability risks and

opportunities. The Adviser's voting guidelines seek to encourage progress and leadership from companies in areas such as:

- Production of products and services in a manner that is aligned with the sustainable development of the world's economy;
- Human capital management policies and practices; and
- Environmental practices and risk mitigation.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines are based on three underlying principles, which the Adviser believes are fundamental to financial viability and long-term sustainability:

- The primacy of shareholders and the recognition of the standing of other stakeholders;
- The independence of the board and its duty to represent the shareholders, including minority shareholders; and
- A commitment to promoting a culture of transparency and accountability throughout the company for sound corporate decision-making.

The guidelines address a broad range of issues reflecting our general views and are meant to be used in evaluating individual proxy proposals and to serve as a framework for exercising voting rights. They are not intended to provide a guide as to how the Adviser will vote in every instance. Rather, these guidelines share the Adviser's view about corporate governance issues generally and provide insight into how the Adviser typically approach issues that commonly arise on corporate ballots. These guidelines are applied with policy discretion, taking into consideration the issues and facts specific to the company and the individual ballot item. They are not meant as a comprehensive guide for assessing a corporation or an industry.

Proxy Voting Limitations

The Adviser will not vote proxies in countries that engage in "share blocking" -- the practice of prohibiting investors who have exercised voting rights from disposing of their shares for a defined period of time. The Adviser will also not vote in cases where a proxy is received after the requisite voting date or with respect to specific proposals that are incoherent or that would entail extensive and uneconomic investigation or research.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser actively seeks to identify, mitigate, and monitor potential conflicts of interest that may emerge in relationship with its proxy voting activities, and has adopted policies and procedures to address potential conflicts which may arise in connection with providing investment advisory services to the Fund.

Conflicts of interest may arise from the varying types of financial services and products offered by the Adviser and its affiliates and the types of clients that it serves. For example, Rockefeller Financial LLC and other Adviser affiliates may provide strategic advisory services to both public and private companies and other types of clients including with respect to acquisitions, divestitures and capital raising activities. The Adviser and its affiliates may also provide investment advisory and other services to directors, officers and other persons who have material relationships with public and private companies or who own shares of public and private companies. The Adviser or its affiliates may also have relationships with pension plans and other investors who sponsor proposals or participate in engagement activities. In addition, certain directors, officers and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may also serve as directors and/or officers of public and private companies or have a material relationship with or own shares in such companies.

The Adviser's policy is that proxy voting activities must seek to further the long-term interests of its clients, including the Fund and its shareholders, and not the interests of the Adviser, its affiliates or their respective directors, officers, and employees. The Adviser's Voting Delegate, in consultation with the Adviser's portfolio management team, is responsible for conducting proxy voting activity in accordance with this Policy. The Voting Delegate and the Adviser's portfolio management team members are required to disclose to the Committee any potential material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with performing engagement activities on behalf of the Fund and the Adviser's other clients, including any attempt by persons seeking to influence any engagement activity. Material conflict issues which are identified will be referred for resolution to the Committee, which will consult with the Adviser's Conflicts Committee as appropriate. Committee members are required to consider if they have a conflict of interest in any proxy voting matter that is referred to the Committee and must disclose such conflict to the Committee and potentially recuse themselves from matters relating to the conflict. In the event a material conflict of interest is identified, the Committee will generally direct the Voting Delegate to vote the proxy based upon the recommendation of ISS. If the Committee determines to resolve the conflict in a different manner, the approach will be documented.

The Fund's actual voting records relating to its portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th will be available, without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free, 1-855-369-6209, or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with these laws, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. Ms. Elizabeth B. Scalf has been designated as the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Distributor and the Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Fund may be required to "freeze" the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies (the "Disclosure Policies") that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with these Disclosure Policies. The Board of Trustees considered the circumstances under which the Fund's portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies, considering actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Fund's shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Distributor or any other affiliated person of the Fund. After due consideration, the Board determined that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in these Disclosure Policies.

Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except as described below:

- the disclosure is required to respond to a regulatory request, court order or other legal proceeding;
- the disclosure is to a mutual fund rating or evaluation services organization (such as Factset, Morningstar and Lipper), or statistical agency or person performing similar functions, or due diligence department of a broker-dealer or wirehouse, who has, if necessary, signed a confidentiality agreement, or is bound by applicable duties of confidentiality imposed by law, with the Fund;
- the disclosure is made to the Fund's service providers who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities, and who are subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law and/or contract, such as the Adviser, the Board of Trustees, the Fund's independent registered public accountants, regulatory authorities, counsel to the Fund or the Board of Trustees, proxy voting service providers, financial printers involved in the reporting process, the fund administrator, fund accountant, transfer agent, or custodian of the Fund;
- the disclosure is made by the Adviser's trading desk to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities; in addition, the Adviser's trading desk may periodically distribute a holdings list (consisting of names only) to broker-dealers so that such brokers can provide the Adviser with natural order flow information;
- the disclosure is made to institutional consultants evaluating the Fund on behalf of potential investors;
- the disclosure is (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or
- the disclosure is made pursuant to prior written approval of the Trust's CCO, or other person so authorized, is for a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders.

For purposes of the Disclosure Policies, portfolio holdings information does not include descriptive information if that information does not present material risks of dilution, arbitrage, market timing, insider trading or other inappropriate trading for the Fund. Information excluded from the definition of portfolio holdings information generally includes, without limitation: (i) descriptions of allocations among asset classes, regions, countries or industries/sectors; (ii) aggregated data such as average or median ratios, or market capitalization, performance attributions by industry, sector or country; or (iii) aggregated risk statistics. It is the policy of the Trust to prohibit any person or entity from receiving any direct or indirect compensation or consideration of any kind in connection with the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings.

The Trust's CCO must document any decisions regarding non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings and the rationale therefor. In connection with the oversight responsibilities by the Board of Trustees, any documentation regarding decisions involving the non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund to third parties must be provided to the full Board of Trustees or its authorized committee.

Currently, the Fund provides its quarterly portfolio holdings to rating and ranking organizations, including Lipper, a Thomson Reuters Company, Morningstar, Inc., Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC, Bloomberg L.P., Thomson Reuters Corporation, Vickers Stock Research Corporation and Capital-Bridge, Inc. The Fund will also disclose on its website a fact sheet which contains top-ten holdings information each calendar quarter. The Fund will also post on its website a complete list of portfolio

holdings each calendar quarter. Portfolio holdings information may be separately provided to any person at the same time that it is filed with the SEC or one day after it is first published on the Fund's website. Portfolio holdings disclosure may be approved under the Disclosure Policies by the Trust's CCO. Disclosure of the Fund's complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter, in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders, and in the quarterly holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports will be made available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Any suspected breach of this policy must be reported immediately to the Trust's CCO, or to the chief compliance officer of the Adviser who must report it to the Trust's CCO. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund's shares will fluctuate and is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) each business day. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that the NYSE will not be open on the following days: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement. If the NYSE closes early, the Fund will calculate the NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in the Fund outstanding at such time.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{Net Asset Value Per Share}$$

Generally, the Fund's investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and the Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

Each equity security owned by the Fund, including depositary receipts, that is traded on a national securities exchange, except those securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"), is valued at its last sale price on the exchange on which such security is traded, as of the close of business on the day the security is being valued. All equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are valued at the last sales price at the close of the OTC market. If a non-exchange listed security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted bid and the asked prices will be used as long as it continues to reflect the value of the security.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued using the price of the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Fund securities listed on NASDAQ will be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sales price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security will be valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and the asked prices at the close of the exchange on such day, or the security shall be valued at the latest sales price on the "composite market" for the day such security is being valued. The composite market is defined as a consolidation of

the trade information provided by a national securities and foreign exchange and OTC markets as published by an approved independent pricing service (“Pricing Service”).

Debt securities, including short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices provided by a Pricing Service. The Pricing Service may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and the asked prices, matrix pricing and other analytical pricing models, as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. If a price is not available from a Pricing Service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accrued or amortized using the “constant yield” method until maturity.

Foreign securities will be priced in their local currencies as of the close of their primary exchange or market or as of the time the Fund calculates its NAV, whichever is earlier. Foreign securities, currencies and other assets denominated in foreign currencies are then translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. dollar, as provided by an approved pricing service or reporting agency. All assets denominated in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rates as of the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

All other assets of the Fund are valued in such manner as the Board of Trustees in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

Additional Purchase and Redemption Information

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

How to Purchase Shares

You may purchase shares of the Fund directly from the Fund, or from securities brokers, dealers or other financial intermediaries (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. The Fund may enter into arrangements with certain Financial Intermediaries whereby such Financial Intermediaries (and their authorized designees) are authorized to accept your order on behalf of the Fund (each an “Authorized Intermediary”). If you transmit your purchase request to an Authorized Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, shares will be purchased at the next calculated NAV after the Financial Intermediary receives the request. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is an Authorized Intermediary.

Investors wishing to purchase Fund shares should contact the Fund toll free at 1-855-369-6209. Shares of the Fund are primarily offered through certain Financial Intermediaries (including broker-dealers) and their agents in fee based and other programs. In these programs, Financial Intermediaries have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund that charge their customers transaction or other distribution or service fees with respect to their customers’ investments in the Fund. If you are purchasing shares through a Financial Intermediary, you must follow the procedures established by your Financial Intermediary. Your Financial Intermediary is responsible for sending your

purchase order and wiring payment to the Transfer Agent. Your Financial Intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales.

Shares are purchased at the next calculated NAV after the Transfer Agent or Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. In most cases, in order to receive that day's NAV, the Transfer Agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion: (i) to suspend the continued offering of the Fund's shares; (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the Distributor such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund; and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Fund's shares.

The Adviser reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investments.

Sales Charges on Class A Shares

If you purchase Class A shares of the Fund you will pay an initial sales charge of 5.00% when you invest, unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. The sales charge for Class A shares of the Fund is calculated as follows:⁽¹⁾

Investment Amount	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealer Allowance
Less than \$50,000 ⁽²⁾	5.25%	5.54%	5.00%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.50%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.50%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.75%	2.83%	2.50%
\$500,000 or more ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ The offering price is calculated to two decimal places using standard rounding criteria. As a result, the number of shares purchased and the dollar amount of the sales charge as a percentage of the offering price and of your net investment may be higher or lower depending on whether there was downward or upward rounding.

⁽²⁾ The minimum initial investment for Class A shares of the Fund is \$2,500.

⁽³⁾ There is no front-end sales charge for purchases of Class A shares of \$500,000 or more. However, a CDSC of 1.00% may be applied to redemptions of Class A shares within 12 months of purchase.

⁽⁴⁾ A finder's fee of 1.00% will be paid directly by the Adviser to the dealer on investments of \$500,000 or more.

You should always discuss the suitability of your investment with your broker-dealer or financial adviser.

Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

Rights of Accumulation. You may combine your current purchase of Class A shares of the Fund with other existing Class A shares currently owned for the purpose of qualifying for the lower initial sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases. The applicable sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current NAV of all other Class A shares you own at the financial intermediary at which you are making the current purchase. You may not aggregate shares held at different financial intermediaries. If the current purchase is made directly through the Transfer Agent, only those shares held directly at the Transfer Agent may apply toward the right of accumulation. You may aggregate shares that you own and that are currently owned by family members including spouses, minor children or parents residing at the same address. Shares held in the name of a nominee or custodian under pension, profit sharing or employee benefit plans may not be combined with other shares to qualify

for the right of accumulation. You must notify the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary at the time of purchase in order for the right of accumulation to apply. The Fund is not liable for any difference in purchase price if you fail to notify the Transfer Agent of your intent to exercise your right of accumulation and the Fund reserves the right to modify or terminate this right at any time.

Reinstatement Privilege. If you redeem Class A shares of the Fund, and within 60 days purchase and register new Class A shares, you will not pay a sales charge on the new purchase amount. The amount eligible for this privilege may not exceed the amount of your redemption proceeds. To exercise this privilege, contact the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary.

Letter of Intent. By signing a Letter of Intent (“LOI”), you can reduce your Class A sales charge. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period. The LOI will apply to all purchases of Class A shares. Any Class A shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the letter of intent may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of distributions do not apply toward fulfillment of the LOI. Shares equal to 5.25% of the amount of the LOI will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If at the end of that time the total amount of purchases made is less than the amount intended, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual purchases had the LOI not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrow shares. Any remaining escrow shares will be released to you.

Investments of \$500,000 or More. There is no initial sales charge on a lump sum Class A share purchase of \$500,000 or more, nor on any purchase into a Class A account with an accumulated value of \$500,000 or more. However, if you have taken advantage of this waiver and redeem your shares within 12 months of purchase, there is a CDSC of 1.00% imposed on such shares based on the lesser of original cost or current market value. However, the CDSC will not apply if you are otherwise entitled to a waiver of the initial sales charge as listed in “Initial Sales Charge Waivers” below. Also, the CDSC will not apply if you are entitled to a waiver as listed in “Contingent Deferred Sales Charges Waivers,” below.

Initial Sales Charge Waivers. Sales charges for Class A shares may be waived under certain circumstances for some investors or for certain purchases. You will not have to pay a sales charge on purchases of Class A shares if:

- you are an affiliate of the Adviser or any of its or the Fund’s officers, directors, trustees, Sub-Advisers, employees or retirees;
- you are a registered representative of any broker-dealer authorized to sell Fund shares, subject to the internal policies and procedures of the broker-dealer;
- you are a member of the immediate families of any of the foregoing (*i.e.*, parent, child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, step or adopted relationships, grandparent, grandchild and UTMA accounts naming qualifying persons);
- you are a fee-based registered investment adviser, financial planner, bank trust department or registered broker-dealer and are purchasing shares on behalf of your customers;
- you are purchasing shares for retirement (not including IRA accounts) and deferred compensation plans and the trusts used to fund such plans (including, but not limited to, those defined in Sections 401(k), 403(b) and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and “rabbi trusts”), for which an affiliate of the Adviser acts as trustee or administrator;

- you are purchasing shares for a 401(k), 403(b) and 457 plans, and profit sharing and pension plans that invest \$500,000 or more or have more than 100 participants;
- you are a current shareholder whose aggregate investment in Class A shares of the Fund exceeds \$500,000;
- you are an individual on certain accounts under investment programs managed by the Adviser.

To receive a reduction in your Class A sales charge, you must let your financial institution or shareholder services representative know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction. You may be asked by your financial adviser or shareholder services representative to provide account statements or other information regarding your related accounts or related accounts of your immediate family in order to verify your eligibility for a reduced sales charge. Your investment professional or financial institution must notify the Fund if your share purchase is eligible for the sales load waiver. Sales charges will not be applied to shares purchased by reinvesting distributions.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers. For Class A shares, a CDSC is imposed on shares purchased at the \$500,000 breakpoint (as described in “Sales Charge on Class A Shares,” above) that are redeemed within 12 months of purchase. In the case of a partial redemption, the first shares redeemed are any reinvested shares. After that, shares are always redeemed on a “first in first out” basis. If the first shares redeemed have been held for longer than 12 months from the date of purchase, then no sales charge is imposed on the redemption. The sales charge is imposed on a lot by lot basis on the market value or initial purchase price, whichever is lower. This deferred sales charge may be waived under certain circumstances such as:

- death of the shareholder;
- divorce, where there exists a court decree that requires redemption of the shares;
- return of IRA excess contributions;
- shares redeemed by the Fund due to low balance or other reasons; and
- required minimum distributions at RMD age (waivers apply only to amounts necessary to meet the required minimum amount based on assets held within the Fund).

If you would like information about sales charge waivers, call your financial representative or contact the Fund at 1-855-369-6209. Information about the Fund’s Class A sales charges is available on the Fund’s website at www.rockefellerfunds.com.

How to Redeem Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly with the Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of the Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund’s shareholders.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder, the Fund or its authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from any party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, the Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

The Transfer Agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the Transfer Agent fails to employ reasonable procedures, the Fund and the Transfer Agent may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Fund nor its agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact the Transfer Agent.

Redemption in Kind

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Trust, however, has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to redeem, in kind, redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the applicable share class of the Fund, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the applicable share class of the Fund in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. Redemptions in kind are taxed in the same manner to a redeeming shareholder as redemptions paid in cash for federal income tax purposes. In addition, sales of securities received in-kind may generate taxable gains.

Federal Income Tax Matters

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you.

This section is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial decisions, and Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") guidance as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, and possibly with retroactive effect. These changes could impact the Fund's investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund. Some of the changes could affect the timing, amount and tax treatment of Fund distributions made to shareholders. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular shareholder. No assurance can be given that legislative, judicial, or administrative changes will not be forthcoming which could affect the accuracy of any statements made in this section. Please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. The Fund, as a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code, provided that the Fund complies with all applicable requirements

regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets, and timing and amount of its distributions. The Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income, and net capital gain for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes on amounts distributed. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes at the Fund level. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC and is unable to obtain relief from such failure, it would be taxed as a regular corporation and, in such case, it would be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own the Fund's underlying investments rather than indirectly owning them through the Fund.

To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from "good income," which includes: (1) dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies; and (2) other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in such stock, securities, or foreign currencies; and (3) net income derived from interests in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Although Code Section 851(b) authorizes the U.S. Treasury Department to issue Treasury Regulations excluding "foreign currency gains" that are not directly related to a RIC's principal business of investing in stock or securities from qualifying income, Treasury Regulations currently provide that gains from the sale or other disposition of foreign currencies is qualifying income. Nevertheless, there can be no absolute assurances that future Treasury Regulations will not come to a different conclusion or that the Fund will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a RIC.

Furthermore, the Fund must diversify its holdings such that at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other acceptable securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs), or of any two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or of certain qualified publicly traded partnerships.

The Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year an amount at least equal to 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year, subject to an increase for any shortfall in the prior year's distribution. The Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the excise tax, but can make no assurances that all such tax liability will be eliminated.

Investment company taxable income generally consists of taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gain, and net gain from foreign currency transactions, less expenses. Net capital gain is the excess of the net long-term gain from the Fund's sales or exchanges of capital assets over the net short-term loss from such sales or exchanges, taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund. The Fund may elect to defer certain losses for tax purposes. Any future net capital losses realized by the Fund in any taxable year may be carried forward indefinitely and will generally retain their character as short-term or long-term.

Distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For non-corporate shareholders, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may consist of "qualified dividend income" eligible for taxation at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent that the amount distributed is attributable to and reported as "qualified dividend income" and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. The aggregate amount so reported to either non-corporate or corporate shareholders, as applicable, cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year.

Distributions of net capital gain are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for "qualified dividend income" treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Distributions of investment company taxable income, and net capital gain will be taxable as described above whether received in additional Fund shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional Fund shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are generally includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a non-corporate shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income ("NII") tax of 3.8% (in addition to the regular income tax). The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

The Fund is the successor to the portfolio of the Predecessor Fund, and the Fund has taken the position that it has succeeded to the tax basis of the assets acquired from the Predecessor Fund. Shareholders should be aware that as the Fund sells portfolio securities that were acquired from the Predecessor Fund, any unrealized gain inherent in such securities at the time the Fund acquired such securities, along with any appreciation that occurred while the Fund held such securities, may be recognized by the Fund, and any such recognized gain will be distributed to Fund shareholders and will be taxable to them for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a shareholder of the Fund may be taxed on appreciation that occurred before the shareholder purchased shares of such Fund, including appreciation that occurred prior to such Fund's acquisition of portfolio securities from the Predecessor Fund.

A sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares, whether for cash or in-kind proceeds, may result in recognition of a taxable capital gain or loss. Gain or loss realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year, and, if held for one year or less, as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, loss

realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which the shareholder's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. Any loss realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale, redemption or exchange. If a shareholder's loss is disallowed under the wash sale rules, the basis of the new shares will be increased to preserve the loss until a future sale, redemption or exchange of the shares.

The Fund may invest in MLPs that are treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The income derived from such investments constitutes "good income" for purposes of satisfying the source of income requirement for the Fund to maintain its status as a RIC. However, no more than 25% of the value of a RIC's total assets at the end of each fiscal quarter may be invested in securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships. If an MLP in which the Fund invests does not qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership (and the MLP is not otherwise taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes), the Fund must look through to the character of the income generated by the MLP. Such income may not qualify as "good income" and could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC.

If an MLP in which the Fund invests is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the cash distributions received by the Fund from the MLP may not correspond to the amount of income allocated to the Fund by the MLP in any given taxable year. If the amount of income allocated to the Fund by an MLP exceeds the amount of cash received by the Fund from such MLP, the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund's status as a RIC and avoiding any federal income and excise taxes at the Fund level. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements. Distributions to the Fund from an MLP that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. If the Fund's basis is reduced to zero, distributions in excess of basis will generally constitute capital gain for federal income tax purposes.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares paid to: (A) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its accountholders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States); and (B) certain "non-financial foreign entities" unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the

potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

The Fund's transactions, if any, in forward contracts, options, futures contracts, swaps and other investments may be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may accelerate recognition of income to the Fund, defer the Fund's losses, and affect whether capital gain and loss is characterized as long-term or short-term. These provisions could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require the Fund to "mark-to-market" certain positions (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out). This "mark-to-market" requirement may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash, and the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund's status as a RIC and avoiding any income and excise taxes at the Fund level. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements of the Code.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Fund with its correct Social Security Number or other taxpayer identification number and certain certifications or the Fund receives notification from the IRS requiring backup withholding, the Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to a tax withholding at a flat rate of 30% on U.S. source income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S.. This withholding tax rate may be lower under the terms of a tax treaty or convention.

The Fund may use the so-called "equalization method" of accounting to allocate a portion of its "accumulated earnings and profits," which generally equals the Fund's undistributed net investment income and net capital gain, with certain adjustments, to redemption proceeds. This method permits the Fund to achieve more balanced distributions for both continuing and redeeming shareholders. Although using this method generally will not affect the Fund's total returns, it may reduce the amount of income and net capital gain that the Fund would otherwise distribute to continuing shareholders by reducing the effect of redemptions of Fund shares on Fund distributions to shareholders. However, the IRS has not sanctioned the particular equalization method used by the Fund, and thus the Fund's use of this method may be subject to IRS scrutiny.

Distributions

The Fund will receive income primarily in the form of interest, dividends and foreign currency gains on the Fund's investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in its operations, is the Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be distributed to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of the Fund's distributions is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The Fund does not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in its shares.

The Fund may receive distributions of net capital gain from the Fund's investments in ETFs and other mutual funds and may realize capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Any net gain that the Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing

short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any capital loss carryforward) will comprise of net investment income. If during any year the Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital loss carryforward) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time that the Fund shares may have been held by the shareholders. Net capital losses realized by the Fund may be carried over indefinitely, and will generally retain their character as short-term or long-term capital losses. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, please consult your tax adviser.

Any distribution paid by the Fund reduces the Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the distribution per share. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to federal income taxes.

Distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Shareholders have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent has received the request.

Cost Basis Reporting

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") when such shareholders sell, redeem or exchange such shares. This reporting requirement does not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies ("non-covered shares"). The Fund is not required to determine or report a shareholder's cost basis in non-covered shares and are not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, redemption or exchange of a share results in a gain or loss. If you sell, exchange or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the gain or loss, cost basis, and holding period of such shares to the IRS and you on Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which the Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of covered shares and has made multiple purchases of covered shares on different dates at differing NAVs. The Fund will use the high cost method, which deems covered shares with the highest cost basis to be sold, redeemed or exchanged first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Fund or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange or redemption of covered shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary (or another nominee), please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

APPENDIX A - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As the Fund has recently commenced operations, there are no financial statements available as of the date of this SAI. Shareholders will be informed of the Fund's progress through periodic reports when those reports become available. Financial statements audited by the independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually.

The Predecessor Fund's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are included below.

The information for the period ended December 31, 2020, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent auditor for the Predecessor Fund at December 31, 2020.

ROCKEFELLER
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

**Rockefeller Climate Solutions
Fund, L.P.**

(A Delaware Limited Partnership)
Financial Statements as of and for the
Year Ended December 31, 2020, and
Independent Auditors' Report

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Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P. (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial condition, including the schedule of investments, as of December 31, 2020, and the related statements of operations and changes in partners' capital for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Fund's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P. as of December 31, 2020, and the results of its operations, changes in its partners' capital for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

July 7, 2021

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

ASSETS:

Investments, at fair value (cost \$47,420,526)	\$ 77,224,964
Cash and cash equivalents	1,510,658
Dividends receivable	45,319
TOTAL	<u>\$ 78,780,941</u>

LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL:

Liabilities:	
Professional fees payable	\$ 27,676
Payable for investment purchased	2,431,025
Total liabilities	<u>2,458,701</u>
Partners' capital	<u>76,322,240</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 78,780,941</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

INVESTMENT INCOME:

Dividends (net of foreign withholding taxes of \$70,886)	\$ 482,983
	<hr/>
Total	482,983
	<hr/>

EXPENSES:

Investment advisory fees	365,569
Professional fees	91,215
Other	22,026
	<hr/>
Total	478,810
	<hr/>

NET INVESTMENT INCOME	4,173
	<hr/>

NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS
AND FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION:

Net realized gain from investments	761,431
Net realized gain from foreign currency transactions	2,346
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments	
Net change in unrealized depreciation on translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	17,480,914
	<hr/>
	(228)

Net realized and unrealized gain from investments and foreign currency transactions and translation	18,244,463
	<hr/>

NET INCREASE IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 18,248,636
	<hr/> <hr/>

See notes to financial statements.

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Limited Partners	Total
BALANCE, January 1, 2020	\$ 35,310,480	\$ 35,310,480
Capital contributions	23,081,418	23,081,418
Capital withdrawals	(318,294)	(318,294)
Net increase in partners' capital resulting from operations	18,248,636	18,248,636
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BALANCE, December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 76,322,240</u>	<u>\$ 76,322,240</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Partners' Capital
Common Stock				
Bermuda				
Utilities				
Beijing Enterprises Water Group Limited	1,645,252	\$ 907,219	\$ 662,015	0.87
Brookfield Renewable Partners MLP	53,309	<u>1,169,871</u>	<u>2,300,284</u>	<u>3.01</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>2,077,090</u>	<u>2,962,299</u>	<u>3.88</u>
Bermuda Totals:		<u>2,077,090</u>	<u>2,962,299</u>	<u>3.88</u>
Brazil				
Utilities				
Companhia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo - ADR	44,788	<u>344,253</u>	<u>384,729</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>344,253</u>	<u>384,729</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Brazil Totals:		<u>344,253</u>	<u>384,729</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Canada				
Energy				
Brookfield Renewable Class A	12,143	<u>286,060</u>	<u>707,573</u>	<u>0.92</u>
Energy Totals:		<u>286,060</u>	<u>707,573</u>	<u>0.92</u>
Industrials				
Stantec Inc	24,191	<u>629,428</u>	<u>783,932</u>	<u>1.03</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>629,428</u>	<u>783,932</u>	<u>1.03</u>
Canada Totals:		<u>915,488</u>	<u>1,491,505</u>	<u>1.95</u>
China				
Utilities				
China Everbright Greentech Limited	1,068,549	<u>583,349</u>	<u>471,304</u>	<u>0.62</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>583,349</u>	<u>471,304</u>	<u>0.62</u>
China Totals:		<u>583,349</u>	<u>471,304</u>	<u>0.62</u>
Denmark				
Utilities				
Orsted A/S	17,941	<u>1,252,370</u>	<u>3,668,280</u>	<u>4.81</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>1,252,370</u>	<u>3,668,280</u>	<u>4.81</u>
Denmark Totals:		<u>1,252,370</u>	<u>3,668,280</u>	<u>4.81</u>
Finland				
Information Technology				
Vaisala OYJ - A Shares	27,554	<u>841,724</u>	<u>1,359,672</u>	<u>1.78</u>
Information Technology Totals:		<u>841,724</u>	<u>1,359,672</u>	<u>1.78</u>
Finland Totals:		<u>841,724</u>	<u>1,359,672</u>	<u>1.78</u>

See notes to financial statements.

(Continued)

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Partners' Capital
Common Stock (cont'd)				
France				
Industrials				
Schneider Electric SA	22,681	\$ 2,141,035	\$ 3,281,353	4.30
Bureau Veritas SA	65,717	<u>1,482,775</u>	<u>1,748,810</u>	<u>2.29</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>3,623,810</u>	<u>5,030,163</u>	<u>6.59</u>
Utilities				
Suez SA	29,091	<u>343,805</u>	<u>577,053</u>	<u>0.76</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>343,805</u>	<u>577,053</u>	<u>0.76</u>
France Totals:		<u>3,967,615</u>	<u>5,607,216</u>	<u>7.35</u>
Hong Kong				
Industrials				
China Everbright Environment Group Ltd	1,963,898	<u>1,336,263</u>	<u>1,109,364</u>	<u>1.45</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>1,336,263</u>	<u>1,109,364</u>	<u>1.45</u>
Hong Kong Totals:		<u>1,336,263</u>	<u>1,109,364</u>	<u>1.45</u>
Italy				
Utilities				
Enel S.p.A.	283,379	<u>2,599,862</u>	<u>2,868,099</u>	<u>3.76</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>2,599,862</u>	<u>2,868,099</u>	<u>3.76</u>
Italy Totals:		<u>2,599,862</u>	<u>2,868,099</u>	<u>3.76</u>
Japan				
Industrials				
Kubota Corporation	140,400	2,074,058	3,061,517	4.01
Metawater Co., Ltd.	70,900	<u>1,189,522</u>	<u>1,594,786</u>	<u>2.09</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>3,263,580</u>	<u>4,656,303</u>	<u>6.10</u>
Japan Totals:		<u>3,263,580</u>	<u>4,656,303</u>	<u>6.10</u>
Netherlands				
Industrials				
Arcadis NV	78,314	<u>1,658,586</u>	<u>2,589,716</u>	<u>3.39</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>1,658,586</u>	<u>2,589,716</u>	<u>3.39</u>
Netherlands Totals:		<u>1,658,586</u>	<u>2,589,716</u>	<u>3.39</u>
Norway				
Consumer Staples				
Bakkfrost P/F	20,519	<u>1,298,732</u>	<u>1,468,276</u>	<u>1.92</u>
Consumer Staples Totals:		<u>1,298,732</u>	<u>1,468,276</u>	<u>1.92</u>

See notes to financial statements.

(Continued)

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Partners' Capital
Common Stock (cont'd)				
Norway (cont'd)				
Industrials				
Tomra Systems ASA	38,470	\$ 540,724	\$ 1,899,316	2.49
Industrials Totals:		540,724	1,899,316	2.49
Norway Totals:		<u>1,839,456</u>	<u>3,367,592</u>	<u>4.41</u>
Singapore				
Utilities				
Sound Global Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	350,000	167,377	67,257	0.09
Utilities Totals:		167,377	67,257	0.09
Singapore Totals:		<u>167,377</u>	<u>67,257</u>	<u>0.09</u>
Sweden				
Materials				
BillerudKorsnas AB	47,077	663,211	835,009	1.10
Materials Totals:		663,211	835,009	1.10
Sweden Totals:		<u>663,211</u>	<u>835,009</u>	<u>1.10</u>
Switzerland				
Industrials				
Geberit AG	1,453	582,475	911,053	1.19
Industrials Totals:		582,475	911,053	1.19
Switzerland Totals:		<u>582,475</u>	<u>911,053</u>	<u>1.19</u>
United Kingdom				
Information Technology				
Halma PLC	42,734	696,445	1,430,815	1.87
Information Technology Totals:		696,445	1,430,815	1.87
Utilities				
Pennon Group Plc	60,836	678,929	790,143	1.04
Utilities Totals:		678,929	790,143	1.04
United Kingdom Totals:		<u>1,375,374</u>	<u>2,220,958</u>	<u>2.91</u>
United States				
Communication Services				
Iridium Communications Inc. ⁽²⁾	56,255	1,156,195	2,212,228	2.90
Communication Services Totals:		1,156,195	2,212,228	2.90
Energy				
Array Technologies ⁽²⁾	45,911	1,510,044	1,980,601	2.60
Energy Totals:		1,510,044	1,980,601	2.60

See notes to financial statements.

(Continued)

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Partners' Capital
Common Stock (cont'd)				
United States (cont'd)				
Health Care				
Danaher Corporation	13,853	\$ 1,685,823	\$ 3,077,305	4.03
Illumina, Inc. ⁽²⁾	2,093	420,125	774,410	1.01
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.	6,712	<u>1,249,466</u>	<u>3,126,316</u>	4.10
Health Care Totals:		<u>3,355,414</u>	<u>6,978,031</u>	<u>9.14</u>
Industrials				
Badger Meter, Inc.	17,004	678,961	1,599,396	2.10
Maxar Technologies Inc.	11,341	395,913	437,649	0.57
Pentair, PLC	28,038	1,102,050	1,488,537	1.95
Roper Industries Inc.	2,097	485,810	903,996	1.18
Smith (A.O.) Corp	20,085	735,902	1,101,060	1.44
The Gorman-Rupp Company	23,495	728,412	762,413	1.00
TPI Composites, Inc. ⁽²⁾	66,561	1,230,108	3,513,090	4.60
Xylem Inc.	28,698	1,394,457	2,921,169	3.83
Stericycle, Inc. ⁽²⁾	11,396	801,145	790,085	1.04
Tetra Tech, Inc.	21,152	1,133,566	2,448,978	3.21
Verisk Analytics, Inc.	8,538	<u>1,030,949</u>	<u>1,772,403</u>	<u>2.32</u>
Industrials Totals:		<u>9,717,273</u>	<u>17,738,776</u>	<u>23.24</u>
Information Technology				
FLIR Systems, Inc.	27,502	1,080,899	1,205,413	1.58
Itron, Inc. ⁽²⁾	30,465	1,716,523	2,921,593	3.83
Trimble Inc ⁽²⁾	42,419	<u>1,619,550</u>	<u>2,832,317</u>	<u>3.71</u>
Information Technology Totals		<u>4,416,972</u>	<u>6,959,323</u>	<u>9.12</u>
Real Estate				
Hannon Armstrong Sustainable Infrastructure Capital	42,024	<u>1,068,182</u>	<u>2,665,582</u>	<u>3.49</u>
Real Estate Totals:		<u>1,068,182</u>	<u>2,665,582</u>	<u>3.49</u>

See notes to financial statements.

(Continued)

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Shares	Cost	Fair Value	% of Partners' Capital
Common Stock (cont'd)				
United States (cont'd)				
Utilities				
American Water Works Co., Inc.	11,539	964,372	1,770,890	2.32
Essential Utilities Inc	49,676	<u>1,764,001</u>	<u>2,349,177</u>	<u>3.08</u>
Utilities Totals:		<u>2,728,373</u>	<u>4,120,067</u>	<u>5.40</u>
United States Totals:		<u>23,952,453</u>	<u>42,654,608</u>	<u>55.89</u>
Total Common Stock:		<u>47,420,526</u>	<u>77,224,964</u>	<u>101.18</u>
Total Investments:		<u>\$ 47,420,526</u>	<u>\$ 77,224,964</u>	<u>101.18</u>

See notes to financial statements.

(Concluded)

⁽¹⁾ Investment in restricted security whose value was determined using unobservable input

⁽²⁾ Non-income producing security

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. ORGANIZATION

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P. (the “Partnership”), a Delaware limited partnership, was established on March 21, 2012 and commenced operations on June 1, 2012. On January 2, 2020, the Partnership’s name was changed from the Rockefeller Ocean Fund, L.P. to Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P. The Partnership will continue until disposition of the Partnership’s last portfolio investment and final distribution of all assets and satisfaction of all liabilities of the Partnership unless certain events occur as specified in the Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”). The Partnership may invest in such projects or enterprises, without limitation, as Rockefeller & Co., LLC (the “General Partner”) shall determine. On March 1, 2018, Rockefeller Financial Services, Inc. (“RFS”), the parent company of the General Partner, merged with entities controlled by an investment fund affiliated with Viking Global Investors LP (“Viking”), pursuant to which Rockefeller Capital Management L.P., a new holding company controlled by Viking, acquired RFS and its subsidiary, the General Partner. The General Partner serves as the investment adviser to the Partnership and as such, has overall responsibility for managing all of the Partnership’s investment assets. The Partnership’s investment objective is to seek long-term growth of the Partnership’s capital principally through equity investments in global companies across the market capitalization spectrum focusing on climate change mitigation or adaptation products and services. The General Partner will seek to construct a portfolio of companies where the potential growth in revenue and earnings can be bought at an attractive price relative to their growth rate and to their peer group.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), and are stated in United States dollars. The following is a summary of the significant accounting and reporting policies used in preparing the financial statements. The Partnership is an investment company in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies*, which defines investment companies and prescribes specialized accounting and reporting requirements for investment companies.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Partnership considers short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2020, cash equivalents consist of a short-term investment in a money market fund. The Partnership has not experienced any losses and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on such money market fund. The investment in the money market fund represents a Level I investment within the fair value hierarchy as defined in Note 7 to the financial statements. There was a cash on deposit balance of \$11,421 at December 31, 2020.

Investment Transactions and Valuation of Investments

Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on a trade date basis. Realized gains and losses from investments are determined using the specific identification method.

Investments in securities traded on any recognized US or non-US exchange (or reported on the NASDAQ national market) are stated at the closing price on the day of valuation or, if no trades occurred on such day, at the mean of the “bid” and “ask” price at the close of business on such day. In the absence of readily ascertainable market values, the fair value has been determined by the General Partner, based on its own due diligence and investment monitoring procedures. The General Partner shall estimate the fair value of securities in good faith and in a manner that it deems most appropriate. Factors considered by the General Partner in determining fair value include the type of investment, subsequent purchases of the same or similar investments by the Fund or other investors and such other factors as may be deemed relevant by a market participant.

Income and Expense Recognition

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Dividends from foreign securities where the ex- dividend date may have passed are recorded as soon as the Partnership has determined the ex- dividend date.

Currency Translations

All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars using the exchange rate at the date of valuation. Purchases and sales of investments, income, and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

The Partnership does not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in the fair values of investments held or sold. Such fluctuations are included in net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation from investments or net realized gain or loss from investments in the Statement of Operations.

Gains and losses in the fair values of assets and liabilities, other than investments resulting from changes in exchange rates are recorded as net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. Gains and losses on settled transactions arising from foreign currency are included in net realized gain or loss from foreign currency transactions in the Statement of Operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Due to inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates, and those differences could be material.

Taxation

The Partnership is not subject to federal income taxes; all partners are individually liable for income taxes, if any, on their proportionate share of the Partnership's net income.

The Partnership is required to determine whether a tax position of the Partnership is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement, which could result in the Partnership recording a tax liability that would reduce net assets. The Partnership reviews and evaluates tax positions in its major jurisdictions and determines whether or not there are uncertain tax positions that require financial statement recognition. In addition, the Partnership recognizes any related penalties and interest as a component of income tax expense. Based on this review, the Partnership has determined the major tax jurisdictions as where the Partnership is organized and where the Partnership makes investments; however, no reserves for uncertain tax positions or related penalties or interest have been recorded for its open tax years. Taxes associated with foreign tax jurisdictions remain subject to examination based on varying statutes of limitations. As a result, no income tax liability or expense has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. Withholding taxes on foreign securities have been provided for in accordance with the applicable country's tax rules and rates.

3. PARTNERS' CAPITAL

The Partnership offers two classes of Interests, Class A Interests ("Class A Interests") and Founders' Interests ("Founders' Interests"). Founders' Interests are generally offered to limited partners who invest in the Partnership's initial closings or to limited partners who invest \$10 million or more in the Partnership (or such lower amount as approved by the General Partner in its sole discretion). All other limited partners are generally offered Class A Interests. The Class A Interests and the Founders' Interests have identical rights and obligations, except with respect to investment advisory fees, as described in Note 4.

The General Partner may (i) admit any person as a limited partner and (ii) permit any existing partners to make an additional contribution and determine the amount of such person's contribution to the capital of the Partnership and the proportion of such contribution to be made in cash and in other property on the first business day of each calendar month. Subject to consent by the General Partner, any partner may withdraw, in whole or part, from the Partnership as of the last business day of each calendar month by delivering upon 5-business days' written notice. The General Partner may, at its discretion, waive the required written notice and/or the 5-business days' prior notice period.

At the end of each accounting period, as defined in the Partnership Agreement, which is generally monthly, the Partnership values all investments held and computes the change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments since the previous valuation. This unrealized gain or loss, as well as net investment income or loss and realized gains or losses from investments and foreign currency transactions, are allocated to the partners' accounts based upon each partner's share of total capital at the beginning of the accounting period. Distributions, when made, are remitted to the partners based on their share of total capital as of the distribution date.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Investment advisory fees of \$365,569 for the year ended December 31, 2020, were paid monthly in advance to the General Partner for investment advisory services based on an annual rate of 1.00% (0.083% per month) of the Partnership net asset values at the close of business on the first business day of each calendar month with respect to Class A Interests, and an annual rate of 0.75% (0.0625% per month) of the Partnership net asset values at the close of business on the first business day of each calendar month with respect to Founders' Interests.

The Partnership also pays the General Partner and/or its affiliates an Administration Fee for accounting and administrative services payable monthly in advance at an annual rate of 0.14% of the Partnership net asset values at the close of the business on the first business day of each calendar month. Administration Fees of \$62,503 incurred for the year ended December 31, 2020 are included in Professional Fees on the Statement of Operations.

At December 31, 2020, capital balances of limited partners who are affiliates of the General Partner totaled \$10,092,802.

5. INVESTMENT RISK FACTORS AND CONCENTRATION OF INVESTMENTS

An investment in the Partnership is subject to considerable risks, many of which are described in the Partnership's Confidential Private Placement Memorandum. Certain events particular to each company or industry in which the Partnership invests, as well as general economic and political conditions, may have a significant negative impact on the operations and profitability of the Partnership's investments. There may also be risk associated with the concentration of investments in one geographic region or in a certain industry.

In addition, the Partnership's investment activities are also subject to other types of risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

Market Risk – The Partnership invests in various investment securities. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the net asset value of the Partnership and the amounts reported in the Partnership's financial statements.

Certain impacts to public health conditions particular to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak could impact the operations and financial performance of certain of the Partnership's investments. The extent of the impact to the financial performance of Partnerships' investments will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the outbreak, (ii) the restrictions and advisories, (iii) the effects on the financial markets, and (iv) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the financial performance of Partnerships' investments is impacted because of these factors for an extended period, the Partnerships' investment results may be adversely affected.

Credit and Counterparty Risk – The Partnership's investments expose it to credit and counterparty risk, which is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument or unsettled or open transactions will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Financial assets, which potentially expose the Partnership to credit risk, consist principally of cash due from counterparties and investments. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once confirmation of payment has been received, payment is released on

a purchase only once the securities have been delivered, and the trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation. Additionally, the Partnership places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality institutions and minimizes its credit exposure through the use of formal credit policies and monitoring procedures. The extent of the Partnership's exposure to credit and counterparty risks with respect to these financial assets approximates their carrying value.

Currency Risk – The Partnership invests in financial instruments and enters into transactions denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar, the Partnership's functional currency. Consequently, the Partnership may be exposed to risks that the foreign exchange rate of an investment's currency relative to the Partnership's functional currency may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the value of that portion of Partnership's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. Management monitors the foreign currency positions and they are periodically reviewed by the General Partner.

Foreign Markets Risks – The Partnership invests in securities of foreign companies, which involve special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in United States companies. Investments in these foreign companies involve risks, including, but not limited to, adverse political, social, and economic developments in other countries, as well as risks resulting from the differences between the regulations to which issuers and markets are subject in different countries. These risks may include expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxations, withholding taxes on dividends and interest paid on Partnership investments, currency exchange controls, and other limitations on the use or transfer of Partnership assets and political or social instability. Moreover, securities of foreign companies and their markets may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than those of comparable United States companies.

Concentration Risk – The majority of the Partnership is owned by one limited partner, and as a consequence, the Partnership may be adversely affected if this limited partner withdraws from the Partnership.

6. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following represents the financial highlights of the limited partners of the Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2020:

Founders' Interests	
Total return	35.05 %
Ratio to weighted average limited partners' capital:	
Net investment income	0.09 %
Expenses	0.98 %
Class A Interests	
Total return	34.78 %
Ratio to weighted average limited partners' capital:	
Net investment loss	(0.20)%
Expenses	1.12 %

Total return is calculated as the change in total limited partners' capital adjusted for any contributions, withdrawals, and distributions during the year. An individual limited partner's return may vary from the total return based on the timing of capital transactions. The above ratios are computed based upon the weighted average limited partners' capital measured monthly based on timing of capital transactions. The computation of net investment income and expense ratios

assessed to an individual limited partner's capital may vary from these ratios based on the timing of capital transactions.

7. INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Investments are reflected on the Statement of Financial Condition at fair value with changes in unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value included in net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments in the Statement of Operations in accordance with authoritative guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures under GAAP. Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price). In accordance with GAAP, the Partnership discloses the fair value of its investments in a hierarchy, which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value.

Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment, the characteristics specific to the investment, and the state of the marketplace (including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants). Investments with readily-available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively-quoted prices in an orderly market will generally have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

Level I – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Partnership has the ability to access. The type of investments that would generally be included in Level I include listed equity securities and listed derivatives. The Partnership, to the extent that it holds such investments, does not adjust the quoted price for these investments, even in situations where the Partnership holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level II – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates, and similar data. The types of investments that would generally be included in this category include publicly traded securities with restrictions on disposition.

Level III – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Partnership's own assumptions about the assumptions that a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and that would be based on the best information available. The types of investments that would generally be included in this category include debt and equity securities issued by private entities.

The following table summarizes the classification of cash equivalents and investments in the various levels of the fair value hierarchy as per ASC 820 as of December 31, 2020:

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,499,237	\$ 1,499,237	—	—
Common stock	<u>77,224,964</u>	<u>77,157,707</u>	—	<u>67,257</u>
Total	<u>\$ 78,724,201</u>	<u>\$ 78,656,944</u>	—	<u>\$ 67,257</u>

The changes in investments measured at fair value for which the Fund has used Level III inputs to determine fair value are as follows:

	Common Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 86,255	\$ 86,255
Distributions	-	-
Transfer in/(out) of Level III	-	-
Realized Gain/(Loss)	-	-
Change in unrealized depreciation	<u>(18,998)</u>	<u>(18,998)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 67,257</u>	<u>\$ 67,257</u>
Net change in unrealized depreciation included in earnings related to investments still held at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (18,998)</u>	<u>\$ (18,998)</u>

The Partnership's investment in the common stock of Sound Global Ltd ("Sound Global") has been classified as a Level III investment. Sound Global, an entity that provides waste and wastewater treatment solutions in the People's Republic of China and internationally, temporarily suspended the trading of its securities during 2016, and its securities were not traded on any exchange as of December 31, 2020. The fair value of the Partnership's investment in Sound Global as of December 31, 2020 was determined by the General Partner using the methodology described in Note 2.

There were no transfers between Level I, Level II, and Level III during the year ended December 31, 2020.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Partnership enters into contracts that contain indemnification obligations. The Partnership is not aware of any such obligations that have a material impact on the Partnership and expects the risk of significant loss under these obligations to be remote. In addition, the Partnership is not aware of any legal matters that are believed to be material to the Partnership as of December 31, 2020.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed and evaluated all significant events and transactions that occurred after December 31, 2020 through July 7, 2021, the date that these financial statements were available to be issued.

The Partnership had contributions from the partners of \$19,833,490 and distributions to partners for \$6,063,865 subsequent to December 31, 2020.

On May 14, 2021, the Partnership notified Limited Partners of its intention to convert into a publicly offered mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Conversion”). Subsequent to receiving limited consent to the Conversion in June 2021, the Partnership and Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, a series of Trust for Professional Managers, a registered investment company and a Delaware statutory trust (the “Mutual Fund”), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Conversion, dated July 2, 2021, intended to accomplish the conversion of the Partnership into the Mutual Fund. The Conversion will consist of: (a) the transfer of all of the assets of the Partnership to the Mutual Fund (which is being established for the purpose of acquiring such assets and converting the Partnership into a series of a registered investment company) in exchange solely for Institutional Shares of the Mutual Fund, \$0.01 par value (the “Mutual Fund Shares”); (b) the distribution of all of the Mutual Fund Shares pro rata to the Limited Partners of the Partnership in redemption of all of their outstanding limited partnership interests; and (c) the liquidation and dissolution of the Partnership. The Conversion is subject to regulatory approval and expected to be effected on or about July 9, 2021 or such other date as agreed upon by the Partnership and the Mutual Fund.

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APPENDIX B - RATINGS DEFINITIONS

S & P Global Ratings Issue Credit Rating Definitions

An S&P Global Ratings issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3

A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B

A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C

A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

SD and D

An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general

default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed debt restructuring.

SPUR (S&P Underlying Rating)

A SPUR is an opinion about the stand-alone capacity of an obligor to pay debt service on a credit-enhanced debt issue, without giving effect to the enhancement that applies to it. These ratings are published only at the request of the debt issuer or obligor with the designation SPUR to distinguish them from the credit-enhanced rating that applies to the debt issue. S&P Global Ratings maintains surveillance of an issue with a published SPUR.

Dual Ratings

Dual ratings may be assigned to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature. The first component of the rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second component of the rating addresses only the demand feature. The first component of the rating can relate to either a short-term or long-term transaction and accordingly use either short-term or long-term rating symbols. The second component of the rating relates to the put option and is assigned a short-term rating symbol (for example, 'AAA/A-1+' or 'A-1+/A-1'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, the U.S. municipal short-term note rating symbols are used for the first component of the rating (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

The analyses, including ratings, of S&P Global Ratings and its affiliates (together, S&P Global Ratings) are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or make any investment decisions. S&P Global Ratings assumes no obligation to update any information following publication. Users of ratings or other analyses should not rely on them in making any investment decision. S&P Global Ratings' opinions and analyses do not address the suitability of any security. S&P Global Ratings does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P Global Ratings has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, it does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Ratings and other opinions may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn at any time.

Active Qualifiers

S&P Global Ratings uses the following qualifiers that limit the scope of a rating. The structure of the transaction can require the use of a qualifier such as a 'p' qualifier, which indicates the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. A qualifier appears as a suffix and is part of the rating.

1. Federal deposit insurance limit: 'L' qualifier

Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

2. Principal: 'p' qualifier

This suffix is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' suffix indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only and that the interest is not rated.

3. Preliminary ratings: 'prelim' qualifier

Preliminary ratings, with the 'prelim' suffix, may be assigned to obligors or obligations, including financial programs, in the circumstances described below. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on

the receipt by S&P Global Ratings of appropriate documentation. S&P Global Ratings reserves the right not to issue a final rating. Moreover, if a final rating is issued, it may differ from the preliminary rating.

- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon the obligor's emergence from bankruptcy or similar reorganization, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation, and discussions with the obligor. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligors. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or post-bankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s).
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to entities that are being formed or that are in the process of being independently established when, in S&P Global Ratings' opinion, documentation is close to final. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligations of these entities.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned when a previously unrated entity is undergoing a well-formulated restructuring, recapitalization, significant financing, or other transformative event, generally at the point that investor or lender commitments are invited. The preliminary rating may be assigned to the entity and to its proposed obligation(s). These preliminary ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the obligor, as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s), assuming successful completion of the transformative event. Should the transformative event not occur, S&P Global Ratings would likely withdraw these preliminary ratings.
- A preliminary recovery rating may be assigned to an obligation that has a preliminary issue credit rating.

4. Termination structures: 't' qualifier

This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

5. Counterparty instrument rating: 'cir' qualifier

This symbol indicates a counterparty instrument rating (CIR), which is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an issuer in a securitization structure with respect to a specific financial obligation to a counterparty (including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and liquidity facilities). The CIR is determined on an ultimate payment basis; these opinions do not take into account timeliness of payment.

Inactive Qualifiers

Inactive qualifiers are no longer applied or outstanding.

1. Contingent upon final documentation: '' inactive qualifier**

This symbol indicated that the rating was contingent upon S&P Global Ratings' receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

2. Termination of obligation to tender: 'c' inactive qualifier

This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer was lowered to below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds were deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

3. U.S. direct government securities: ‘G’ inactive qualifier

The letter ‘G’ followed the rating symbol when a fund’s portfolio consisted primarily of direct U.S. government securities.

4. Public information ratings: ‘pi’ qualifier

This qualifier was used to indicate ratings that were based on an analysis of an issuer’s published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. Such ratings did not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer’s management and therefore could have been based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a ‘pi’ suffix. Discontinued use as of December 2014 and as of August 2015 for Lloyd’s Syndicate Assessments.

5. Provisional ratings: ‘pr’ inactive qualifier

The letters ‘pr’ indicate that the rating was provisional. A provisional rating assumed the successful completion of a project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements was largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, made no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion.

6. Quantitative analysis of public information: ‘q’ inactive qualifier

A ‘q’ subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

7. Extraordinary risks: ‘r’ inactive qualifier

The ‘r’ modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an ‘r’ modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation would not exhibit extraordinary noncredit-related risks. S&P Global Ratings discontinued the use of the ‘r’ modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Active Identifiers

1. Unsolicited: ‘unsolicited’ and ‘u’ identifier

The ‘u’ identifier and ‘unsolicited’ designation are assigned to credit ratings initiated by parties other than the issuer or its agents, including those initiated by S&P Global Ratings.

2. Structured finance: ‘sf’ identifier

The ‘sf’ identifier shall be assigned to ratings on "structured finance instruments" when required to comply with applicable law or regulatory requirement or when S&P Global Ratings believes it appropriate. The addition of the ‘sf’ identifier to a rating does not change that rating’s definition or our opinion about the issue’s creditworthiness. For detailed information on the instruments assigned the ‘sf’ identifier, please see "VII. APPENDIX: Types of Instruments Carrying The ‘sf’ Identifier”

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings

S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody's Credit Rating Definitions

Purpose

Since John Moody devised the first bond ratings more than a century ago, Moody's rating systems have evolved in response to the increasing depth and breadth of the global capital markets. Much of the innovation in Moody's rating system is a response to market needs for clarity around the components of credit risk or to demand for finer distinctions in rating classifications.

Rating Symbols

Gradations of creditworthiness are indicated by rating symbols, with each symbol representing a group in which the credit characteristics are broadly the same. There are nine symbols as shown below, from that used to designate least credit risk to that denoting greatest credit risk:

Aaa Aa A Baa Ba B Caa Ca C

Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Absence of a Rating

Where no rating has been assigned or where a rating has been withdrawn, it may be for reasons unrelated to the creditworthiness of the issue.

Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application was not received or accepted.
2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities or entities that are not rated as a matter of policy.
3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.
4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

Withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Changes in Rating

The credit quality of most issuers and their obligations is not fixed and steady over a period of time, but tends to undergo change. For this reason changes in ratings occur so as to reflect variations in the intrinsic relative position of issuers and their obligations.

A change in rating may thus occur at any time in the case of an individual issue. Such rating change should serve notice that Moody's observes some alteration in creditworthiness, or that the previous rating did not fully reflect the quality of the bond as now seen. While because of their very nature, changes are to be expected more frequently among bonds of lower ratings than among bonds of higher ratings. Nevertheless, the user of bond ratings should keep close and constant check on all ratings — both high and low — to be able to note promptly any signs of change in status that may occur.

Limitations to Uses of Ratings*

Obligations carrying the same rating are not claimed to be of absolutely equal credit quality. In a broad sense, they are alike in position, but since there are a limited number of rating classes used in grading thousands of bonds, the symbols cannot reflect the same shadings of risk which actually exist.

As ratings are designed exclusively for the purpose of grading obligations according to their credit quality, they should not be used alone as a basis for investment operations. For example, they have no value in forecasting the direction of future trends of market price. Market price movements in bonds are influenced not only by the credit quality of individual issues but also by changes in money rates and general economic trends, as well as by the length of maturity, etc. During its life even the highest rated bond may have wide price movements, while its high rating status remains unchanged.

The matter of market price has no bearing whatsoever on the determination of ratings, which are not to be construed as recommendations with respect to "attractiveness". The attractiveness of a given bond may depend on its yield, its maturity date or other factors for which the investor may search, as well as on its credit quality, the only characteristic to which the rating refers.

Since ratings involve judgements about the future, on the one hand, and since they are used by investors as a means of protection, on the other, the effort is made when assigning ratings to look at "worst" possibilities in the "visible" future, rather than solely at the past record and the status of the present. Therefore, investors using the rating should not expect to find in them a reflection of statistical factors alone, since they are an appraisal of long-term risks, including the recognition of many non-statistical factors.

Though ratings may be used by the banking authorities to classify bonds in their bank examination procedure, Moody's ratings are not made with these bank regulations in mind. Moody's Investors Service's own judgement as to the desirability or non-desirability of a bond for bank investment purposes is not indicated by Moody's ratings.

Moody's ratings represent the opinion of Moody's Investors Service as to the relative creditworthiness of securities. As such, they should be used in conjunction with the descriptions and statistics appearing in Moody's publications. Reference should be made to these statements for information regarding the issuer. Moody's ratings are not commercial credit ratings. In no case is default or receivership to be imputed unless expressly stated.

**As set forth more fully on the copyright, credit ratings are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities. Each rating or other opinion must be weighed solely as one factor in any investment decision made by or on behalf of any user of the information, and each such user must accordingly make its own study and evaluation of each security and of each issuer and guarantor of, and each provider of credit support for, each security that it may consider purchasing, selling or holding.*

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issues by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

NP

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

The following table indicates the long-term ratings consistent with different short-term ratings when such long-term ratings exist.

SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM RATINGS

LONG-TERM RATING	SHORT-TERM CP
Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3 A1 A2 A3	Prime-1
Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	
Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 B1, B2, B3 Caa1, Caa2, Caa3 Ca, C	Not Prime

Fitch's National Credit Ratings

National scale ratings are an opinion of creditworthiness relative to the universe of issuers and issues within a single country. They are most commonly used in emerging market countries with sub- or low investment grade sovereign ratings on the international scale.

As creditworthiness can be expressed across the full range of the scale, a national scale can enable greater rating differentiation within a market than the international scale, particularly in highly speculative grade countries where ratings tend to cluster around the often low sovereign rating due to higher risks associated with a more volatile operating environment.

A "+" or "-" may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA(xxx)' National Rating category, to categories below 'CCC(xxx)', or to Short-Term National Ratings other than 'F1(xxx)'.

National scale ratings are assigned on the basis that the "best credits or issuers" in the country are rated 'AAA' on the national scale. National Ratings are then assessed using the full range of the national scale based on a comparative analysis of issuers rated under the same national scale to establish a relative ranking of credit worthiness.

At any given point in time, there is a certain relationship between National and International Ratings but there is not a precise translation between the scales. Fitch monitors the ratings relationship of issuers rated on both the international and national scales to ensure the consistency of rating relativities across scales. In other words, if issuer "X" is rated higher than issuer "Y" on one scale, issuer "X" cannot be rated lower than issuer "Y" on the other scale.

National Ratings for local issuers exclude the effects of sovereign and transfer risk and exclude the possibility that investors may be unable to repatriate any due interest and principal repayments. Comparisons between different national scales or between an individual national scale and the international rating scale are therefore inappropriate and potentially misleading.

In certain countries, regulators have established credit rating scales to be used within their domestic markets using specific nomenclature. In these countries, the agency's National Rating definitions may be substituted by the regulatory scales. For instance Fitch's National Short Term Ratings of 'F1+(xxx)', 'F1(xxx)', 'F2(xxx)' and 'F3(xxx)' may be substituted by the regulatory scales, e.g. 'A1+', 'A1', 'A2' and 'A3'. The below definitions thus serve as a template, but users should consult the individual scales for each country listed on Fitch's regional websites to determine if any additional or alternative category definitions apply.

Fitch maintains internal mapping tables that document the current relationship between the National and International Local Currency Ratings in each jurisdiction where we maintain a National Rating scale in order to serve as a tool for analysts. Where our National rating coverage exceeds a minimum threshold and there is external demand, these mappings will be published on this site. Presently, publicly available mappings can be accessed here. Fitch currently publishes the mapping tables for Brazil and South Africa.

Limitations of the National Rating Scale

Specific limitations relevant to National Rating scale include:

- National scale ratings are only available in selected countries.

- National scale ratings are only directly comparable with other national ratings in the same country. There is a certain correlation between national and global ratings but there is not a precise translation between the scales. The implied vulnerability to default of a given national scale rating will vary over time.
- The value of default studies for National Ratings is limited. Due to the relative nature of national scales, a given national scale rating is not intended to represent a fixed amount of default risk over time. As a result, a default study using only National Ratings may not give an accurate picture of the historical relationship between ratings and default risk. Users should exercise caution in making inferences relating to the relative vulnerability to default of national scale ratings using the historical default experience with International Ratings and mapping tables to link the National and International ratings. As with ratings on any scale, the future will not necessarily follow the past.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings

F1(xxx) Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency’s National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a “+” is added to the assigned rating.

F2(xxx) Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3(xxx) Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

B(xxx) Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

C(xxx) Indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

RD(xxx): Restricted default

Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D(xxx) Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO international country code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” or “-” may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’, or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx).’

LONG-TERM RATINGS

S & P Global Ratings Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S & P Global Ratings analysis of the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation and the promise we impute; and
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

An issue rating is an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S & P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A

An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB

An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB

An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC

An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC

An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S & P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C

An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D

An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-)

The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

See active and inactive qualifiers following S & P Global Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings beginning on pages B-2 and B-3.

Moody's Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody's Long-Term Rating Definitions:

Aaa

Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa

Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A

Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa

Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba

Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B

Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa

Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca

Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C

Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

** By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.*

Fitch's National Long-Term Credit Ratings

AAA(xxx) 'AAA' National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

AA(xxx) 'AA' National Ratings denote expectations of very low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country's highest rated issuers or obligations.

A(xxx) 'A' National Ratings denote expectations of low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BBB(xxx) 'BBB' National Ratings denote a moderate default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BB(xxx) 'BB' National Ratings denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

B(xxx) 'B' National Ratings denote a significantly elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

CCC(xxx) 'CCC' National Ratings denote very high default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

CC(xxx) 'CC' National Ratings denote default risk is among the highest relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

C(xxx) A default or default-like process has begun, or the issuer is in standstill, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

- a. the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- b. the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation;
- c. the formal announcement by the issuer or their agent of a distressed debt exchange; and
- d. a closed financing vehicle where payment capacity is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default is imminent

RD(xxx): Restricted default.

'RD' ratings indicated that an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include:

- a. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;

- b. the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- c. the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations either in series or in parallel; or
- d. execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D(xxx) 'D' National Ratings denote an issuer or instrument that is currently in default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO International Country Code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” or “-” may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’, or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx).’

MUNICIPAL NOTE RATINGS

S & P Global Ratings Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings Definitions

An S & P Global Ratings U.S. municipal note rating reflects S & P Global Ratings' opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S & P Global Ratings analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1

Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2

Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3

Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

D

'D' is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions

See active and inactive qualifiers following S & P Global Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings beginning on page B-2.

Moody's US Municipal Short-Term Debt And Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

We use the global short-term Prime rating scale for commercial paper issued by US Municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer's self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations we use one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scales discussed below.

We use the MIG scale for US municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, we use the MIG scale for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

MIG 1

This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2

This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3

This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG

This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Standard Linkage Between the Long-Term and MIG Short-Term Rating Scale

The following table indicates the municipal long-term ratings consistent with different MIG short-term ratings.

LONG-TERM RATING	EQUIVALENT SHORT-TERM MIG SCALE RATING
Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3 A1 A2 A3	MIG 1
Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	MIG 2
Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 B1, B2, B3, Caa1, Caa2, Caa3 Ca, C	SG

Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned. The components are a long-term rating and a short-term demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer’s ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon-demand feature (“demand feature”) of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. VMIG ratings with liquidity support use as an input the short-term Counterparty Risk Assessment of the support provider, or the long-term rating of the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support. Transitions of VMIG ratings of demand obligations with

conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade. Please see our methodology that discusses demand obligations with conditional liquidity support.

We typically assign the VMIG short-term demand obligation rating if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR".

VMIG 1

This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2

This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3

This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

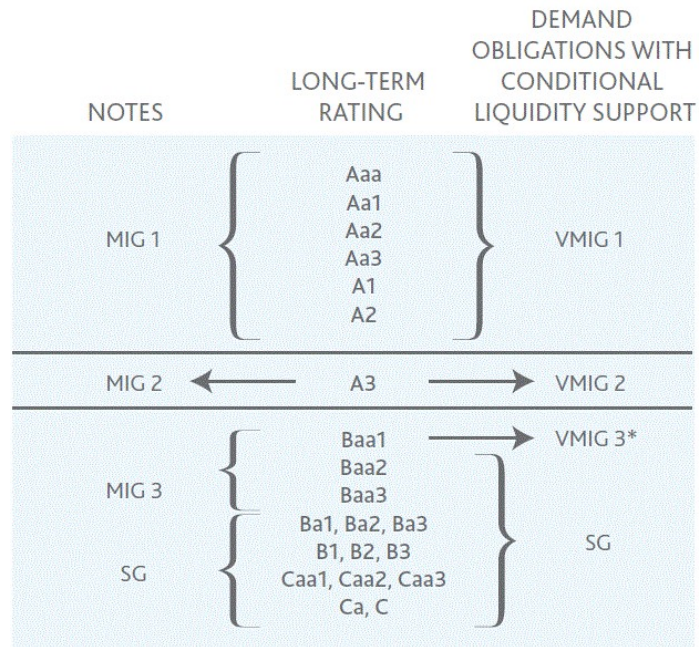
SG

This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

* For VRDBs supported with conditional liquidity support, short-term ratings transition down at higher long-term ratings to reflect the risk of termination of liquidity support as a result of a downgrade below investment grade.

VMIG ratings of VRDBs with unconditional liquidity support reflect the short-term debt rating (or counterparty assessment) of the liquidity support provider with VMIG 1 corresponding to P-1, VMIG 2 to P-2, VMIG 3 to P-3 and SG to not prime.

US MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM RATINGS



*For SBPA-backed VRDBs, The rating transitions are higher to allow for distance to downgrade to below investment grade due to the presence of automatic termination events in the SBPAs.

Reviewed March 31, 2021