

HIGHLAND FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND
(the “Fund”)
Supplement dated October 13, 2017 to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus
and Statement of Additional Information of the Fund,
each dated September 25, 2017, as supplemented from time to time

This Supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and should be read in conjunction therewith.

The following information supplements and supersedes any information to the contrary contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and/or Statement of Additional Information of the Fund, each dated and supplemented as noted above.

Effective immediately, the Fund is closed to new investors.

Subject to certain limitations and conditions that may change over time, existing investors in the Fund may continue to buy or exchange shares of the Fund through their existing accounts in accordance with the terms of the Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information. In addition, investors may purchase shares of the Fund through a retirement plan, benefit plan, or other similar programs available through financial intermediaries with an existing relationship with the Fund as of October 13, 2017.

The Fund reserves the right, in its discretion, to modify the terms of the Fund’s closing to new investors in its discretion and without advance notice.

The Fund’s ability to prevent purchases by new investors through certain accounts may be limited based on systems capabilities, applicable contractual and legal restrictions and the cooperation of certain financial intermediaries.

INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT WITH THE PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

HFI-SUPP-1017

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund

Prospectus

September 25, 2017

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	HFRAX	HFRCX	HFRZX

Although these securities have been registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the SEC has not approved or disapproved any shares offered in this Prospectus or determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Not FDIC Insured
May Lose Value
No Bank Guarantee

On September 25, 2017, the Fund filed a proxy statement seeking shareholder approval that would authorize the Fund's board of trustees to amend the Fund's agreement and declaration of trust to convert the Fund from an open-end fund to a closed-end fund (the "Proposal"). If shareholders approve the Proposal and the Fund converts to a closed-end fund structure, shareholders of the Fund would no longer have the right to cause the Fund to directly redeem their shares; instead, the Fund expects to list its shares for trading on the New York Stock Exchange or another national securities exchange. The proxy statement is expected to be mailed to shareholders on or about October 11, 2017 and a shareholder meeting is scheduled to take place on or about November 3, 2017.

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Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is to provide a high level of current income, consistent with preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Reduced Class A Sales Charges for Larger Investments" section on page 31 of the Fund's Prospectus and the "Programs for Reducing or Eliminating Sales Charges" section on page 56 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult the Appendix to the Fund's Prospectus, which includes information regarding financial intermediary-specific sales charges and related discount policies that apply to purchases through certain specified intermediaries.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a % of offering price)	3.50%	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a % of offering price)	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the net asset value at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower)	1.00% ¹	1.00% ²	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)³

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
Management fee	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.35%	0.85%	None
Other Expenses	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Interest Payments and Commitment Fees on Borrowed Funds	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Dividend Expense on Short Sales	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁴	1.53%	2.03%	1.18%

¹ Class A Shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$500,000 or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") if the shares are sold within 18 months of purchase.

- Class C Shares are subject to a 1% CDSC for redemptions of shares within one year of purchase. This CDSC does not apply to redemptions under a systematic withdrawal plan.
- Annual Fund Operating Expenses are based on amounts incurred by the predecessor fund for the most recent fiscal year. For more information regarding the predecessor fund, please see the discussion under Performance Information.
- Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses differ from the ratios of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

Expense Example

This Example helps you compare the cost of investing in the Fund to the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that (i) you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods, (ii) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (iii) operating expenses (including borrowing expenses) remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A:	\$500	\$816	\$1,155	\$2,110
Class C: if you do not sell your shares if you sold all your shares at the end of the period	\$206	\$637	\$1,093	\$2,358
Class Z:	\$120	\$375	\$649	\$1,432

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the predecessor fund's portfolio turnover rate was 63%. For more information regarding the predecessor fund, please see the discussion under Performance Information.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing directly and indirectly (e.g., through derivatives that are the economic equivalent of floating rate loans and other floating rate investments) at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) under normal circumstances in floating rate loans and other securities deemed to be floating rate investments. Floating rate investments are debt obligations of companies or other entities, the interest rates of which float or vary periodically based upon a benchmark indicator of prevailing interest rates. Floating rate investments may include, by way of example, floating rate debt securities, money market securities of all types, repurchase agreements with remaining maturities of no more than 60 days, collateralized loan obligations and asset backed securities. The reference in the Fund's investment objective to capital preservation does not indicate that the Fund may not lose money. The Adviser seeks to employ

strategies that are consistent with capital preservation, but there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in doing so. In making investments for the Fund, the Fund's Adviser will seek to purchase instruments that it believes are undervalued or will provide attractive floating rate income, while attempting to minimize losses.

Floating rate loans in which the Fund invests are expected to be adjustable rate senior loans ("Senior Loans") to domestic or foreign corporations, partnerships and other entities that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions ("Borrowers"). Senior Loans are business loans that have a right to payment senior to most other debts of the Borrower. Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and several financial institutions (the "Lenders") represented in each case by one or more such Lenders acting as agent (the "Agent") of the several Lenders. On behalf of the Lenders, the Agent is primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreement ("Loan Agreement") that establishes the relative terms and conditions of the Senior Loan and rights of the Borrower and the Lenders.

The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality. Senior Loans are typically below investment grade securities (also known as "high yield securities" or "junk securities"). Such securities are rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Fund may invest without limitation in below investment grade or unrated securities, including in insolvent borrowers or borrowers in default.

The Fund may invest in participations ("Participations") in Senior Loans, may purchase assignments ("Assignments") of portions of Senior Loans from third parties, and may act as one of a group of Lenders originating a Senior Loan ("Primary Lender"). Senior Loans often are secured by specific assets of the Borrower, although the Fund may invest without limitation in Senior Loans that are not secured by any collateral. When the Fund acts as a Primary Lender, the Fund or the Adviser could be subject to allegations of lender liability.

Senior Loans in which the Fund invests generally pay interest at rates that are periodically redetermined by reference to a base lending rate plus a spread.

In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in equity or debt securities other than floating rate investments. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization, market sector or industry. Equity securities of U.S. or non-U.S. issuers in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, depositary receipts and warrants to buy common stocks. The Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

The Fund may invest without limitation in warrants and may also use derivatives, primarily swaps (including equity, variance and volatility swaps), options and futures contracts on securities, interest rates, non-physical commodities and/or currencies, as substitutes for direct investments the Fund can make. The Fund may also use derivatives such as swaps, options (including options on futures), futures, and foreign

currency transactions (e.g., foreign currency swaps, futures and forwards) to any extent deemed by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the Fund, and to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), to hedge various investments for risk management and speculative purposes.

The Fund may also engage in short sales of securities and may seek additional income by making secured loans of its portfolio securities.

The Fund may invest without limitation in securities (including loans) of non-U.S. issuers, including emerging market issuers. Such securities (including loans) may be denominated in U.S. dollars, non-U.S. currencies or multinational currency units.

Except as otherwise expressly noted in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), all percentage limitations and ratings criteria apply at the time of purchase of securities.

The Fund may borrow an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet redemption requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows more money than it has cash or short-term cash equivalents and invests the proceeds, the Fund will create financial leverage. The use of borrowing for investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund as defined in the 1940 Act, but it intends to adhere to the diversification requirements applicable to regulated investment companies ("RICs") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Principal Risks

When you sell Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them. Consequently, you can lose money by investing in the Fund. No assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, and investment results may vary substantially over time and from period to period. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Because asset-backed securities often are secured by the loans underlying the securities, the Fund may lose money if there are defaults on the loans underlying the securities. Such defaults have increased the risk for asset-backed securities that are secured by home-equity loans related to sub-prime mortgage loans, especially in a declining residential real estate market. Asset-backed securities also may be subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity dates indicate, due to changing economic conditions. To maintain its position in such securities, the Fund may reinvest the reductions in principal amounts resulting from the prepayments. Yields on those reinvested amounts are subject to prevailing market rates. Because prepayments of principal generally increase when

rates are falling, the Fund generally has to reinvest proceeds from prepayments at lower rates. Investments in asset-backed securities may also be subject to valuation risk.

Convertible Securities Risk: Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Because convertible securities are higher in an issuer's capital structure than equity securities, convertible securities are generally not as risky as the equity securities of the same issuer. However, convertible securities may gain or lose value due to changes in, among other things, interest rates; other general economic conditions; industry fundamentals; market sentiment; and the issuer's operating results, financial statements and credit ratings. The value of convertible securities also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates.

Counterparty Risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Credit Risk is the risk that the issuers of certain securities or the counterparties of a derivatives contract or repurchase contract might be unable or unwilling (or perceived as being unable or unwilling) to make interest and/or principal payments when due, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Debt securities are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest and/or principal. Non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the obligation experiencing non-payment and a potential decrease in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund.

Currency Risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the value of the Fund's foreign currency holdings and investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Debt Securities Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the value of debt securities typically changes in response to various factors, including, by way of example, market-related factors (such as changes in interest rates or changes in the risk appetite of investors generally) and changes in the actual or perceived ability of the issuer (or of issuers generally) to meet its (or their) obligations. During periods of rising interest rates, debt securities generally decline in value. Conversely, during periods of falling interest rates, debt securities generally rise in value. This kind of market risk is generally greater for funds investing in debt securities with longer maturities.

In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. Because loans are not ordinarily registered with the SEC or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange, there is usually less publicly available information about such instruments. In addition, loans may not be considered "securities" for purposes of the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws and, as a result, as a purchaser of these instruments, we may not be entitled to the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. In the course of investing in such instruments, we may come into

possession of material nonpublic information and, because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, we may be unable to enter into a transaction in a publicly-traded security of that issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous for us to do so. Alternatively, we may choose not to receive material nonpublic information about an issuer of such loans, with the result that we may have less information about such issuers than other investors who transact in such assets.

Derivatives Risk is a combination of several risks, including the risks that: (1) an investment in a derivative instrument may not correlate well with the performance of the securities or asset class to which the Fund seeks exposure, (2) derivative contracts, including options, may expire worthless and the use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, (3) a derivative instrument entailing leverage may result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, (4) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to credit risk, for example, if the counterparty does not meet its obligations (see also "Counterparty Risk"), and (5) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to liquidity risk and the related risk that the instrument is difficult or impossible to value accurately. As a general matter, when the Fund establishes certain derivative instrument positions, such as certain futures, options and forward contract positions, it will segregate liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. Treasury bonds or commercial paper) equivalent to the Fund's outstanding obligations under the contract or in connection with the position. In addition, changes in laws or regulations may make the use of derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives.

Emerging Markets Risk is the risk of investing in securities of issuers tied economically to emerging markets, which entails all of the risks of investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers detailed below under "Non-U.S. Securities Risk" to a heightened degree. These heightened risks include: (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the smaller size of the markets for such securities and a lower volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and (iv) certain national policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests.

Equity Securities Risk is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or long periods of time. In addition, common stocks represent a share of ownership in a company, and rank after bonds and preferred stock in their claim on the company's assets in the event of bankruptcy.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETF") Risk is the risk that the price movement of an ETF may not exactly track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company.

Financial Services Industry Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the Fund's investments in senior loans ("Senior Loans") are arranged through private negotiations between a

borrower ("Borrower") and several financial institutions. The financial services industry is subject to extensive government regulation, which can limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments financial services companies can make and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Because financial services companies are highly dependent on short-term interest rates, they can be adversely affected by downturns in the U.S. and foreign economies or changes in banking regulations. Losses resulting from financial difficulties of Borrowers can negatively affect financial services companies. The financial services industry is currently undergoing relatively rapid change as existing distinctions between financial service segments become less clear. This change may make it more difficult for the Adviser to analyze investments in this industry. Additionally, the recently increased volatility in the financial markets and implementation of the recent financial reform legislation may affect the financial services industry as a whole in ways that may be difficult to predict.

Fixed Income Market Risk is the risk that fixed income markets may, in response to governmental intervention, economic or market developments (including potentially a reduction in the number of broker-dealers willing to engage in market-making activity), or other factors, experience periods of increased volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience increased levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and at unfavorable prices. Fixed income securities may be difficult to value during such periods.

Hedging Risk is the risk that, although intended to limit or reduce investment risk, hedging strategies may also limit or reduce the potential for profit. There is no assurance that hedging strategies will be successful.

High Yield Debt Securities Risk is the risk that below investment grade securities or unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "high yield securities" or "junk securities") are more likely to default than higher rated securities. The Fund's ability to invest in high-yield debt securities generally subjects the Fund to greater risk than securities with higher ratings. Such securities are regarded by the rating organizations as predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. The market value of these securities is generally more sensitive to corporate developments and economic conditions and can be volatile. Market conditions can diminish liquidity and make accurate valuations difficult to obtain.

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of fixed rate securities already held by the Fund can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of existing fixed rate portfolio securities can be expected to decline. A fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates;

long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. However, the Fund will primarily invest in floating rate obligations, including Senior Loans, the rates on which periodically adjust with changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Fund's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates will generally be limited to the time that the interest rates on the Senior Loans in its portfolio are reset.

Leverage Risk is the risk associated with the use of leverage for investment purposes to create opportunities for greater total returns. Any investment income or gains earned with respect to the amounts borrowed that are in excess of the interest that is due on the borrowing will augment the Fund's income. Conversely, if the investment performance with respect to the amounts borrowed fails to cover the interest on such borrowings, the value of the Fund's shares may decrease more quickly than would otherwise be the case. Interest payments and fees incurred in connection with such borrowings will reduce the amount of net income available for payment to Fund shareholders.

Limited Information Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the types of Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest historically may not have been rated by a NRSRO, have not been registered with the SEC or any state securities commission, and have not been listed on any national securities exchange. Although the Fund will generally have access to financial and other information made available to the Lenders in connection with Senior Loans, the amount of public information available with respect to Senior Loans will generally be less extensive than that available for rated, registered or exchange-listed securities. As a result, the performance of the Fund and its ability to meet its investment objective is more dependent on the analytical ability of the Adviser than would be the case for an investment company that invests primarily in rated, registered or exchange-listed securities.

Liquidity Risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or "circuit breakers") limits or prevents the Fund from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. At times, a major portion of any portfolio security may be held by relatively few institutional purchasers. Even if the Fund considers such securities liquid because of the availability of an institutional market, such securities may become difficult to value or sell in adverse market or economic conditions. Because loan transactions often take longer to settle than transactions in other securities, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a significant period of time. As a result, the Fund may maintain higher levels of cash and short-term investments than mutual funds that invest in securities with shorter settlement cycles, may enter into a line of credit to permit the Fund to finance redemptions pending settlement of the sale of portfolio securities, or may be required to sell portfolio securities when it would not otherwise chose to do so, each of which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. No assurance can be given that these measures will provide the Fund with sufficient liquidity to pay redemption proceeds in a timely manner in the event of abnormally large redemptions.

Management Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the Fund relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may be incorrect in its assessment of the intrinsic value of the companies whose securities the Fund holds, which may result in a decline in the value of Fund shares and failure to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's portfolio managers use qualitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio managers to implement strategies.

Non-Diversification Risk is the risk that an investment in the Fund could fluctuate in value more than an investment in a diversified fund. As a non-diversified fund for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a diversified fund. The Fund's investment in fewer issuers may result in the Fund's shares being more sensitive to the economic results of those issuers. An investment in the Fund could fluctuate in value more than an investment in a diversified fund.

Non-Payment Risk is the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest and/or principal with respect to debt instruments. Non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the obligation experiencing non-payment and a potential decrease in the NAV of the Fund.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk is the risk associated with investing in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments (for example, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (for non-U.S. securities not denominated in U.S. dollars); future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; nationalization; exploration or confiscatory taxation; smaller markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements) that may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies. These risks are magnified for investments in issuers tied economically to emerging markets, the economies of which tend to be more volatile than the economies of developed markets. In addition, certain investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities. See the "Taxation" section below.

Ongoing Monitoring Risk is the risk associated with ongoing monitoring of the Agent. On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent generally will be required to administer and manage the Senior Loans and, with respect to collateralized Senior Loans, to service or monitor the collateral. Financial difficulties of Agents can pose a risk to the Fund. Unless, under the terms of the loan, the Fund has direct recourse against the Borrower, the Fund may have to rely on the Agent or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a Borrower.

Operational and Technology Risk is the risk that cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers, counterparties, market participants, or issuers of

securities held by the Fund may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations.

Options Risk is the risk associated with investments in options. Options, such as covered calls and covered puts, are subject to the risk that significant differences between the securities and options markets could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets.

Prepayment Risk is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of debt securities may repay higher rate securities before their maturity dates. This may cause the Fund to lose potential price appreciation and to be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates. This may adversely affect the NAV of the Fund's shares.

Regulatory Risk is the risk that to the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of financial institutions to make loans in connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of loan interests for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected.

Risk of Substantial Redemptions is the risk that if substantial numbers of shares in the Fund were to be redeemed at the same time or at approximately the same time, the Fund might be required to liquidate a significant portion of its investment portfolio quickly to meet the redemptions. The Fund might be forced to sell portfolio securities at prices or at times when it would otherwise not have sold them.

Securities Market Risk is the risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously. Many factors can affect this value and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Senior Loans Risk is the risk associated with Senior Loans, which are typically below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. As with any debt instrument, Senior Loans are generally subject to the risk of price declines and to increases in interest rates, particularly long-term rates. Senior loans are also subject to the risk that, as interest rates rise, the cost of borrowing increases, which may increase the risk of default. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. Therefore, Senior Loans may not mitigate price declines in a rising long-term interest rate environment. The secondary market for loans is generally less liquid than the market for higher grade debt. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could sell a loan, and could adversely affect the NAV of the Fund's shares. The volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans varies significantly over time and among loans. Although Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest will often be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of a default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated.

Short Sales Risk is the risk of loss associated with any appreciation on the price of a security borrowed in connection with a short sale. The Fund may engage in short sales that are not made “against-the-box,” which means that the Fund may sell short securities even when they are not actually owned or otherwise covered at all times during the period the short position is open. Short sales that are not made “against-the-box” involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase.

Swaps Risk involves both the risks associated with an investment in the underlying investments or instruments (including equity investments) and counterparty risk. In a standard over-the-counter (“OTC”) swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount calculated based on the “notional amount” of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investments in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and OTC swaps are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty’s defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. Certain swap transactions, including interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps, may be subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading, although the swaps in which the Fund will invest are not currently subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The value of swaps, like many other derivatives, may move in unexpected ways and may result in losses for the Fund.

Undervalued Stocks Risk: Undervalued stocks include stocks that the Adviser believes are undervalued and/or are temporarily out of favor in the market. An undervalued stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value or the factors that the Adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Performance

The bar chart and the Average Annual Total Returns table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class A Shares for each full calendar year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index or indices. As with all mutual funds, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not predict how the Fund will perform in the future. The Fund’s performance reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented, without which returns would have been lower. Both the chart and the table assume the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The bar chart does not reflect the deduction of applicable sales charges for Class A Shares. If sales charges had been reflected, the returns for Class A Shares would be less than those shown below. The returns of Class C and

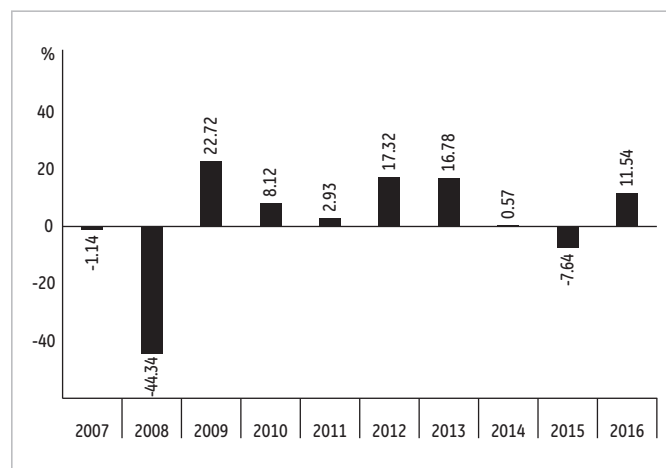
Class Z Shares would have substantially similar returns as Class A Shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the classes have different expenses. Updated information on the Fund’s performance can be obtained by visiting <http://highlandfunds.com/highland-funds-2/> or by calling 1-877-665-1287.

The Fund is the successor to the accounting and performance information of Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, a series of Highland Funds I, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Predecessor Fund”) a mutual fund with identical investment objectives, policies, and restrictions, as a result of the redomiciling of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund on September 25, 2017. The performance provided in the bar chart and table is that of the Predecessor Fund.

The Predecessor Fund is the successor to the Highland Floating Rate Advantage Fund, a Delaware statutory trust, a closed-end interval fund with substantially similar investment objective, strategies, and policies (the “Prior Fund”). **The performance of the Fund’s Class A, Class C and Class Z Shares provided in the chart and the table is that of the Prior Fund for all periods prior to June 13, 2011.**

Calendar Year Total Returns

The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund’s Class A shares as of December 31.



The highest calendar quarter total return for Class A Shares of the Fund was 12.03% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and the lowest calendar quarter total return was -33.78% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008. The Fund’s year-to-date total return for Class A Shares through June 30, 2017 was 2.12%.

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2016)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A (inception 1/13/00)			
Return Before Taxes	7.65%	6.49%	0.29%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.04%	4.49%	-1.83%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.29%	4.14%	-0.67%
Return Before Taxes			
Class C (inception 1/13/00)	10.00%	6.70%	0.13%
Class Z (inception 1/13/00)	11.93%	7.64%	0.99%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) (inception 1/31/00)			
	9.88%	5.35%	4.33%

After-tax returns in the table above are shown for Class A Shares only and after-tax returns for other share classes will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. For example, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

In some cases, average annual return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares is higher than the average annual return after taxes on distributions because of realized losses that would have been sustained upon the sale of fund shares immediately after the relevant periods. The calculations assume that an investor holds the shares in a taxable account, is in the actual historical highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket for each year and would have been able to immediately utilize the full realized loss to reduce his or her federal tax liability. However, actual individual tax results may vary and investors should consult their tax advisers regarding their personal tax situations.

Portfolio Management

Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The primary individual portfolio managers for the Fund are:

Portfolio Managers	Portfolio Manager Experience in this Fund	Title with Adviser
Mark Okada	5 years	Portfolio Manager
Jon Poglitsch	Less than 1 year	Portfolio Manager

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums	
Initial Investment	\$2,500
Subsequent Investments	\$50

You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from your financial intermediary, from the Fund by calling 1-877-665-1287 or from the Fund's website at <http://highlandfunds.com/literature>.

In general, you may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

- Through your Financial Intermediary
- By writing to Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, PO Box 8656, Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8656, or
- By calling Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. at 1-877-665-1287

Financial intermediaries may independently charge fees for shareholder transactions or for advisory services. Please see their materials for details.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or otherwise investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. If you are investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed later upon withdrawals from that arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Additional Information About Investment Strategies

The following is a description of investment practices in which the Fund may engage and includes additional information regarding the Fund's investment strategies that are summarized in the "Principal Investment Strategies" for the Fund. Any investment strategy that is discussed below and not included in the "Principal Investment Strategies" for the Fund is not considered to be principal by the Fund. Any references to investments made by the Fund include those that may be made both directly by the Fund and indirectly by the Fund (e.g., through its investments in derivatives or other pooled investment vehicles). Except to the extent as otherwise provided in this Prospectus or SAI, the Fund may invest without limit in the securities, assets, instruments and transactions in which it is permitted to invest. Please refer to the "Principal Investment Strategies" for the Fund for additional information regarding the investment practices in which the Fund may engage. Please see "Additional Information About Risks" below for the risks associated with the Fund's investment practices.

Assignments. The Fund may purchase Assignments from Lenders. The purchaser of an Assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the Loan Agreement of the assigning Lender and becomes a Lender under the Loan Agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning Lender.

Borrower Credit Ratings. The Fund may invest all or substantially all of its assets in Senior Loans to Borrowers having outstanding debt securities rated below investment grade by a NRSRO and unrated debt securities of comparable quality. Debt securities rated below investment grade (or unrated debt securities of comparable quality) commonly are referred to as "junk" securities. The Fund seeks to invest in those Senior Loans with respect to which the Borrower, in the judgment of the Adviser, demonstrates one or more of the following characteristics: sufficient cash flow to service debt; adequate liquidity; successful operating history; strong competitive position; experienced management; and, with respect to collateralized Senior Loans, collateral coverage that equals or exceeds the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. The Fund may, however, invest in loans that do not exhibit all or any of these characteristics. In addition, the Adviser will consider, and may rely in part on, the analyses performed by the Agent and other Lenders, including such persons' determinations with respect to collateral securing a Senior Loan.

Borrowing. The Fund may borrow an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet repurchase requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows more money than it has cash or short-term cash equivalents and invests the proceeds, it will create financial leverage. It will do so only when it expects to be able to invest the proceeds at a higher rate of return than its cost of borrowing. The use of borrowing for investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk. Because the management fees (including administration fees) paid to HCMFA are calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily managed assets, which include the

proceeds of leverage, the dollar amount of the fees paid by the Fund to HCMFA will be higher (and HCMFA will be benefited to that extent) when leverage is utilized. HCMFA will utilize leverage only if it believes such action would result in a net benefit to the Fund's shareholders after taking into account the higher fees and expenses associated with leverage (including higher management fees).

Bridge Financing. The Fund may acquire interests in Senior Loans that are designed to provide temporary or "bridge" financing to a Borrower pending the sale of identified assets or the arrangement of longer-term loans or the issuance and sale of debt obligations. A Borrower's use of a bridge loan involves a risk that the Borrower may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the bridge loan, which may impair the Borrower's perceived creditworthiness.

Commitments to Make Additional Payments. A Lender may have obligations pursuant to a Loan Agreement to make additional loans in certain circumstances. Such circumstances may include obligations under revolving credit facilities and facilities that provide for further loans to Borrowers based upon compliance with specified financial requirements. The Fund currently intends to reserve against any such contingent obligation by segregating a sufficient amount of cash and/or liquid assets.

The Fund will not purchase interests in Senior Loans that would require it to make any such additional loans if the aggregate of such additional loan commitments would exceed 20% of the Fund's total assets or would cause the Fund to fail to meet the diversification requirements set forth under the heading "Income Tax Considerations" in the SAI.

Debt Restructuring. The Fund may purchase and retain in its portfolio an interest in a Senior Loan to a Borrower that has filed for protection under the federal bankruptcy laws or has had an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against it by its creditors. The Adviser's decision to purchase or retain such an interest will depend on its assessment of the suitability of such investment for the Fund, the Borrower's ability to meet debt service on Senior Loan interests, the likely duration, if any, of a lapse in the scheduled repayment of principal, and prevailing interest rates. At times, in connection with the restructuring of a Senior Loan either outside of bankruptcy court or in the context of bankruptcy court proceedings, the Fund may determine or be required to accept equity securities or junior debt securities in exchange for all or a portion of a Senior Loan interest. Depending upon, among other things, the Adviser's evaluation of the potential value of such securities in relation to the price that could be obtained by the Fund at any given time upon sale thereof, the Fund may determine to hold such securities in its portfolio.

Debt Securities. The Fund may, but is not required to, invest in debt securities, including investment grade securities, below investment grade securities and other debt obligations. The Fund also may invest in debt securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, common or preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in fixed-income securities, including high-yield securities and U.S. government-issued fixed-income securities.

- **Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds that are rated or determined by the Adviser to be of investment grade quality of varying maturities issued by U.S. corporations and other business entities. Bonds are fixed or variable rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Bonds generally are used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors for a variety of business purposes. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity.
- **Below Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in below investment grade securities (also known as “high-yield securities” or “junk securities”). Such securities may be fixed or variable rate obligations and are rated below investment grade (Ba/BB or lower) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. High-yield debt securities are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development, but also may be issued by established companies. These bonds are regarded by the rating organizations, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. Such securities also are generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings with regard to default rates and deterioration of general economic conditions. High-yield securities held by the Fund may include securities received as a result of a corporate reorganization or issued as part of a corporate takeover.

Depository Receipts. The Fund may invest in American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), American Depository Shares (“ADSs”) and other depository receipts. ADRs and ADSs are securities that represent an ownership interest in a foreign security. They are generally issued by a U.S. bank to U.S. buyers as a substitute for direct ownership of a foreign security and are traded on U.S. exchanges. ADRs may be available through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and a depository, whereas an unsponsored facility may be established by a depository without participation by the issuer of the underlying security. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights with respect to the deposited security. The Fund may invest in both sponsored and unsponsored ADRs.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in various instruments that are commonly known as derivatives. Generally, a derivative is a financial arrangement, the value of which is based on, or “derived” from, a traditional security, asset, or market index. Futures, forwards, swaps and options are commonly used for traditional hedging purposes to attempt to protect the Fund from exposure to changing interest rates, securities prices, or

currency exchange rates and as a low cost method of gaining exposure to a particular securities market without investing directly in those securities. The Fund may enter into credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and credit default index investments, including loan credit default swaps and loan credit default index swaps. The Fund may use these investments (i) as alternatives to direct long or short investment in a particular security, (ii) to adjust the Fund’s asset allocation or risk exposure, or (iii) for hedging purposes. The use by the Fund of credit default swaps may have the effect of creating a short position in a security. These investments can create investment leverage, which tends to magnify the effects of an instrument’s price changes as market conditions change. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund’s use of derivatives. See the “Taxation” section below.

Equity Securities. To the extent the Fund invests in equity securities, the Adviser expects the Fund’s investments will generally be in common stock of companies of varying sizes. The Adviser believes preferred stock and convertible securities (e.g. debt securities convertible into, or exchangeable for common or preferred stock) of selected companies offer opportunities for capital appreciation as well as periodic income and may invest a portion of the Fund’s assets in such securities. The Adviser will not rely on any specific rating criteria when deciding whether to invest the Fund’s assets in convertible securities. In addition to common stock, other securities with equity characteristics include depository receipts and warrants.

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are listed on various exchanges and seek to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of specified market indices by holding a basket of the securities in the relevant index. The Fund may invest in ETFs, including ETFs that are part of the Highland fund complex and advised by the Adviser or its affiliates (the “Underlying Highland ETFs”). The Underlying Highland ETFs include the Highland/iBoxx Senior Loan ETF and may include additional ETFs advised by the Adviser or its affiliates in the future. Fees and expenses of investments in Underlying Highland ETFs will be borne by shareholders of the investing funds, and the Adviser intends to voluntarily waive the portion of the management fee of the investing funds that is attributable to investments in Underlying Highland ETFs.

Fees. The Fund may be required to pay or may receive various fees and commissions in connection with purchasing, selling and holding interests in Senior Loans. The fees normally paid by Borrowers may include three types: facility fees; commitment fees; and prepayment penalties. Facility fees are paid to the Lenders upon origination of a Senior Loan. Commitment fees are paid to Lenders on an ongoing basis based upon the undrawn portion committed by the Lenders of the underlying Senior Loan. Lenders may receive prepayment penalties when a Borrower prepays all or part of a Senior Loan. The Fund will receive these fees directly from the Borrower if the Fund is a Primary Lender, or, in the case of commitment fees and prepayment penalties, if the Fund acquires an interest in a Senior Loan by way of Assignment. Whether or not the Fund receives a facility fee from the Lender

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in the case of an Assignment, or any fees in the case of a Participation, depends upon negotiations between the Fund and the Lender selling such interests. When the Fund is an assignee, it may be required to pay a fee to, or forgo a portion of interest and any fees payable to it from, the Lender selling the Assignment. Occasionally, the assignor will pay a fee to the Fund based on the portion of the principal amount of the Senior Loan that is being assigned. A Lender selling a Participation to the Fund may deduct a portion of the interest and any fees payable to the Fund as an administrative fee prior to payment thereof to the Fund. The Fund may be required to pay over or pass along to a purchaser of an interest in a Senior Loan from the Fund a portion of any fees that the Fund would otherwise be entitled to.

Hedging. The Fund may engage in “hedging,” the practice of attempting to offset a potential loss in one position by establishing an opposite position in another investment. Hedging strategies in general are usually intended to limit or reduce investment risk, but can also be expected to limit or reduce the potential for profit. For example, if the Fund has taken a defensive posture by hedging its portfolio, and stock or debt prices advance, the return to investors will be lower than if the portfolio has not been hedged. No assurance can be given that any particular hedging strategy will be successful, or that the Adviser will elect to use a hedging strategy at a time when it is advisable. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund’s hedging transactions. See the “Taxation” section below.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Fund may invest in illiquid and restricted securities. Restricted securities generally may not be resold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. A security that may be restricted as to resale under federal securities laws or otherwise will not be subject to this percentage limitation if the Adviser determines that the security is, at the time of acquisition, readily marketable. Illiquid securities are those that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities. Illiquid and restricted securities may offer higher returns and yields than comparable publicly-traded securities. However, the Fund may not be able to sell these securities when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or, to the extent they are sold privately, may have to sell them at less than the price of otherwise comparable securities. Restricted securities may be illiquid; however, some restricted securities such as those eligible for resale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act may be treated as liquid.

Leverage. To a limited extent, the Fund may increase the number and extent of “long” positions by borrowing (e.g., by purchasing securities on margin). Entering into short sales also increases the Fund’s use of leverage. The use of leverage increases both investment opportunity and risk.

Micro, Small and Mid-Cap Investments. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, including those with micro, small or medium capitalizations.

Net Asset Value Fluctuation. When prevailing interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when prevailing interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. Although the Fund’s NAV will vary, its policy of acquiring interests in floating or variable rate investments is expected to minimize fluctuations in NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. Accordingly, it may be expected that the value of the Fund’s investment portfolio will fluctuate significantly less than a portfolio of fixed rate, longer term obligations as a result of interest rate changes. However, changes in prevailing interest rates can be expected to cause some fluctuation in the Fund’s NAV. In addition to changes in interest rates, various factors, including defaults by or changes in the credit quality of Borrowers, will also affect the NAV of the Fund. A default or serious deterioration in the credit quality of a Borrower could cause a prolonged or permanent decrease in the Fund’s NAV.

Non-U.S. Securities and Emerging Markets. The Fund may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers (“non-U.S. securities”), including investments in the securities of so-called emerging market issuers. Such investment may include securities denominated in U.S. dollars, non-U.S. currencies or multinational currency units. Typically, non-U.S. securities are considered to be equity or debt securities issued by entities organized, domiciled or with a principal executive office outside the U.S., such as foreign corporations and governments. Non-U.S. securities may trade in U.S. or foreign securities markets. The Fund may make non-U.S. investments either directly by purchasing non-U.S. securities or indirectly by purchasing depositary receipts or depositary shares of similar instruments for non-U.S. securities. Depositary receipts are securities that are listed on exchanges or quoted in over-the-counter markets (“OTC”) in one country but represent shares of issuers domiciled in another country. Direct investments in foreign securities may be made either on foreign securities exchanges or in the OTC markets. Investing in non-U.S. securities involves certain special risk considerations, including currency risk, that are not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies or governments. These risks may be greater for securities of companies located in emerging market countries.

Options. The Fund may utilize options on securities, indices and currencies. An option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option at a specified exercise or “strike” price. The writer of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security. If an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes on the expiration date a gain equal to the premium received by the Fund at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange-

traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, underlying security, exercise price and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund desires. The Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing sale transaction if the premium received from the sale of the option is less than the premium it initially paid to purchase the option (plus transaction costs). The Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing purchase transaction (premium plus transaction costs) is greater than the premium initially received from writing the option.

Participations. The Fund may invest in Participations. The selling Lenders and other persons interpositioned between such Lenders and the Fund with respect to Participations will likely conduct their principal business activities in the financial services industry. The Fund may be more susceptible than an investment company that does not invest in Participations in Senior Loans to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting this industry. Persons engaged in this industry may be more susceptible than are persons engaged in some other industries to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

Participation by the Fund in a Lender's portion of a Senior Loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with such Lender, not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Lender selling the Participation and only upon receipt by the Lender of payments from the Borrower. In connection with purchasing Participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the Loan Agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other Lenders through set-off against the Borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the Senior Loan in which it has purchased the Participation. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the Borrower and the Lender selling the Participation. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling a Participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender, and may not benefit from any set-off between the Lender and the Borrower. The Fund will only acquire Participations from counterparties that are judged by the Adviser to present acceptable credit risk to the Fund.

Portfolio Maturity. The Fund is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans held in its portfolio, and Senior Loans usually will have rates of interest that are redetermined periodically. Investment in Senior Loans with longer interest rate redetermination periods may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. The Senior Loans in the Fund's investment portfolio will typically have a dollar-weighted average days to reset until the next interest rate redetermination of 90 days or less. As a

result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should decrease. The amount of time required to pass before the Fund will realize the effects of changing short-term market interest rates on its portfolio will vary with the dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate redetermination on the Senior Loans in the investment portfolio. The Fund may utilize the investment practices described in this Prospectus to, among other things, shorten the effective interest rate redetermination period of Senior Loans in its portfolio. In such event, the Fund will consider such shortened period to be the interest rate redetermination period of the Senior Loan; provided, however, that the Fund will typically not invest in Senior Loans that permit the Borrower to select an interest rate redetermination period in excess of one year. Because most Senior Loans in the investment portfolio will be subject to mandatory and/or optional prepayment and there may be significant economic incentives for a Borrower to prepay its loans, prepayments of Senior Loans in the Fund's investment portfolio may occur. Accordingly, the actual remaining maturity of the Fund's investment portfolio invested in Senior Loans may vary substantially from the average stated maturity of the Senior Loans held in the Fund's investment portfolio.

Prepayments. Pursuant to the relevant Loan Agreement, a Borrower may be required, and may have the option at any time, to prepay the principal amount of a Senior Loan, often without incurring a prepayment penalty. In the event that like-yielding loans are not available in the marketplace, the prepayment of and subsequent reinvestment by the Fund in Senior Loans could have a materially adverse effect on the yield of the Fund's investment portfolio. Prepayments may have a beneficial impact on income due to receipt of prepayment penalties, if any, and any facility fees earned in connection with reinvestment.

Primary Lender Transactions. When the Fund is a Primary Lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the Borrower, may enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the Loan Agreement and may under contractual arrangements among the Lenders have rights with respect to any funds acquired by other Lenders through set-off. A Lender also has full voting and consent rights under the applicable Loan Agreement. Actions subject to Lender vote or consent generally require the vote or consent of the holders of a majority or some greater specified percentage of the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. Certain decisions, such as reducing the amount or increasing the time for payment of interest on or repayment of principal of a Senior Loan, or releasing collateral therefor, frequently require the unanimous vote or consent of all Lenders affected. When the Fund is a Primary Lender originating a Senior Loan, it may share in a fee paid by the Borrower to the Primary Lenders.

A number of judicial decisions in the United States and elsewhere have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories

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(collectively termed “lender liability”). Generally, lender liability is founded upon the premise that an institutional lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in a creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of certain of the Fund’s investments, the Fund or the Adviser could be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lending institution (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the under capitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (ii) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (iv) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lending institution to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy termed “equitable subordination.” As an owner of bank debt in reorganizing companies, the Fund could be subject to claims from creditors of a company that the Fund’s claim should be equitably subordinated, including as a result of actions or omissions by the Fund’s predecessors in interest.

Securities Lending. The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities amounting to not more than one-third of its total assets, thereby realizing additional income. As a matter of policy, securities loans are made to borrowers pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by collateral in cash (U.S. and foreign currency), securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, sovereign debt, convertible bonds, irrevocable bank letters of credit or such other collateral as may be agreed on by the parties to a securities lending arrangement, initially with a value of 102% or 105% of the market value of the loaned securities and thereafter maintained at a value of 100% of the market value of the loaned securities. Collateral must be valued daily by the Custodian and the borrower will be required to provide additional collateral should the market value of the loaned securities increase.

Senior Loans. The Fund may invest in Senior Loans. Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and Lenders represented in each case by one or more Agents of the several Lenders. On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent, which is frequently a commercial bank or other entity that originates the Senior Loan and the person that invites other parties to join the lending syndicate, will be primarily responsible for negotiating the Loan Agreement that establishes the relative terms, conditions and rights of the Borrower and the several Lenders. In larger transactions it is common to have several Agents; however, generally only one such Agent has primary responsibility for documentation and administration of a Senior Loan.

In a typical Senior Loan, the Agent administers the terms of the Loan Agreement and is responsible for the collection of principal and interest and fee payments from the Borrower and the apportionment of those payments to the credit of all Lenders that are parties to the Loan Agreement. The Fund generally will rely on the Agent to collect its portion of the payments on a Senior Loan. Furthermore, the Fund will rely on the Agent to use appropriate creditor remedies against the Borrower. Typically, under a Loan Agreement, the Agent is given broad discretion in monitoring the Borrower’s performance under the Loan Agreement and is obligated to use only the same care it would use in the management of its own property. Upon an event of default, the Agent typically will act to enforce the Loan Agreement after instruction from Lenders holding a majority of the Senior Loan. The Borrower compensates the Agent for the Agent’s services. This compensation may include special fees paid on structuring and funding the Senior Loan and other fees paid on a continuing basis. The practice of an Agent relying exclusively or primarily on reports from the Borrower may involve a risk of fraud by the Borrower.

Loan Agreements typically provide for the termination of the Agent’s agency status in the event that it fails to act as required under the relevant Loan Agreement, becomes insolvent, enters receivership of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), or, if not FDIC insured, enters into bankruptcy. Should an Agent, Lender or any other institution interpositioned between the Fund and the Borrower become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy, any interest in the Senior Loan of any such interpositioned institution and any loan payment held by any such interpositioned institution for the benefit of the Fund should not be included in the estate of such interpositioned institution. If, however, any such amount were included in such interpositioned institution’s estate, the Fund would incur costs and delays in realizing payment or could suffer a loss of principal or interest. In such event, the Fund could experience a decrease in NAV.

It is anticipated that the proceeds of the Senior Loans in which the Fund will acquire interests primarily will be used to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, and, to a lesser extent, to finance internal growth and for other corporate purposes of Borrowers. Senior Loans have the most senior position in a Borrower’s capital structure, although some Senior Loans may hold an equal ranking with other senior securities and certain other obligations of the Borrower. The capital structure of a Borrower may include Senior Loans, senior and junior subordinated debt securities (which may include “junk” securities) and preferred and common stock issued by the Borrower, typically in descending order of seniority with respect to claims on the Borrower’s assets. Senior and junior subordinated debt is collectively referred to in this Prospectus as “junior debt securities.”

Senior Loans generally are secured by specific collateral. The Fund may invest without limitation in Senior Loans that are not secured by any collateral and, to the extent that the Fund

invests a portion of its assets in Senior Loans that are not secured by specific collateral, the Fund will not enjoy the benefits associated with collateralization with respect to such Senior Loans, and such Senior Loans may pose a greater risk of nonpayment of interest or loss of principal than do collateralized Senior Loans. As discussed below, the Fund may also acquire warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities issued by the Borrower or its affiliates as part of a package of investments in the Borrower or its affiliates. The Fund may acquire interests in warrants, other equity securities or junior debt securities through a negotiated restructuring of a Senior Loan or in a bankruptcy proceeding of the Borrower.

In order to borrow money pursuant to a collateralized Senior Loan, a Borrower will typically, for the term of the Senior Loan, pledge assets as collateral. In addition, in the case of some Senior Loans, there may be additional collateral pledged in the form of guarantees by and/or securities of affiliates of the Borrowers. In some instances, a collateralized Senior Loan may be secured only by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries. Collateral may consist of assets that are not readily liquidated, and there is no assurance that the liquidation of such assets would fully satisfy a Borrower's obligations under a Senior Loan. Similarly, in the event of bankruptcy proceedings involving the Borrower, the Lenders may be delayed or prevented from liquidating collateral or may choose not to do so as part of their participation in a plan of reorganization of the Borrower. Senior Loans' higher standing in an issuer's capital structure has historically resulted in generally higher recoveries than other below investment grade securities in the event of a corporate reorganization or other restructuring, but there can be no assurance that this will be the case with respect to any particular Senior Loan.

Loan Agreements may also include various restrictive covenants designed to limit the activities of the Borrower in an effort to protect the right of the Lenders to receive timely payments of interest on and repayment of principal of the Senior Loans. Breach of such a covenant, if not waived by the Lenders, is generally an event of default under the applicable Loan Agreement and may give the Lenders the right to accelerate principal and interest payments. The Adviser will consider the terms of restrictive covenants in deciding whether to invest in Senior Loans for the Fund's investment portfolio. When the Fund holds a Participation in a Senior Loan, it may not have the right to vote to waive enforcement of a restrictive covenant breached by a Borrower. Lenders voting in connection with a potential waiver of a restrictive covenant may have interests different from those of the Fund, and such Lenders will not consider the interests of the Fund in connection with their votes.

Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest generally pay interest at rates that are periodically redetermined by reference to a base lending rate plus a premium. These base lending rates generally are the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the prime rate offered by one or more major United States banks ("Prime Rate") or the certificate of deposit ("CD") rate or other base lending rates used by commercial Lenders.

LIBOR generally is an average of the interest rates quoted by several designated banks as the rates at which such banks would offer to pay interest to major financial institution depositors in the London interbank market on U.S. dollar denominated deposits for a specified period of time. The CD rate generally is the average rate paid on large certificates of deposit traded in the secondary market. Senior Loans traditionally have been structured so that Borrowers pay higher premiums when they elect LIBOR, in order to permit Lenders to obtain generally consistent yields on Senior Loans, regardless of whether Borrowers select the LIBOR option or the Prime Rate option. Because their interest rates are adjusted for changes in short-term interest rates, Senior Loans generally have less interest rate risk than other high yield investments, which typically pay fixed rates of interest.

The Fund may invest in Participations in Senior Loans, may purchase Assignments of portions of Senior Loans from third parties and may act as one of the group of Primary Lenders.

Senior Loan Ratings. The Fund may invest all or substantially all of its assets in Senior Loans that are rated below investment grade, including Senior Loans rated CCC or below by S&P or Caa or below by Moody's, and unrated Senior Loans of comparable quality.

Short Sales. The Fund may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through short sales. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short from a broker-dealer and deliver it to the buyer upon conclusion of the sale. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee to borrow a security and is often obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss.

The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale "against-the-box"). The Fund also may engage in short sales that are not "against-the-box," and will be subject to additional risks to the extent that it engages in short sales that are not "against-the-box." The Fund's loss on a short sale could be unlimited in cases where the Fund is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. See "Taxation" below for special tax considerations associated with engaging in short sales.

Undervalued Stocks. A stock is considered undervalued if the Adviser believes it should be trading at a higher price than it is at the time of purchase. Factors considered may include, but are not limited to: price relative to earnings, price relative to cash flow and price relative to financial strength.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund's rate of portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor for the Adviser in making decisions on

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when to buy or sell securities. The Fund reserves full freedom with respect to portfolio turnover. The frequency of the Fund's trading will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions. In periods when there are rapid changes in economic conditions or security price levels, portfolio turnover may be significantly higher than during times of economic and market price stability. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100% per year, and under certain market conditions may be substantially higher. A 100% annual turnover rate would occur, for example, if all the securities in the Fund's portfolio were replaced once within a period of one year.

Temporary Defensive Positions. When adverse market or economic conditions occur, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a portion of its total assets in defensive investments. Such investments may include fixed-income securities, high quality money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents. To the extent the Fund takes temporary defensive positions, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Additional Information. The foregoing percentage limitations in the Fund's investment strategies apply at the time of purchase of securities, except that the limit on borrowing described in the Statement of Additional Information is applied on a continual basis. The Board of Trustees may change any of the foregoing investment policies, including the Fund's investment objective and 80% investment policy, without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Additional Information About Risks

Like all mutual funds, investing in the Fund involves risk factors and special considerations. The Fund's risk is defined primarily by its principal investment strategies, which are described earlier in the summary section of this Prospectus, along with descriptions of the Fund's related risks. Investments in the Fund are not insured against loss of principal. As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. Investing in shares of the Fund should not be considered a complete investment program. There is a risk that the share value of the Fund will fluctuate.

One of your most important investment considerations should be balancing risk and return. Different types of investments tend to respond differently to shifts in the economic and financial environment. Diversifying your investments among different asset classes — such as stocks, bonds and cash — and within an asset class — such as small-cap and large-cap stocks — may help you to manage risk and achieve the results you need to reach your financial goals.

The following includes additional information regarding the Fund's risks that are summarized in the "Principal Risks" for the Fund. Factors that may affect the Fund's portfolio as a whole are called "principal risks." Any risks that are discussed below and not included in the "Principal Risks" for the Fund are not

considered by the Fund to be principal risks. This summary describes the nature of principal risks and certain additional risks, but is not intended to include every potential risk. The Fund could be subject to additional risks because the types of investments it makes may change over time. The SAI, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, includes more information about the Fund and its investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Because asset-backed securities often are secured by the loans underlying the securities, the Fund may lose money if there are defaults on the loans underlying the securities. Such defaults have increased the risk for asset-backed securities that are secured by home-equity loans related to sub-prime mortgage loans, especially in a declining residential real estate market. Asset-backed securities also may be subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity dates indicate, due to changing economic conditions. To maintain its position in such securities, the Fund may reinvest the reductions in principal amounts resulting from the prepayments. Yields on those reinvested amounts are subject to prevailing market rates. Because prepayments of principal generally increase when rates are falling, the Fund generally has to reinvest proceeds from prepayments at lower rates. Investments in asset-backed securities may also be subject to valuation risk.

Convertible Securities Risk: Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Because convertible securities are higher in an issuer's capital structure than equity securities, convertible securities are generally not as risky as the equity securities of the same issuer. However, convertible securities may gain or lose value due to changes in, among other things, interest rates; other general economic conditions; industry fundamentals; market sentiment; and the issuer's operating results, financial statements and credit ratings. The value of convertible securities also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. In an attempt to limit the counterparty risk associated with such transactions, the Fund conducts business only with financial institutions judged by the Adviser to present acceptable credit risk. For example, repurchase agreements are loans of money or arrangements under which the Fund purchases securities and the seller agrees to repurchase the securities within a specific time and at a specific price. The repurchase price is generally higher than the Fund's purchase price, with the difference being income to the Fund. The counterparty's obligations under the repurchase agreement are collateralized with U.S. Treasury and/or agency obligations with a market value of not

less than 100% of the obligations, valued daily. Collateral is held by the Fund's custodian in a segregated, safekeeping account for the benefit of the Fund. Repurchase agreements afford the Fund an opportunity to earn income at low risk on temporarily available cash. If bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings commence with respect to the seller of the securities before repurchase of the securities under a repurchase agreement, the Fund may encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the securities. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the securities. If a court characterizes the transaction as a loan and the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the securities, the Fund may be required to return the securities to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Credit Risk: The value of debt securities owned by the Fund may be affected by the ability of issuers to make principal and interest payments and by the issuer's or counterparty's credit quality. If an issuer cannot meet its payment obligations or if its credit rating is lowered, the value of its debt securities may decline. Lower quality bonds are generally more sensitive to these changes than higher quality bonds. Even within securities considered investment grade, differences exist in credit quality and some investment-grade debt securities may have speculative characteristics. A security's price may be adversely affected by the market's perception of the security's credit quality level even if the issuer or counterparty has suffered no degradation in its ability to honor the obligation.

Credit risk varies depending upon whether the issuers of the securities are corporations or domestic or foreign governments or their sub-divisions or instrumentalities and whether the particular note or other instrument held by the Fund has a priority in payment of principal and interest. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending upon whether the securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, supported by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, supported only by the credit of the issuing U.S. government agency, instrumentality, or corporation, or otherwise supported by the United States. Obligations issued by U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, such as Government National Mortgage Association, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, while obligations issued by others, such as Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs), are backed solely by the ability of the entity to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the entity's own resources. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Currency Risk: A portion of the Fund's assets may be quoted or denominated in non-U.S. currencies. These securities may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the relative currency

exchange rates and by exchange control regulations. The Fund's investment performance may be negatively affected by a devaluation of a currency in which the Fund's investments are quoted or denominated. Further, the Fund's investment performance may be significantly affected, either positively or negatively, by currency exchange rates because the U.S. dollar value of securities quoted or denominated in another currency will increase or decrease in response to changes in the value of such currency in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Debt Securities Risk: The value of a debt security (and other income-producing securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, equity-linked notes, and interests in income-producing trusts) changes in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. In response to an interest rate decline, debt securities that provide the issuer with the right to call or redeem the security prior to maturity may be called or redeemed. If a debt security is repaid more quickly than expected, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate, reducing the potential for gain. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument is extended, increasing the potential for loss. As of the date of this Prospectus, market interest rates in the United States are at or near historic lows, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, which could reduce liquidity for certain investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. Increased redemptions may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so and may lower returns. If dealer capacity in fixed-income and related markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income and related markets. Further, recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

The value of a debt security also depends on the issuer's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt security is likely to fall if an issuer or the guarantor of a security is unable or unwilling (or perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations, or if the debt security's rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency. The obligations of issuers (and obligors of asset-backed securities)

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are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The value of a debt security can also decline in response to other changes in market, economic, industry, political, and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer or debt securities generally. The values of many debt securities may fall in response to a general increase in investor risk aversion or a decline in the confidence of investors generally in the ability of issuers to meet their obligations.

Senior loans are subject to the same risks typically associated with debt securities. In addition, senior loans, which typically hold a senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, are subject to the risk that a court could subordinate such loans to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans. Senior loans are also especially subject to the risk that the value of the collateral, if any, securing a loan may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate.

Derivatives Risk: The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of underlying assets, reference rates, or indices. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the assets, rates, or indices they are designed to track. Derivatives include futures, non-U.S. currency contracts, swap contracts, warrants, and options contracts. Derivatives may relate to securities, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, inflation rates, commodities, and indices.

There are several risks associated with derivatives transactions. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The use of derivative transactions may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. The Fund may enter into credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and credit default index investments, including loan credit default swaps and loan credit default index swaps. The use by the Fund of credit default swaps may have the effect of creating a short position in a security. These investments can create investment leverage and may create additional investment risks that may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. Derivative contracts may expire worthless.

The Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. Derivatives risk is particularly acute in environments (like those of 2008) in which financial services firms are

exposed to systemic risks of the type evidenced by the insolvency of Lehman Brothers and subsequent market disruptions. In addition, during those periods, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

The Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. For example, the economic costs of taking some derivative positions may be prohibitive, and if a counterparty or its affiliate is deemed to be an affiliate of the Fund, the Fund will not be permitted to trade with that counterparty. In addition, the Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Swap contracts and other OTC derivatives are highly susceptible to liquidity risk (see "Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk") and counterparty risk (see "Counterparty Risk"), and are subject to documentation risks. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (*i.e.*, a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. See "Leverage Risk" below.

Derivatives also present other risks described in this section, including securities market risk, illiquid and restricted securities risk, currency risk, credit risk, and counterparty risk. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund's use of derivatives. See the "Taxation" section below.

As a general matter, when the Fund establishes certain derivative instrument positions, such as certain futures, options and forward contract positions, it will segregate liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. Treasury bonds or commercial paper) equivalent to the Fund's outstanding obligations under the contract or in connection with the position.

Under recently adopted rules and regulations, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared. In a transaction involving those swaps ("cleared derivatives"), the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund are not members of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house.

In many ways, cleared derivative arrangements are less favorable to mutual funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the Fund may be required to provide more margin for cleared derivatives transactions than for bilateral

derivatives transactions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives transaction, following a period of notice to the Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared derivatives transaction at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions or to terminate those transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member, because margin for cleared derivatives transactions in excess of a clearing house's margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, the Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. In those cases, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and/or loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation. For example, documentation relating to cleared derivatives generally includes a one-way indemnity by the Fund in favor of the clearing member for losses the clearing member incurs as the Fund's clearing member and typically does not provide the Fund any remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent. While futures contracts entail similar risks, the risks likely are more pronounced for cleared swaps due to their more limited liquidity and market history.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for the Fund. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if the Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, the Fund may indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for

example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. These regulations are new and evolving, so their potential impact on the Fund and the financial system are not yet known. While the new regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the new clearing mechanisms will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements expose the Fund to new kinds of risks and costs. In addition, the SEC recently proposed a rule under the 1940 Act regulating the use by registered investment companies of derivatives and many related instruments. That rule, if adopted as proposed, would, among other things, restrict the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions or so increase the cost of derivatives transactions that the Fund would be unable to implement its investment strategy.

Equity Securities Risk: The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, fundamental changes to the business, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also 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 general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Certain equity securities may decline in value even during periods when the prices of equity securities in general are rising, or may not perform as well as the market in general. In addition to these risks, preferred stock and convertible securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, which could result in losses to the Fund. The credit quality of preferred stock and convertible securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security. In addition, a company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The market value of convertible securities also tends to fall when prevailing interest rates rise.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETF") Risk: The value of ETFs can be expected to increase and decrease in value in proportion to increases and decreases in the indices that they are designed to track. The volatility of different index tracking stocks can be expected to vary in proportion to the volatility of the particular index they track. ETFs are traded similarly to stocks of individual companies. Although an ETF is designed to provide

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investment performance corresponding to its index, it may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of its index because of its operating expenses and other factors.

Extension Risk: When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Financial Services Sector Risk: Investments in the financial services sector may be subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and regulatory risk, among others. Banks and other financial institutions can be affected by such factors as downturns in the U.S. and foreign economies and general economic cycles, fiscal and monetary policy, adverse developments in the real estate market, the deterioration or failure of other financial institutions, and changes in banking or securities regulations.

Fixed Income Market Risk: Fixed income securities markets may, in response to governmental intervention, economic or market developments (including potentially a reduction in the number of broker-dealers willing to engage in market-making activity), or other factors, experience periods of increased volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience increased levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and at unfavorable prices. Fixed income securities may be difficult to value during such periods. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. Steps by those regulators to curtail or “taper” such activities could result in the effects described above, and could have a material adverse effect on prices for fixed income securities and on the management of the Fund.

Focused Investment Risk — Senior Loans: The Fund’s investments in Senior Loans arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and several financial institutions may expose the Fund to risks associated with the financial services industry. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation, which can limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Because financial services companies are highly dependent on short-term interest rates, they can be adversely affected by downturns in the U.S. and foreign economies or changes in banking regulations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively affect financial services companies. Insurance companies can be subject to severe price competition. The financial services industry is currently undergoing relatively rapid change as existing distinctions

between financial service segments become less clear. For instance, recent business combinations have included insurance, finance, and securities brokerage under single ownership. Some primarily retail corporations have expanded into the securities and insurance industries. Moreover, the federal laws generally separating commercial and investment banking have been repealed. These changes may make it more difficult for the Adviser to analyze loans in this industry. Additionally, the recently increased volatility in the financial markets and implementation of the recent financial reform legislation may affect the financial services industry as a whole in ways that may be difficult to predict.

Hedging Risk: There are several risks in connection with the use by the Fund of futures contracts and related options as a hedging device. One risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contracts and options and movements in the underlying securities or index or movements in the prices of the Fund’s securities which are the subject of a hedge. The Adviser will, however, attempt to reduce this risk by purchasing and selling, to the extent possible, futures contracts and related options on securities and indices the movements of which will, in its judgment, correlate closely with movements in the prices of the underlying securities or index and the Fund’s portfolio securities sought to be hedged. Successful use of futures contracts and options by the Fund for hedging purposes is also subject to the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the market. It is possible that, where the Fund has purchased puts on futures contracts to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the securities or index on which the puts are purchased may increase in value and the value of securities held in the portfolio may decline. If this occurred, the Fund would lose money on the puts and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. In addition, the prices of futures, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the underlying securities or index due to certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit requirements. Such requirements may cause investors to close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the underlying security or index and futures markets. Second, the margin requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets in general, and as a result the futures markets may attract more speculators than the securities markets do. Increased participation by speculators in the futures markets may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Adviser still may not result in a successful hedging transaction over a very short time period. In addition, to maintain margin requirements, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices or times because it may not be possible to liquidate a position at a reasonable price. The earmarking of such assets also will have the effect of limiting the Fund’s ability otherwise to invest those assets. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund’s hedging transactions. See the “Taxation” section below.

High Yield Debt Securities Risk: Below investment grade securities (also known as “high-yield securities” or “junk securities”) may be fixed or variable rate obligations and are rated below investment grade (Ba/BB or lower) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such securities should be considered speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. High-yield debt securities are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development, but also may be issued by established companies. High-yield securities held by the Fund may include securities received as a result of a corporate reorganization or issued as part of a corporate takeover.

Below investment grade securities have greater credit and liquidity risk than more highly rated obligations and are generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor. The lower rating of high-yield securities reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payment of principal and interest. Many issuers of high-yield securities are highly leveraged and their relatively high debt to equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their obligations. Overall declines in the below investment grade bond market and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their obligations at maturity. Investments in obligations of issuers that are generally trading at significantly higher yields than had been historically typical of the applicable issuer's obligations may include debt obligations that have a heightened probability of being in covenant or payment default in the future. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted security for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative. High-yield securities will be subject to certain additional risks to the extent that such obligations may be unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. Moreover, such obligations may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness and are unlikely to be secured by collateral. See “Taxation” below and “Income Tax Considerations” in the SAI for a discussion of special tax consequences associated with certain below investment grade securities. There is no limit on the percentage of assets that Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund may invest in Senior Loans and other securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but of comparable quality.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk: Illiquid investments may be difficult to resell at approximately the price they are valued in the ordinary course of business within seven days. When investments cannot be sold readily at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a much lower price, may not be able to sell the investment at all or may be forced to forego other investment opportunities, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's returns. Illiquid investments also may be subject to valuation risk. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) may be subject to legal restraints on resale and, therefore, are typically less liquid than other securities. The prices received from selling restricted securities in privately negotiated transactions may be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Investors in restricted securities may not benefit from the same investor protections as publicly traded securities.

Interest Rate Risk: When interest rates decline, the value of fixed rate securities already held by the Fund can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of existing fixed-rate portfolio securities can be expected to decline. To the extent the Fund invests in fixed-rate debt securities with longer maturities, the Fund is subject to greater interest rate risk than funds investing solely in shorter-term fixed-rate debt securities. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. In a period of rising interest rates, the higher cost of any leverage employed by the Fund and/or increasing defaults by issuers of high-yield securities would likely exacerbate any decline in the Fund's NAV. If an issuer of a debt security containing a redemption or call provision exercises either provision in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would likely replace the security with a security having a lower interest rate, which could result in a decreased return for shareholders. To the extent that changes in market rates of interest are reflected not in a change to a base rate (such as LIBOR) but in a change in the spread over the base rate, which is payable on loans of the type and quality in which the Fund invests, the Fund's NAV could be adversely affected. This is because the value of a Senior Loan is partially a function of whether the Senior Loan is paying what the market perceives to be a market rate of interest, given its individual credit and other characteristics. However, unlike changes in market rates of interest for which there is generally only a temporary lag before the portfolio reflects those changes, changes in a Senior Loan's value based on changes in the market spread on Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio may be of longer duration.

Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. Duration is useful primarily as a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security's market price to interest rate (i.e. yield) movements. All other things remaining equal, for each one percentage point increase in interest rates, the value of a portfolio of fixed income investments would generally be expected to decline by one

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percent for every year of the portfolio's average duration above zero. For example, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities with an average duration of three years would generally be expected to decline by approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point.

Leverage Risk: When deemed appropriate by the Adviser, and subject to applicable regulations, the Fund may use leverage in its investment program, including the use of borrowed funds and investments in certain types of options, such as puts, calls and warrants, which may be purchased for a fraction of the price of the underlying securities while giving the purchaser full exposure to movement in the price of those underlying securities. While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss.

To the extent the Fund purchases securities with borrowed funds, its net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed funds are not used. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Fund may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of the Fund. If the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return on the portfolio securities purchased with borrowed funds, the Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged.

If the amount of borrowings that the Fund may have outstanding at any one time is large in relation to its capital, fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's portfolio will have disproportionately large effects in relation to the Fund's capital and the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss will therefore be increased. Any investment gains made with the additional monies borrowed will generally cause the NAV of the Fund to rise more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, if the investment performance of the investments acquired with borrowed money fails to cover their cost to the Fund, the NAV of the Fund will generally decline faster than would otherwise be the case. If the Fund employs leverage, the Adviser will benefit because the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets, as defined below, will increase with leverage and the Adviser is compensated based on a percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets.

Under the terms of any credit facility, the Fund may be required to, among other things, pledge some or all of its assets, limit its ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debts and engage in certain transactions. Such agreements could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. The terms of any credit facility may be more restrictive than those described.

Limited Information Risk: The types of Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest may not have been rated by a NRSRO, have not been registered with the SEC or any state securities commission, and have not been listed on any national securities exchange. Although the Fund will generally have access to financial and other information made available to the Lenders in connection with Senior Loans, the amount of public information available with respect to Senior Loans will generally be less extensive than that available for rated,

registered or exchange listed securities. As a result, the performance of the Fund and their ability to meet their respective investment objective is more dependent on the analytical ability of the Adviser than would be the case for an investment company that invests primarily in rated, registered or exchange-listed securities.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or "circuit breakers") limits or prevents the Fund from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. The Fund is also exposed to liquidity risk when it has an obligation to purchase particular securities (e.g., as a result of entering into reverse repurchase agreements, writing a put, or closing a short position). When there is no willing buyer or investments cannot be readily sold or closed out, the Fund may have to sell at a lower price than the price at which the Fund is carrying the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all, each of which would have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Although most of the Fund's investments must be liquid at the time of investment, investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil.

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser also may fail to use derivatives effectively, choosing to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. In addition, if one or more key individuals leave, the Adviser may not be able to hire qualified replacements or may require an extended time to do so. This situation could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. The Fund's portfolio managers use quantitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio managers to implement strategies. By necessity, these analyses and models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security.

Non-Diversification Risk: Due to the nature of the Fund's investment strategy and its non-diversified status (for purposes of the 1940 Act), the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a "diversified" fund, and accordingly may be more vulnerable to changes in the value of those issuers' securities. The Fund that invests in the securities of a limited number of issuers is particularly exposed to adverse developments affecting those issuers, and a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund is likely to affect the Fund's performance more than if the Fund invested in the securities of a larger number of issuers.

Non-Payment Risk: Debt instruments are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest and/or principal. Non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the security experiencing non-payment and a potential decrease in the NAV of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Moreover, as a practical matter, most borrowers cannot satisfy their debts by selling their assets. Borrowers pay their debts from the cash flow they generate. This is particularly the case for borrowers that are highly leveraged. If the borrower's cash flow is insufficient to pay its debts as they come due, the borrower is far more likely to seek to restructure its debts than it is to sell off assets to pay its debts. Borrowers may try to restructure their debts either by seeking protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") or negotiating a work out. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a debt security. The agent generally is responsible for determining that the lenders have obtained a perfected security interest in the collateral securing the debt security. If a borrower files for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Code will impose an automatic stay that prohibits the agent from liquidating collateral. The agent may ask the bankruptcy court to lift the stay. As a practical matter, the court is unlikely to lift the stay if it concludes that the borrower has a chance to emerge from the reorganization proceedings and the collateral is likely to hold most of its value. If the lenders have a perfected security interest, the debt security will be treated as a separate class in the reorganization proceedings and will retain a priority interest in the collateral. Chapter 11 reorganization plans typically are the product of negotiation among the borrower and the various creditor classes. Successful negotiations may require the lenders to extend the time for repayment, change the interest rate or accept some consideration in the form of junior debt or equity securities. A work out outside of bankruptcy may produce similar concessions by senior lenders.

Non-U.S. Securities and Emerging and Developing Markets Risk: Investing in non-U.S. securities involves additional and more varied risks than investing in U.S. investments, including, but not limited to: fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (for non-U.S. securities not denominated in U.S. dollars); future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; different legal systems; the possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions; lower trading volume; much greater price volatility and illiquidity of certain non-U.S. securities markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; changes in currency exchange rates; high and volatile rates of inflation; fluctuating interest rates; less publicly available information; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements.

Because non-U.S. issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers, there may be less publicly available information about certain non-U.S. issuers than about U.S. issuers. Evidence of securities ownership may be uncertain in many foreign countries. Securities of non-U.S. issuers are generally less liquid than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. In certain countries, there is less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, especially emerging market countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, war, terrorism, nationalization, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets or diplomatic developments which could affect U.S. investments in those countries. Commissions (and other transaction costs) for non-U.S. securities are generally higher than those on U.S. securities. In addition, it is expected that the expenses for custodian arrangements of the Fund's non-U.S. securities will be somewhat greater than the expenses for a fund that invests primarily in domestic securities. Certain investments in non-U.S. securities may also be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities.

The value of the non-U.S. securities held by the Fund that are not U.S. dollar-denominated may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The U.S. dollar value of a foreign denominated non-U.S. security generally decreases when the value of the U.S. dollar rises against the foreign currency in which the security is denominated and tends to increase when the value of the U.S. dollar falls against such currency. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Fund's NAV or current income could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected by losses and other expenses incurred in converting between various currencies in order to purchase and sell foreign denominated non-U.S. securities, and by currency restrictions, exchange control regulation, currency devaluations and political and economic developments. The foregoing risks often are heightened for investments in smaller, emerging capital markets. In addition, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

As a result of these potential risks, the Adviser may determine that, notwithstanding otherwise favorable investment criteria, it may not be practicable or appropriate to invest in a particular country.

The Fund may invest in countries in which foreign investors, including the Adviser have had no or limited prior experience. Investing in securities of issuers tied economically to emerging

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markets entails all of the risks of investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers detailed above to a heightened degree. These heightened risks include: (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the smaller size of the markets for such securities and a lower volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and (iv) certain national policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests.

Ongoing Monitoring Risk: On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent generally will be required to administer and manage the Senior Loans and, with respect to collateralized Senior Loans, to service or monitor the collateral. In this connection, the valuation of assets pledged as collateral will reflect market value and the Agent may rely on independent appraisals as to the value of specific collateral. The Agent, however, may not obtain an independent appraisal as to the value of assets pledged as collateral in all cases. The Fund normally will rely primarily on the Agent (where the Fund is a Primary Lender or owns an Assignment) or the selling Lender (where the Fund owns a Participation) to collect principal of and interest on a Senior Loan. Furthermore, the Fund usually will rely on the Agent (where the Fund is a Primary Lender or owns an Assignment) or the selling Lender (where the Fund owns a Participation) to monitor compliance by the Borrower with the restrictive covenants in the Loan Agreement and notify the Fund of any adverse change in the Borrower's financial condition or any declaration of insolvency. Collateralized Senior Loans will frequently be secured by all assets of the Borrower that qualify as collateral, which may include common stock of the Borrower or its subsidiaries. Additionally, the terms of the Loan Agreement may require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral to secure the Senior Loan, and enable the Agent, upon proper authorization of the Lenders, to take possession of and liquidate the collateral and to distribute the liquidation proceeds pro rata among the Lenders. If the terms of a Senior Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the original collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Loan. Lenders that have sold Participation interests in such Senior Loan will distribute liquidation proceeds received by the Lenders pro rata among the holders of such Participations. Unless, under the terms of the loan, the Fund has direct recourse against the Borrower, the Fund may have to rely on the Agent or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a Borrower. The Adviser will also monitor these aspects of the Fund's investments and, where the Fund is a Primary Lender or own an Assignment, will be directly involved with the Agent and the other Lenders regarding the exercise of credit remedies.

Operational and Technology Risk: The Fund, its service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications

systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, despite the efforts of the Fund and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Fund, the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other market participants or data within them (a "cyber-attack"). Power or communications outages, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and their shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations. For example, the Fund's or their service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted, and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the Fund's NAV, and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund or their service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. While the Fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes to address the possibility of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of the Fund's investments, which could have material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a counterparty of the Fund could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading.

halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or unable to accurately price its investments. The Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by

its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests, or securities markets and exchanges.

Options Risk: The use of options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A transaction in options or securities may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

When the Fund writes a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation and once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

When the Fund writes a covered put option, the Fund bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Fund received when it wrote the option. Special tax rules apply to the Fund's or an underlying fund's transactions in options, which could increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. While the Fund's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to distributions earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Fund risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

Payment-in-Kind Securities Risk is the risk that the value of payment-in-kind securities ("PIKs") held by the Fund may be more sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates than other securities. PIKs pay all or a portion of their interest or dividends in the form of additional securities. Federal tax law requires that the interest on PIK bonds be accrued as income to the Fund regardless of the fact that the Fund will not receive cash until such securities mature. Since the income must be distributed to shareholders, the Fund may be forced to liquidate other securities in order to make the required distribution. Additionally, the deferred nature of payments on PIKs creates specific risks.

Interest payments deferred on a PIK are subject to the risk that the borrower may default when the deferred payments are due in cash at the maturity of the loan. Further, the interest rates on PIKs are generally higher to reflect the time-value of money on deferred interest payments and the higher credit risk of borrowers who may need to defer interest payments. The values of PIKs may be less reliable because the accruals require judgments about ultimate collectability of the deferred payments and the value of the associated collateral. An

election to defer PIK interest payments by adding them to principal increases the Fund's net assets (as income is generally distributed at least annually) and, thus, may increase future management fees to the Adviser. The deferral of interest on a PIK increases its loan-to-value ratio, which is a measure of the riskiness of a loan. Even if conditions for income accrual under GAAP are satisfied, a borrower could still default when actual payment is due upon maturity.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: A high rate of portfolio turnover (*i.e.*, 100% or more) will result in increased transaction costs for the Fund in the form of increased dealer spreads and brokerage commissions. Greater transaction costs may reduce Fund performance. High portfolio turnover also may result in increased realization of net short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), higher taxable distributions and lower the Fund's after-tax performance. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year.

Prepayment Risk: Borrowers may pay back principal before the scheduled due date. Such prepayments may require the Fund to replace a debt security with a lower-yielding security. During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of debt securities may repay higher rate securities before their maturity dates. This may cause the Fund to lose potential price appreciation and to be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates. This may adversely affect the NAV of the Fund's shares.

Regulatory Risk: Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur and may adversely affect the Fund and their ability to pursue its investment strategies and/or increase the costs of implementing such strategies. New (or revised) laws or regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the IRS, the U.S. Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules pursuant to financial reform legislation in the United States. The Fund also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of financial institutions to make loans in connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of Senior Loan interests for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of the Fund to invest in the assets of distressed companies, the availability of distressed company interests for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions may reduce or eliminate sources of financing for affected Borrowers. Further, to the extent that legislation or federal or state regulators require such institutions to dispose of Senior

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Loan interests relating to highly leveraged transactions or subject such Senior Loan interests to increased regulatory scrutiny, such financial institutions may determine to sell Senior Loan interests in a manner that results in a price that, in the opinion of the Adviser, is not indicative of fair value. Were the Fund to attempt to sell a Senior Loan interest at a time when a financial institution was engaging in such a sale with respect to the Senior Loan interest, the price at which the Fund could consummate such a sale might be adversely affected.

Risk of Substantial Redemptions: If substantial numbers of shares in the Fund were to be redeemed at the same time or at approximately the same time, the Fund might be required to liquidate a significant portion of its investment portfolio quickly to meet the redemptions. The Fund might be forced to sell portfolio securities at prices or at times when it would otherwise not have sold them, resulting in a reduction in the Fund's NAV per share; in addition, a substantial reduction in the size of the Fund may make it difficult for the Adviser to execute its investment program successfully for the Fund for a period following the redemptions. If substantial, unexpected redemptions occur, the Fund could experience higher expenses than those shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses Tables.

Securities Lending Risk: The Fund will continue to receive interest on any securities loaned while simultaneously earning interest on the investment of the cash collateral in short-term money market instruments. However, the Fund will normally pay lending fees to broker-dealers and related expenses from the interest earned on such invested collateral. Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the Fund, and will adversely affect performance. There may be risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or risks of delay in recovery of the securities, loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially and possible investment losses in the investment of collateral. Any loan may be terminated by either party upon reasonable notice to the other party.

Securities Market Risk: The value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. The profitability of the Fund substantially depends upon the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the future price movements of stocks, bonds, loans, options on stocks, and other securities and the movements of interest rates. The Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting price movements.

The market prices of equities may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuing company (such as poor management performance or reduced demand for its goods or services), factors that affect a particular industry (such as a decline in demand, labor or raw material shortages, or increased production costs) or general market conditions not specifically related to a company or industry (such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or

currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally). See also "Debt Securities Risk" and "Fixed Income Market Risk" above.

As a result of the nature of the Fund's investment activities, it is possible that the Fund's financial performance may fluctuate substantially from period to period. Additionally, at any point in time an investment in the Fund may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Senior Loans Risk: Senior Loans may not be rated by a rating agency, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission or listed on any national securities exchange. Therefore, there may be less publicly available information about them than for registered or exchange-listed securities. The risks associated with Senior Loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade securities. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a loan may decline in value or lose all its value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. Economic and other events, whether real or perceived, can reduce the demand for certain Senior Loans or Senior Loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the Fund's NAV per share to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

The secondary market in which these investments are traded is generally less liquid than the market for higher-grade debt. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could sell a high yield Senior Loan, and could adversely affect the NAV of the Fund's shares. At times of less liquidity, it may be more difficult to value high yield Senior Loans because this valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation since there is less reliable, objective data available. Investments in Senior Loans and other securities may result in greater NAV fluctuation than if the Fund did not make such investments. See "Taxation" below for a discussion of special tax consequences associated with any investment by the Fund in below investment grade securities.

As with any debt security, Senior Loans are generally subject to the risk of price declines due to increases in interest rates, particularly long-term rates. Senior loans are also subject to the risk that, as interest rates rise, the cost of borrowing increases, which may increase the risk of default. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. Therefore, Senior Loans may not mitigate price declines in a rising long-term interest rate environment. Declines in interest rates may increase prepayments of debt obligations and require the Fund to invest assets at lower yields. No active trading market may exist for certain Senior Loans, which may impair the ability of the Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded Senior Loans.

Although Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest will often be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that

liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of a default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a Senior Loan. The Fund may also invest in Senior Loans that are not secured.

In addition to the risks typically associated with debt securities and loans generally, Senior Loans are also subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a Senior Loan, which typically holds a senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of Senior Loans.

Short Sales Risk: Short sales by the Fund that are not made "against-the-box" (that is when the Fund have an offsetting long position in the asset that is selling short) involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase. When the Fund engages in a short sale on a security, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrue on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale. Short selling allows the Fund to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Fund may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet their short sale delivery obligations, and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet their short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. See "Taxation" below for special tax considerations associated with engaging in short sales.

Style Risk: Securities with different characteristics tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment. The Fund may underperform other funds that employ a different style. The Fund also may employ a combination of styles that impact its risk characteristics. Examples of different styles include growth and value investing, as well as those focusing on large, medium, or small company securities.

- **Growth Investing Risk:** Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to

investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Growth-oriented funds will typically underperform when value investing is in favor.

- **Value Investing Risk:** Undervalued stocks may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. Value stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks. Value-oriented funds will typically underperform when growth investing is in favor.
- **Mid-Cap Company Risk:** Investments in securities of mid-cap companies entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.
- **Small-Cap Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investing in larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources. Their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than securities of larger, more established companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than are larger companies. Consequently, the prices of small company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more than other stocks. Although investing in small-cap companies may offer potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed and their stock prices could decline significantly. Investments in small-cap companies may also be subject to valuation risk.

Swaps Risk: The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in securities.

Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference assets directly since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. However, certain risks may be reduced (but not eliminated) if the Fund invests in cleared swaps. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. Because bilateral swap agreements are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, these swaps may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The value of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of securities prices from the Adviser's expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and a reference asset may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Adviser's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling the Adviser's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

Undervalued Stocks Risk: Undervalued stocks include stocks that the Adviser believes are undervalued and/or are temporarily out of favor in the market. An undervalued stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the Adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund has adopted policies and procedures to protect its portfolio information and to prevent the misuse of that information by a third party. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures relating to the disclosure of portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI on the Fund's website (www.highlandfunds.com).

Management of the Fund

The Fund is a party to contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, administrator, distributor, and shareholder servicing agent, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended ("third-party") beneficiaries of, any such contractual arrangements, and such contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Fund. Neither this prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law.

Board of Trustees and Investment Adviser

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") has overall management responsibility for the Fund and each series of Highland Funds I and Highland Funds II. See "Management of the Trust" in the SAI for the names of and other information about the Trustees and officers of the Fund. The Board also has overall management responsibility for funds advised by NexPoint Advisors, L.P., including NexPoint Credit Strategies Fund, NexPoint Capital, Inc. (a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act) and NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund (a closed-end management investment company that operates as an interval fund). NexPoint Advisors, L.P. is an affiliate of Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P.

Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. ("HCMFA" or the "Adviser") (formerly, Pyxis Capital, L.P.) serves as investment adviser to the Fund. The address of the Adviser is 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. Organized in February 2009, HCMFA is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

As of June 30, 2017, HCMFA had approximately \$3.2 billion in assets under management. HCMFA is also the Fund's administrator. HCMFA is owned by Highland Capital Management Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("HCM Services") and its general partner, Strand Advisors XVI, Inc., of which James Dondero is the sole stockholder. HCM Services is controlled by Mr. Dondero and Mr. Mark Okada by virtue of their respective share ownership.

Management Fee

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with HCMFA (each, an "Investment Advisory Agreement") pursuant to which HCMFA provides the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio of securities, which includes buying and selling securities for the Fund and conducting investment research.

In return for its advisory services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee of 0.65%, computed and accrued daily, based on an annual rate of the Fund's average daily managed assets. "Average Daily Managed Assets" of the Fund shall mean the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the aggregate amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage). In addition to the advisory fees set forth above, the Adviser is entitled to receive administration fees of 0.20% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first semi-annual or annual report to shareholders following the effective date of the Fund's registration statement. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreements for the Predecessor Fund appears in the Predecessor Fund's semi-annual reports to shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2016.

The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by the Board, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the Adviser, in each case on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior written notice to the other party. In addition, the Investment Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its "assignment", as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. The table below shows the advisory fees that the Adviser received from the Predecessor Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and the Fund's contractual advisory fee with the Adviser:

Advisory Fees Paid as a Percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets for the Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 2017	Contractual Advisory Fee as a Percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets¹
0.63%	0.65%

¹ In addition to the advisory fees set forth in this table, the Adviser is entitled to receive administration fees of 0.20% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets.

Administrator/Sub-Administrator

HCMFA provides administration services to the Fund for a monthly administration fee. In such capacity, HCMFA generally assists the Fund in all aspects of its administration and operations. Additionally, HCMFA furnishes offices, necessary facilities, equipment and personnel. Under a separate sub-administration agreement, HCMFA has delegated certain administrative functions to State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 ("State Street"), and pays State Street a portion of the fee it receives from the Fund. Under the sub-administration agreement, State Street has agreed to provide corporate secretarial services; prepare and file various reports with the appropriate regulatory agencies; assist in preparing various

Management of the Fund

materials required by the SEC; and prepare various materials required by any state securities commission having jurisdiction over the Fund.

For more information about the Fund's administration agreements, please see "Administrator/Sub-Administrator" in the SAI.

Multi-Manager Structure

The Trust and the Adviser qualify for exemptive relief under a multi-managers' exemptive order (the "Order") from certain provisions of the 1940 Act, pursuant to which the Adviser will, subject to the oversight of the Board, be permitted to enter into and materially amend sub-advisory agreements on behalf of the Fund with sub-advisers unaffiliated with the Adviser without such agreements being approved by the shareholders of the Fund (the "Multi-Manager Structure"). The Board and the Adviser will therefore have the right to hire, terminate or replace sub-advisers without first obtaining shareholder approval, including in the event that a sub-advisory agreement has automatically terminated as a result of an assignment. The Adviser will continue to have the ultimate responsibility to oversee each sub-adviser and recommend its hiring, termination and replacement. Shareholders of the Fund have already approved the adoption of a Multi-Manager Structure, which enables the Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. The Trust and the Adviser will be subject to certain conditions imposed by the Order, including the condition that within 90 days of hiring of a new non-affiliated sub-adviser, the Fund will provide shareholders with an information statement containing information about the sub-adviser. Shareholders of the Fund retain the right to terminate a sub-advisory agreement for the Fund at any time by a vote of the majority of such outstanding securities of the Fund. Operation of the Fund under the Multi-Manager Structure will not: (1) permit management fees paid by the Fund to HCMFA to be increased without shareholder approval; or (2) diminish HCMFA's responsibilities to the Fund, including HCMFA's overall responsibility for overseeing the portfolio management services furnished by its sub-advisers. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change

About the Fund's Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by a team of portfolio managers who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The portfolio managers of the Fund generally have final authority over all aspects of their portions of the Fund's investment portfolio, including securities purchase and sale decisions, portfolio construction techniques and portfolio risk assessment. The following sets forth the roles of the primary portfolio managers of the Fund followed by

biographical information for each portfolio manager. The Fund's SAI provides the following additional information about the portfolio managers: (i) portfolio managers' compensation; (ii) other accounts managed by the portfolio managers; and (iii) the portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the Fund, if any.

Portfolio Manager Biographies

The following sets forth biographical information for those individuals who are primarily responsible for managing the Fund's investments. The portfolio managers may change from time to time.

Mr. Okada is a Portfolio Manager at HCMFA. He has managed the Fund's portfolio since October 2012. Mr. Okada co-founded Highland Capital Management, L.P. ("Highland") and has served as Chief Investment Officer of Highland since 1993. He is a pioneer in the development of the bank loan market and has over 25 years of credit experience. Mr. Okada is responsible for structuring one of the industry's first arbitrage CLOs. He received a BA in Economics and a BA in Psychology, cum laude, from the University of California, Los Angeles. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Jon Poglitsch is a Managing Director at HCFMA, where he has spent a substantial amount of time covering the Energy, Competitive Power, Utilities, and Transportation industries, and has helped manage the Fund since June 2017. In his previous role at HCM, he served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst on both the Institutional and Retail fund research teams. Prior to joining the HCM in 2007, Mr. Poglitsch was a consultant for Muse Stancil and Co. ("Muse"), where he provided mergers and acquisition, valuation, and strategic advisory services to a variety of clients in the midstream and downstream energy sectors, including integrated oil, independent refinery, pipeline, power, and renewable fuel companies. Prior to joining Muse, Mr. Poglitsch was a senior financial analyst for American Airlines. He received an MBA with a concentration in Finance from the University of Texas at Austin and a BS in Chemical Engineering from the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Poglitsch has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

About the Fund's Underwriter

The Fund's shares are offered for sale through Highland Capital Funds Distributor, Inc. (the "Underwriter"), 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. Shareholders and Financial Advisors (as defined under "How to Buy Shares") should not send any transaction or account requests to this address. Transaction or account requests should be directed to Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, PO Box 8656, Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8656.

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund

How to Buy Shares

For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries (a "Specified Intermediary") may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge or CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances. Please refer to the Appendix to the Fund's Prospectus for the sales charge or CDSC waivers that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.

You can purchase shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (see "Net Asset Value"). You can purchase shares of the Fund from any financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Underwriter or the Fund with respect to the sale of shares of the Fund (a "Financial Advisor"), or Boston Financial Data Services, Inc., 30 Dan Road Suite #8656, Canton, MA 02021, the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"). Your Financial Advisor can help you establish an appropriate investment portfolio, buy shares, and monitor your investments. The Fund has authorized Financial Advisors to receive purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. Financial Advisors are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee receives the order in "good order." The specific requirements for "good order" depend on the type of transaction and method of purchase. Contact HCMFA if you have questions about your circumstances. Generally, "good order" means that you placed your order with your Financial Advisor or its authorized designee or your payment (made in accordance with any of the methods set forth in the table below) has been received and your application is complete, including all necessary documentation and signatures. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV per share next computed after the orders are received by a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee in good order. Investors may be charged a fee by their Financial Advisors, payable to the Financial Advisor and not the Fund, if investors effect a transaction in Fund shares through either a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee.

The USA PATRIOT Act may require the Fund, a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee to obtain certain personal information from you which will be used to verify your identity. If you do not provide the information, it may not be possible to open your account. If the Fund, a Financial Advisor or authorized designee is unable to verify your customer information, the Fund reserves the right to close your account or to take such other steps as it deems reasonable.

The following outlines the various methods for buying shares of the Fund:

Method	Instructions
Through your Financial Advisor	Your Financial Advisor can help you establish your account and buy shares on your behalf. To receive the current trading day's price, your Financial Advisor must receive your request in good order prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE, usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. Your Financial Advisor may charge you fees for executing the purchase for you.
By check (new account) ⁽¹⁾	For new accounts, send to the applicable Fund, at the address noted below, ⁽²⁾ a completed application and check made payable to "Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund." All purchases must be in U.S. Dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund does not accept cash, U.S. savings bonds, traveler's checks, money orders, California warrant checks, starter checks, third-party checks, or credit card courtesy checks. Checks dated six months old or older and post-dated checks will not be accepted.
By check (existing account) ⁽¹⁾	For existing accounts, fill out and return to the Fund, at the address noted below, ⁽²⁾ the additional investment stub included in your account statement, or send a letter of instruction, including the applicable Fund name and account number, with a check made payable to "Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund." All purchases must be in U.S. Dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund does not accept cash, U.S. savings bonds, traveler's checks, money orders, California warrant checks, starter checks, third-party checks, or credit card courtesy checks. Checks dated six months old or older and post-dated checks will not be accepted.
By exchange	You or your Financial Advisor may acquire shares of the Fund for your account by exchanging shares you own in certain other funds advised by HCMFA for shares of the same class of the Fund, subject to the conditions described in "Exchange of Shares" below. In addition, you or your Financial Advisor may exchange shares of a class of the Fund you own for shares of a different class of the same Fund, subject to the conditions described in "Exchange of Shares" below. To exchange, send written instructions to the applicable Fund, at the address noted below ⁽²⁾ or call 1-877-665-1287.

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund

Method	Instructions
By wire	You may purchase shares of the Fund by wiring money from your bank account to your Fund account. Prior to sending wire transfers, please contact Shareholder Services at 1-877-665-1287 for specific wiring instructions and to facilitate prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire. You can also find the specific wiring instructions at http://highlandfunds.com/literature/#forms .
	To receive the current trading day's price, your wire, along with a valid account number, must be received in your Fund account prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE, usually 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.
	If your initial purchase of shares is by wire, you must first complete a new account application and promptly mail it to Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, at the address noted below. ⁽²⁾ After completing a new account application, please call 1-877-665-1287 to obtain your account number. Please include your account number on the wire.
By electronic funds transfer via an automated clearing house ("ACH") transaction ⁽¹⁾	You may purchase shares of the Fund by electronically transferring money from your bank account to your Fund account by calling 1-877-665-1287. An electronic funds transfer may take up to two business days to settle and be considered in good order. You must set up this feature prior to your telephone request. Be sure to complete the appropriate section of the application.
Automatic investment plan	You may make monthly or quarterly investments automatically from your bank account to your Fund account. You may select a pre-authorized amount to be sent via electronic funds transfer. For this feature, please call the applicable Fund at 1-877-665-1287 or visit the Fund's website, (http://highlandfunds.com/literature/#forms), where you may obtain a copy of the "Account Options Form."

(1) The redemption of shares purchased by check or an automated clearing house ("ACH") transaction is subject to certain limitations (see "Redemption of Shares"). Any purchase by check or ACH transaction that does not clear may be cancelled, and the investor will be responsible for any associated expenses and losses to the applicable Fund.

(2) Regular Mail: Send to "Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund," PO Box 8656, Boston, MA 02266-8656. Overnight Mail: Send to "Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund," 30 Dan Road, Suite #8656, Canton, MA 02021-2809.

Investment Minimums*	
Initial Investment	\$2,500
Subsequent Investments	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan**	\$50
* For retirement plans, the investment minimum is \$50 for each of the initial investment, subsequent investments and the automatic investment plan.	
** Your account must already be established and satisfy the initial investment minimum.	

The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the investment minimums and reserves the right to liquidate a shareholder's account if the value of shares held in the account is less than the minimum account size. The Fund also reserves the right to reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase order. In addition, without notice, the Fund may stop offering shares completely, or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.

Retirement Plans

The Fund is available for purchase through individual retirement accounts ("IRAs") and other retirement plans. The Fund offers several different types of IRAs, including prototype IRAs, Roth IRAs, simplified employee pension ("SEP") IRAs and Simple IRAs for both individuals and employers. For further information, please call the Fund at 1-877-665-1287 or your Financial Advisor.

Choosing a Share Class

The Fund offers three classes of shares — Class A, Class C and Class Z Shares. Each share class has its own sales charge and expense structure. Determining which share class is best for you depends on the dollar amount you are investing and the number of years for which you are willing to invest. Purchases of \$1 million or more cannot be made in Class C Shares. Based on your personal situation, your Financial Advisor can help you decide which class of shares makes the most sense for you. Your Financial Advisor is entitled to receive compensation for purchases made through him or her and may receive differing compensation for selling different classes of shares.

Sales Charges

You may be subject to an initial sales charge when you purchase shares or a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) when you redeem your shares. These sales charges are described below. In certain circumstances, the sales charges may be waived, as described below and in the SAI.

Amount Invested	Sales Charge		
	As a % of the Public Offering Price	As a % of Your Net Investment	% of Offering Price Paid to Financial Advisor
Less than \$100,000	3.50%	3.63%	3.25%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	2.25%	2.30%	2.00%
\$500,000 or more*	None	None	**

* Class A Shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$500,000 or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 1.00% CDSC if the shares are sold within 18 months of purchase. Subsequent Class A Share purchases that bring your account value above \$500,000 are not subject to a front-end sales charge, but are subject to a CDSC if redeemed within 18 months of purchase. The 18-month period begins on the day the purchase is made. The CDSC does not apply to load waived shares purchased for certain retirement plans or other eligible fee-based programs.

** For Class A Share purchases of \$500,000 or more, Financial Advisors receive a cumulative commission from the Underwriter as follows:

Amount Purchased	% Offering Price Paid to Financial Advisor
Less than \$5 million	1.00%
\$5 million to less than \$25 million	0.40%
\$25 million or more	0.25%

Reduced Class A Sales Charges for Larger Investments

Any sales charge discounts described herein do not apply to investors purchasing shares of the Fund through any Specified Intermediary as detailed in the Appendix to the Fund’s Prospectus. Please refer to the Appendix to the Fund’s Prospectus for the sales charge discounts that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.

You may pay a lower sales charge when purchasing Class A Shares through Rights of Accumulation, which work as follows: if the combined value (determined at the current public offering price) of your accounts in all classes of shares of the Fund and other Participating Funds (as defined below) maintained by you, your spouse or domestic partner or your minor children, together with the value (also determined at the current public offering price) of your current purchase, reaches a sales charge discount level (according to the above chart),

Class A Shares

Class A Shares may be appropriate for long-term investors who compensate their investment professionals for the services they provide with traditional front-end sales charges and for investors who qualify for quantity discounts or waivers. Your purchases of Class A Shares are made at the public offering price for these shares, that is, the NAV per share for Class A Shares plus a front-end sales charge that is based on the amount of your initial investment when you open your account. The front-end sales charge you pay on an additional investment is based on your total net investment in the Fund, including the amount of your additional purchase. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or other distributions are not subject to a sales charge. As shown in the tables below, a portion of the sales charge is paid as a commission to your Financial Advisor on the sale of Class A Shares. The total amount of the sales charge, if any, differs depending on the amount you invest as shown in the tables below.

your current purchase will receive the lower sales charge, provided that you have notified the Fund’s Underwriter or the Fund and your Financial Advisor, if any, in writing of the identity of such other accounts and your relationship to the other account holders and submitted information (such as account statements) sufficient to substantiate your eligibility for a reduced sales charge. Such reduced sales charge will be applied upon confirmation of such shareholders’ holdings by the Transfer Agent. The Fund may terminate or amend this Right of Accumulation at any time without notice. As used herein, “Participating Funds” refers to any series of Highland Funds I (except for the Highland/iBoxx Senior Loan ETF) and Highland Funds II (each as defined below under “Exchange of Shares”) and registered, open-end investment companies advised by the Adviser and distributed by the Underwriters and as otherwise permitted from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

You may also pay a lower sales charge when purchasing Class A Shares and shares of other Participating Funds by signing a Letter of Intent within 90 days of your purchase. By doing so, you would be able to pay the lower sales charge on all purchases by agreeing to invest a total of at least \$100,000 within 13 months. If your Letter of Intent purchases are not completed within 13 months, your account will be adjusted by redemption of the amount of shares needed to pay the higher initial sales charge level for the amount actually purchased. Upon your request, a Letter of Intent may reflect purchases within the previous 90 days. See the SAI for additional information about this privilege. More information regarding reduced sales charges is available, free of charge, at: <http://highlandfunds.com/literature>.

In addition, certain investors may purchase shares at no sales charge or at a reduced sales charge. For example, Class A Shares are offered at no sales charge to investors who are clients of financial intermediaries who have entered into an agreement with the Underwriters to offer Fund shares through self-directed investment brokerage accounts that do not charge transaction fees to their clients or through other platforms. Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your financial adviser for further information. See the SAI for a description of this and other situations in which sales charges are reduced or waived.

Class C Shares

Class C Shares may be appropriate for shorter-term investors, if you do not want to pay a traditional front-end sales charge on your purchase of Fund shares or are unsure of the length of time you will hold your investment.

Your purchases of Class C Shares are made at the NAV per share for Class C Shares. Although Class C Shares have no front-end sales charge, they carry a CDSC of 1.00% that is applied to shares sold within the first year after they are

purchased. After holding Class C Shares for one year, you may sell them at any time without paying a CDSC. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or other distributions are not subject to a sales charge. The Underwriters pay your Financial Advisor an up-front commission of 1.00% on sales of Class C Shares.

Class Z Shares

Your purchases of Class Z Shares are made at NAV without a sales charge or contingent deferred sales charge. Class Z Shares are only available to eligible investors.

Eligible Investors

The Fund offers Class Z Shares exclusively to certain institutional and other eligible investors. Eligible investors are as follows:

- Clients of broker-dealers or registered investment advisers that both recommend the purchase of Fund shares and charge clients an asset-based fee;
- A retirement plan (or the custodian for such plan) with aggregate plan assets of at least \$5 million at the time of purchase and that purchases shares directly from the Fund or through a third party broker-dealer;
- Any insurance company, trust company or bank purchasing shares for its own account;
- Any endowment, investment company or foundation; and
- Any trustee of the Fund, any employee of HCMFA and any family member of any such trustee or employee.

The Fund reserves the right to change the criteria for eligible investors. The Fund also reserves the right to refuse a purchase order for any reason, including if it believes that doing so would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fees

The Fund is authorized under a distribution plan (the "Plan") to use the assets attributable to the Fund's Class A and Class C Shares, as applicable, to finance certain activities relating to the distribution of shares to investors and maintenance of shareholder accounts. These activities include marketing and other activities to support the distribution of the Class A and Class C Shares and the services provided to you by your Financial Advisor. The Plan operates in a manner consistent with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates the manner in which an open-end investment company may directly or indirectly bear the expenses of distributing its shares.

Under the Plan, distribution and service fees paid by the Fund to the Underwriter will be at the rates shown in the table below. In addition, these fees may include reimbursements to HCMFA for certain distribution- and service-related expenses actually incurred by HCMFA on behalf of the Fund, pursuant to reimbursement guidelines approved by the Board of Trustees, and to the extent consistent with the Plan. The Underwriter may pay all or a portion of these fees to Financial Advisors whose clients own shares of the Fund. In addition, these fees may include reimbursements to HCMFA for certain distribution- and service-related expenses actually incurred by HCMFA on behalf of the Fund, pursuant to reimbursement guidelines approved by the Board, and to the extent consistent with the Plan and the 1940 Act. The Underwriter may also make payments from the distribution and service fees they receives from the Fund to NexBank Securities, Inc., a FINRA member broker-dealer that is an affiliate of the Adviser. Because the distribution and service fees are payable regardless of the Underwriter's expenses, the Underwriter may realize a profit from the fees. The Plan authorize any other payments by the Fund to the Underwriter and its affiliates to the extent that such payments might be construed to be indirect financing of the distribution of shares of the Fund. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Fund. By purchasing a class of shares subject to higher distribution fees and service fees, you may pay more over time than on a class of shares with other types of sales charge arrangements. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charges permitted by the rules of FINRA.

The Plan will continue in effect from year to year so long as continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a vote of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan (the "Independent Trustees"), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan. The Plan may not be amended to increase the fees materially without approval by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the relevant class of shares, and all material amendments of the Plan must be approved by the Trustees in the manner provided in the foregoing sentence. The Plan may be terminated with respect to a class at any time by a vote of a majority of the

Independent Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the relevant class of shares.

In addition to payments under the Plan, from time to time the Fund may pay broker-dealers and other intermediaries' account-based fees for networking and account maintenance. In addition, HCMFA and/or the Underwriter may, from time to time, at their own expense out of the revenues they receive from the Fund and/or its own financial resources, make cash payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (directly and not as an expense of the Fund) as an incentive to sell shares of the Fund and/or to promote retention of its customers' assets in the Fund. Such cash payments may be calculated on sales of shares of the Fund ("Sales-Based Payments") or on the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to that particular broker-dealer or other financial intermediary ("Asset-Based Payments"). Each of HCMFA and/or the Underwriter may agree to make such cash payments to a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary in the form of either or both Sales-Based Payments and Asset-Based Payments.

HCMFA and/or the Underwriter may also make other cash payments to broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries in addition to or in lieu of Sales-Based Payments and Asset-Based Payments, in the form of payment for travel expenses, including lodging, incurred in connection with trips taken by qualifying registered representatives of those broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries and their families to places within or outside the United States; meeting fees; entertainment; transaction processing and transmission charges; advertising or other promotional expenses; allocable portions, based on shares of the Fund sold, of salaries and bonuses of registered representatives of an affiliated broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that is a Financial Advisor; or other expenses as determined in HCMFA's or the Underwriter's discretion, as applicable. In certain cases these other payments could be significant to the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Any payments described above will not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of the shares of the Fund, the amount that the Fund will receive as proceeds from such sales, or the amounts payable under the Plan.

Each of HCMFA and/or the Underwriter determines the cash payments described above in its discretion in response to requests from broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, based on factors it deems relevant. Broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries may not use sales of the Fund's shares to qualify for any incentives to the extent that such incentives may be prohibited by law. Amounts paid by HCMFA and/or the Underwriter to any broker-dealer or other financial intermediary in connection with the distribution of any shares of the Fund will count towards the maximum imposed by FINRA on underwriter compensation in connection with the public offering of securities. In addition, HCMFA may utilize its own resources to compensate the Underwriter for distribution or service activities on behalf of the Fund. These payments are not referenced in the "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" table for the Fund.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fee Rates

	Distribution Fee	Service Fee
Class A	0.10%	0.25%
Class C	0.60%	0.25%
Class Z	None	None

These distribution and service fees may be voluntarily reduced on a temporary basis for certain share classes, and may be returned to their stated levels, at any time, without prior notice.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charges

As described above, certain investments in Class A and Class C Shares are subject to a CDSC. You will pay the CDSC only on shares you redeem within the prescribed amount of time after

purchase. The CDSC is applied to the NAV at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower. For purposes of calculating the CDSC, the start of the holding period is the date on which the purchase is made. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or capital gains are not subject to a CDSC. When shares are redeemed, the Fund will automatically redeem those shares (if any) not subject to a CDSC and then those you have held the longest. In certain circumstances, CDSCs may be waived, as described in the SAI.

Availability of Information

Information regarding sales charges of the Fund and the applicability and availability of discounts from sales charges is available free of charge through the Fund's website at <http://highlandfunds.com>, which provides links to the Prospectus and SAI containing the relevant information.

Redemption of Shares

The Fund redeems its shares based on the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent or Financial Advisor receives your redemption request in good order. The Fund reserves the right to reject any redemption request that is not in good order. The specific requirements for good order depend on the type of account and transaction and the method of redemption. Contact HCMFA if you have any questions about your particular circumstances. Generally, "good order" means that the redemption request meets all applicable requirements described in this Prospectus. See "Net Asset Value" for a description of the calculation of NAV per share.

You can redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the NYSE is open for business. The Fund, however, may suspend the right of redemption and postpone payment for more than seven days: (i) during periods when trading on the NYSE is closed on days other than weekdays or holidays; (ii) during periods when trading on the NYSE is restricted; (iii) during any emergency which makes it impractical for the Fund to dispose of its securities or fairly determine the NAV of the Fund; and (iv) during any other period permitted by the SEC for your protection.

The Fund typically expects that it will take one to three days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds; however, while not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. The Fund typically expects that it will hold cash or cash equivalents or use proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests. The Fund expects to use these sources to meet redemptions under normal market conditions and may also use them under stressed market conditions. Generally, all redemptions will be for cash, although the Fund reserves the right to redeem in-kind as described below. Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of a fund's net assets, and may be used in the event that a substantial portion of a fund's assets is represented by one or more illiquid assets, in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used under normal market conditions and under stressed market conditions. You may experience a delay in converting illiquid securities to cash. If payment is made in securities, the fund will value the securities selected in the same manner in which it computes its NAV. If you receive securities when redeeming your account, the securities will be subject to market fluctuation and you may incur tax and transaction costs if you sell the securities.

The Fund is meant for long-term investing. They are not meant for "market timing" or other types of frequent or short-term trading ("disruptive trading"). Disruptive trading can adversely affect Fund performance and the interests of long-term investors by, among other things, interfering with the efficient management of the Fund's investment portfolio. Accordingly, the Fund has adopted, and the Board has approved, policies and procedures reasonably designed to monitor Fund trading activity and, where disruptive trading is detected, to take action to stop such activity. The Fund reserves the right to

amend these policies and procedures at any time without prior notice to investors or Financial Advisor.

Direct Investor Accounts. An investor that redeems or exchanges out of (or purchases) a the Fund within 30 days of a purchase or exchange into (or redemption out of) that same Fund may be restricted from further investing in any series of Highland Funds I or Highland Funds II or exchanging between Participating Funds, as defined in this Prospectus, subject to the exceptions described below, all without prior notice to the investor. The Fund may also restrict investments and exchanges by investors that are believed to have engaged in a pattern of disruptive trading. In addition, the Fund may reject purchase orders or terminate or restrict the exchange privileges of any account associated with a broker-dealer representative, branch office, or firm that the Fund has determined to be a source or facilitator of disruptive trading, even if no disruptive trading has occurred in that particular account. Exchanges and purchases may be permitted again for restricted investors under certain circumstances in the sole discretion of HCMFA. The foregoing restrictions apply to direct investor accounts and do not apply to shares held on the books of Financial Advisors through omnibus accounts with the Fund. The restrictions applicable to omnibus accounts with Financial Advisors are discussed below.

The restrictions described above do not apply to (1) systematic withdrawals (e.g., regular periodic automatic redemptions, dividend and capital gain distributions, and systematic share class conversions); (2) systematic purchases (e.g., regular periodic automatic purchases, payroll contributions, and dividend reinvestments) where the entity maintaining the shareholder account is able to identify the transaction as a systematic withdrawal or purchase; (3) transactions by fund-of-funds advised by HCMFA; (4) transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor advised charitable fund; and (5) certain transactions (plan contributions, plan benefit payments, plan expenses and portfolio rebalancing) by defined benefit plans that receive asset allocation services from HCMFA. The Fund may also exclude small transactions less than an amount set from time to time under the Fund's policies.

Omnibus Accounts with Financial Advisors. The Fund is also offered through Financial Advisors that may establish an "omnibus" account with the Fund. Because the Fund may not receive information on the trading activity of the underlying individual investors, it may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to detect or stop disruptive trading in omnibus accounts. The difficulty may be even greater if there are multiple tiers of Financial Advisors or if omnibus accounts are used to hide disruptive trading within the trading activity of a large number of underlying investors.

In deciding whether to establish an omnibus account with a Financial Advisor, the Fund will consider whether the Financial Advisor has its own disruptive trading policies and procedures (which policies and procedures may differ materially from those applied by the Fund to direct accounts). If the Financial Advisor has its own disruptive trading policies and procedures,

the Fund will seek assurance from the Financial Advisor that such policies and procedures will be effectively enforced. If the Financial Advisor does not have its own disruptive trading policies and procedures, the Fund will seek to obtain the Financial Advisor's cooperation in enforcing the Fund's disruptive trading policies and procedures to the extent feasible. Such cooperation may include periodically providing the Fund with the trading activity of its underlying investors and, if disruptive trading is detected by the Fund, making efforts to stop it. There are a number of existing omnibus accounts with Financial Advisors that were established prior to the adoption of the foregoing policies and procedures. These Financial Advisors may not have their own disruptive trading policies and procedures and/or the Fund may not have obtained their cooperation in enforcing the Fund's disruptive trading policies and procedures. The Fund will continue to make reasonable efforts to work with these Financial Advisors to implement the policies and procedures described above, although there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful.

Defined Contribution Plans. Participants in certain defined contribution plans that exchange out of the Fund may be restricted from further exchanging back into the Fund for a period of at least 30 days. This restriction does not affect the participant's ability to exchange into any investment option that has not been restricted or the participant's ability to continue contributions into the participant's defined contribution plan (including the Fund). This restriction also does not apply to certain withdrawals (such as distributions, hardship withdrawals and plan loans), systematic rebalancing or loan repayments. Ask your plan administrator or visit your plan administrator's website for more information.

Reservation of Rights to Reject Purchase or Exchange Orders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange order at any time for any reason without prior notice to the investor or Financial Advisor.

Limitations on Ability to Prevent Disruptive Trading. Despite the efforts of the Fund and the Underwriter to protect the Fund from harm caused by disruptive trading, there is no guarantee that the Fund's disruptive trading policies and procedures will be effective. As discussed above, it may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to detect or stop disruptive trading in certain omnibus accounts with Financial Advisors. Regardless of whether those Financial Advisors have their own disruptive trading policies and procedures or cooperate in enforcing the Fund's policies and procedures to the extent feasible, there is no guarantee that they will be effective and they may differ materially from those applied by the Fund to direct accounts. In addition, investors that purposely engage in disruptive trading may employ strategies to avoid detection. Consequently, the Fund may not be able to detect or stop disruptive trading until harm to the Fund has already occurred.

Risks of Disruptive Trading. Disruptive trading, especially involving large dollar amounts, may adversely affect Fund performance and the interests of long-term investors by interfering with efficient portfolio management and the implementation of long-term investment strategies. In particular, disruptive trading may: (1) require the Fund to keep more assets in cash or other liquid holdings than it would otherwise consider appropriate, causing the Fund to miss out on gains in a rising market; (2) require the Fund to sell some of its investments sooner than it would otherwise consider appropriate in order to honor redemptions; and (3) increase brokerage commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses by causing the Fund to buy and sell securities more frequently as assets move in and out.

Funds that invest in foreign securities may be particularly susceptible to disruptive trading because of investors attempting to engage in "time-zone arbitrage," a trading strategy that exploits the fact that the closing prices of foreign securities owned by the Fund are established some time before the Fund calculates its own share price (which typically occurs at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Funds that invest significantly in high-yield securities or small-cap equity securities may be particularly susceptible to disruptive trading because of investors attempting to engage in "liquidity arbitrage," a trading strategy that exploits knowledge of the value of securities and the fact that they are often infrequently traded. Such disruptive trading strategies may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio to an even greater degree than other types of disruptive trading and may dilute the value of Fund shares held by other investors.

Financial Advisors may impose short-term trading restrictions that differ from those of the Fund. Any shareholder purchasing shares of the Fund through a Financial Advisor should check with the Financial Advisor or the Fund to determine whether the shares will be subject to a short-term trading fee.

The Fund reserves all rights, including the right to refuse any purchase request (including requests to purchase by exchange) from any person or group who, in the Fund's view, is likely to engage in excessive trading or if such purchase or exchange is not in the best interests of the Fund and to limit, delay or impose other conditions on purchases or exchanges. The Fund has adopted a policy of seeking to minimize short-term trading in its shares and monitors purchase, exchange and redemption activities to assist in minimizing short-term trading.

You may redeem shares of the Fund through your Financial Advisor or its authorized designee or directly from the Fund through the Transfer Agent. If you hold your shares in an individual retirement account ("IRA"), you should consult a tax

adviser concerning the current tax rules applicable to IRAs. Outlined below are various methods for redeeming shares:

Method	Instructions
By letter	You may mail a letter requesting redemption of shares to: "Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund," P.O. Box 8656, Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8656. Your letter should state the name of the Fund, the share class, the dollar amount or number of shares you are redeeming and your account number. You must sign the letter in exactly the same way the account is registered. If there is more than one owner of shares, all must sign. A Medallion signature guarantee is required for each signature on your redemption letter. You can obtain a Medallion signature guarantee from financial institutions, such as commercial banks, brokers, dealers and savings associations. A notary public cannot provide a Medallion signature guarantee. If the account is registered to a corporation, trust or other entity, additional documentation may be needed. Please call 1-877-665-1287 for further details.
By telephone or internet	Unless you have requested that telephone redemptions from your account not be permitted, you may redeem your shares in an account (excluding an IRA) directly registered with the Transfer Agent by calling 1-877-665-1287. If the Transfer Agent acts on telephone or Internet instructions after following reasonable procedures to protect against unauthorized transactions, neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund will be responsible for any losses due to unauthorized telephone transactions and instead you would be responsible. You may request that proceeds from telephone redemptions be mailed to you by check (if your address has not changed in the prior 30 days) or forwarded to you by bank wire. If you would like to request that such proceeds be invested in shares of other Highland funds or other registered, open-end investment companies advised by the Adviser and distributed by the Underwriters, please see "Exchange of Shares" below. Among the procedures the Transfer Agent may use are passwords or verification of personal information. The Fund may impose limitations from time to time on telephone redemptions.
Proceeds by check	The Fund will make checks payable to the name(s) in which the account is registered and normally will mail the check to the address of record within seven days.
Proceeds by bank wire	The Fund accepts telephone or Internet requests for wire redemption in amounts of at least \$1,000. The Fund will send a wire to either a bank designated on your new account application or on a subsequent letter in good order as described above under the instructions for redeeming shares "By letter." The proceeds are normally wired on the next business day.

Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan

You may automatically redeem shares on a monthly basis if you have at least \$10,000 in your account and if your account is directly registered with the Transfer Agent. Call 1-877-665-1287 or visit <http://highlandfunds.com/literature> for more information about this plan.

Involuntary Redemption

The Fund may redeem all shares in your account (other than an IRA) if their aggregate value falls below \$2,500 as a result of redemptions (but not as a result of a decline in NAV). You will be notified in writing if the Fund initiates such action and allowed 30 days to increase the value of your account to at least \$2,500.

Redemption Proceeds

A redemption request received by the Fund will be effected at the NAV per share next determined after the Fund receives the request in good order. If you request redemption proceeds by check, the Fund will normally mail the check to you within seven days after receipt of your redemption request. If, however, you purchased your Fund shares by check or ACH transaction, and unless you have documentation satisfactory to the Fund that your transaction has cleared, the Fund may hold proceeds for shares purchased by check or ACH until the purchase amount has been deemed collected, which is eight business days from the date of purchase for checks and five business days from the date of purchase for ACH transactions. While the Fund will delay the processing of the payment until the check clears, your shares will be valued at the NAV per share next determined after receipt by the Transfer Agent or your Financial Advisor of your redemption request in good order.

The Fund may pay your redemption proceeds wholly or partially in portfolio securities. Payments would be made in portfolio securities, which may include illiquid securities, only if the Adviser or the Trustees believes that it would be in the Fund's best interests not to pay redemption proceeds in cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds in portfolio securities, you will be exposed to market risk until you convert these portfolio securities into cash, and you will likely pay commissions upon any such conversion. If you receive illiquid securities, you could find it more difficult to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities at prices that reflect the Adviser's or your assessment of their fair value or the amount paid for them by the Fund. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for such securities as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale and other factors. Unless you are a tax-exempt investor or investing through a tax-deferred retirement plan or other tax-advantaged arrangement, a redemption of shares is generally a taxable event, and you may realize a gain or a loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes (see "Taxation" below).

Exchange of Shares

Shareholders of the Fund may exchange their Fund shares on any business day for shares of the same share class of any series of Highland Funds I (except for the Highland/iBoxx Senior Loan ETF) and Highland Funds II and such exchanges will be effected at the relative daily NAVs per share, plus any applicable redemption/exchange fee with respect to the exchanged shares (see “Redemption of Shares”). If you do not currently have an account in the fund into which you wish to exchange your shares, you will need to exchange enough Fund shares to satisfy the Fund’s current minimum investment account requirement. Call 1-877-665-1287 for the applicable prospectus, including applicable minimums, and read it carefully before investing.

Shareholders of the Fund may exchange their shares in a class of the Fund daily for shares of a different class of the same Fund, provided that such shareholder is eligible to purchase shares of the requested class (a “Same-Fund Exchange”).

If the shares of the Fund or any Participating Fund that you are exchanging (the “Exchanged Shares”) are subject to a CDSC, you will not be charged that CDSC upon the exchange. However, when you sell the shares acquired through the exchange (the “Acquired Shares”), the shares sold may be subject to a CDSC, depending upon when you originally purchased the Exchanged Shares. For purposes of determining the applicability of a CDSC, the length of time you own your shares will be computed from the date of your original purchase of the Exchanged Shares (and includes the period during which the Acquired Shares were held), and the applicable CDSC will be based on the CDSC schedule of the Exchanged Shares.

Your exchange privilege will be revoked if the exchange activity is considered excessive. In addition, the Participating Funds may reject any exchange request for any reason, including if they do not think that the exchange is in the best interests of the Participating Funds and/or their shareholders.

The Participating Funds may also terminate your exchange privilege if the Adviser determines that your exchange activity is likely to adversely impact its ability to manage the Participating Funds or if the Participating Funds otherwise determine that your exchange activity is contrary to their short-term trading policies and procedures.

Unless you are a tax-exempt investor or investing through a tax-deferred retirement plan or other tax-advantaged arrangement, an exchange, other than a Same-Fund Exchange, is generally a taxable event, and you may realize a gain or a loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Same-Fund Exchange is not expected to result in your realization of a gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “Taxation” below.

To exchange via the Internet, visit the Fund’s website at <http://www.highlandfunds.com>. To exchange by telephone, call 1-877-665-1287. Please have your account number and taxpayer identification number available when calling.

Cost Basis Reporting

Upon the redemption or exchange of your shares in the Fund or, if you purchase your shares through a Financial Advisor, your Financial Advisor, generally will be required to provide you and the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you redeemed or exchanged. This cost basis reporting requirement is effective for shares purchased, including through dividend reinvestment, on or after January 1, 2012. Please contact the Fund at 1-877-665-1287 or consult your Financial Advisor, as appropriate, for more information regarding available methods for cost basis reporting and how to select a particular method. Please consult your tax adviser to determine which available cost basis method is best for you.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The NAV per share of each class of shares of the Fund is calculated as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on each day that the NYSE is open for business, except on days on which regular trading on the NYSE is scheduled to close before 4:00 p.m., when the Fund calculates NAV as of the scheduled close of regular trading. The NYSE is open Monday through Friday, but currently is scheduled to be closed on New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day or on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

The NAV per share of each class of shares of the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets (*i.e.*, the value of its securities and other assets less its liabilities, including expenses payable or accrued but excluding capital stock and surplus) attributable to the class of shares by the total number of shares of the class outstanding at the time the determination is made. The price of a particular class of the Fund's shares for the purpose of purchase and redemption orders will be based upon the calculation of NAV per share of the Fund next made after the purchase or redemption order is received in good order. The value of the Fund's portfolio assets may change on days the Fund is closed and on which you are not able to purchase or sell your shares.

The Fund's portfolio securities are valued in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies approved by the Board. The value of the Fund's investments is generally determined as follows:

- Portfolio securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at their current market value.
- Foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate NAV. As a result, the market value of these investments may change on days when you cannot buy or redeem shares of the Fund.
- Investments by the Fund in any other mutual fund are valued at their respective NAVs as determined by those mutual funds each business day. The prospectuses for those mutual funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.
- All other portfolio securities, including derivatives and cases where market quotations are not readily available, or when the market price is determined to be unreliable, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board subject to approval or ratification by the Board at its next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting. Pursuant to the Fund's pricing procedures, securities for which market quotations are not readily available or for which the market price is determined to be unreliable, may include, but are not limited to, securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, securities for which no or limited trading activity has occurred for a period of time, or securities that are otherwise deemed to be illiquid (*i.e.*, securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days at approximately the price at which the security is currently priced by the Fund which holds the security). Market quotations may also be not "readily available" if a significant event occurs after the close of the principal exchange on which a portfolio security trades (but before the time for calculation of the Fund's NAV) if that event affects or is likely to affect (more than minimally) the NAV per share of the Fund. In determining the fair value price of a security, HCMFA may use a number of other methodologies, including those based on discounted cash flows, multiples, recovery rates, yield to maturity or discounts to public comparables.
- Fair value pricing involves judgments that are inherently subjective and inexact; as a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security will be materially different from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that asset.

Dividends and Other Distributions

The Fund declares and pays dividends of their net investment income and any net realized gains according to the schedule below. Unless you instruct the Fund to pay dividends of net investment income and dividends of net realized capital gains to you in a check mailed to you, they will automatically be reinvested in your account. There are no fees or charges to reinvest dividends or other distributions. Dividends are generally taxable to you in the manner described below even if they are reinvested in additional shares of the Fund.

The Fund is generally subject to a 4% excise tax on net investment income and net realized capital gains that are not

distributed on a calendar-year basis. To avoid this tax or Fund-level U.S. federal income taxes, the Fund may pay dividends of net investment income and net realized capital gains more frequently than shown in the schedule below. See "Taxation" below.

Fund	Distribution Schedule
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dividends of investment income are declared daily and paid monthly.• Dividends of short-term and long-term capital gains, if any, are typically declared and paid annually.

Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in the Fund. Your investment may have other tax implications. The discussion reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authorities, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect, or subject to new legislative, administrative or judicial interpretations. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax law concerns affecting the Fund and their shareholders, or to address all aspects of taxation that may apply to individual shareholders or to specific types of shareholders, such as foreign persons, that may qualify for special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws. The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Please consult your tax advisor about foreign, federal, state, local or other tax laws applicable to you in light of your particular circumstances. For more information, including for a summary of certain tax consequences to foreign investors of investing in the Fund, please see "Income Tax Considerations" in the SAI.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify annually for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code, including by complying with the applicable qualifying income and diversification requirements. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that the Fund distributes to its shareholders in a timely manner in the form of dividends, including capital gain dividends (as defined below).

As described in "Dividends and Other Distributions" above, the Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. The Fund will be subject to the Fund-level income tax at regular corporate income tax rates on any taxable income or gains that it does not distribute to its shareholders.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement will be subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for a one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (iii) any undistributed amounts described in (i) and (ii) above from the prior year on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax. While the Fund intends to distribute any income and capital gain in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the 4% U.S. federal excise tax, there can be no assurance that sufficient amounts of the Fund's taxable income and capital gain will be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the tax. In that event, the Fund will be liable for

the excise tax only on the amount by which it does not meet the foregoing distribution requirement.

Additionally, if for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a RIC, and were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, all of its taxable income and gain would be subject to the Fund-level tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. This treatment would reduce the Fund's net income available for investment or distribution to its shareholders. In addition, all distributions from earnings and profits, including any net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions might be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or to be treated as "qualified dividend income" in the case of individual shareholders. The Fund also could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

The tax rules applicable to certain derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest are uncertain under current law, including the provisions applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. For instance, the timing and character of income or gains arising from certain derivatives can be uncertain, including for Subchapter M purposes. Accordingly, while the Fund intends to account for such transactions in a manner it deems to be appropriate, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to one or more of these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet one or more of the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a RIC, as well as to avoid Fund-level taxes.

Certain of the Fund's investment practices, including entering into futures, options and other derivative transactions, short sales, and its hedging activities, generally, as well as the Fund's investments in certain types of securities, including certain preferred stock, debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount and foreign debt securities may be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things: (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain or "qualified dividend income" into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income; (iii) accelerate the recognition of income; (iv) convert short-term losses into long-term losses; (v) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash; (vi) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or other securities is deemed to occur; (vii) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities; or (viii) otherwise adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions. These U.S. federal income tax provisions could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to Fund shareholders. In particular, a substantial portion of the Fund's investments in loans and other debt obligations will be treated as having "market discount" and/or "original issue discount" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which, in some cases, could be

Taxation

significant, and could cause the Fund to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without receiving, cash representing such income. The Fund intends to monitor its transactions, may make certain tax elections, and may be required to, among other things, dispose of securities (including at a time when it is not advantageous to do so) to mitigate the effect of these provisions, prevent the Fund's disqualification as a RIC, or avoid incurring Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise tax.

Investments in below investment grade loans and other debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether and to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a distressed debt obligation, when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent the Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a Fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund as necessary, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and that it does not become subject to Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes.

Special tax rules may change the treatment of gains and losses recognized by the Fund when the Fund invests in certain foreign debt securities or engages in certain foreign currency transactions. The application of these special rules may also affect the timing, amount or character of distributions made by the Fund. Interest and other income, as well as gain or proceeds received by the Fund from investments in foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income or proceeds. Tax treaties between the U.S. and other countries may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Foreign withholding and other taxes paid by the Fund will reduce the return from the Fund's investments. Under some circumstances, the Fund may be eligible to make a special election that generally will require you to include in income your share of any foreign income taxes paid by the Fund or by certain underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests. You may be able either to deduct this amount from your income or claim it as a foreign tax credit. There is no assurance that the Fund will make this special election for a taxable year even if it is eligible to do so.

Dividends paid to you by the Fund from net capital gain realized by the Fund (that is, the excess of any net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case with reference to any loss carryforwards) that the Fund reports as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends") generally are treated as long-term capital gain includible in net capital gain and taxable to individuals at reduced rates, regardless of how long you have held your shares. Distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gains, provided holding

periods and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. All other dividends paid to you by the Fund (including dividends from short-term capital gain (that is, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over any net long-term capital loss)) from its current or accumulated earnings and profits generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. The Floating Rate Opportunities Fund generally does not expect a significant portion of its distributions to qualify as qualified dividend income.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends paid by the Fund, including any capital gain dividends, and net gains recognized on the taxable sale, redemption or exchange of shares of the Fund. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in the Fund.

To the extent that the amount of the Fund's total distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, the excess will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to the amount of your tax basis in the shares. The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce your tax basis in the shares, thereby increasing the amount of gain or reducing the amount of loss on a subsequent sale of the shares. Any amounts distributed to you in excess of your tax basis in the shares will be taxable to you as capital gain. Any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain includible in net capital gain if you have held the applicable Fund shares for more than one year.

Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to you as described herein, whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Dividends and other distributions paid by the Fund generally are treated as received by you at the time the dividend or distribution is made. If, however, the Fund pays you a dividend in January that was declared in the previous October, November or December and you were a shareholder of record on a specified record date in one of those months, then such dividend will be treated for tax purposes as having been paid by the Fund and received by you on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

The price of shares purchased at any time may reflect the amount of a forthcoming dividend or other distribution. If you purchase shares just prior to a dividend, you may receive a distribution that is taxable to you even though it represents in part a return of your invested capital.

The Fund (or your broker or other financial intermediary through which you own your shares) will send you information after the end of each calendar year setting forth the amount and tax status of any dividends or other distributions paid to you by the Fund. Dividends and other distributions may also be subject to state, local and other taxes.

If you sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of any of your shares of the Fund (including (i) exchanging them for shares of another eligible fund (but not for shares of another class of the same Fund in a Same-Fund Exchange) as described in "Exchange of Shares" above or (ii) through a redemption) you will generally recognize a gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between your tax basis in such shares of the Fund and the amount you receive upon disposition of such shares. If you hold your shares as capital assets, any such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held (or are treated as having held) such shares for more than one year at the time of sale. All or a portion of any loss you realize on a taxable sale or exchange of your shares of the Fund will be disallowed if you acquire other shares of the same Fund (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after your sale or exchange of the shares. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

In addition, any loss realized upon a taxable sale or exchange of Fund shares held (or deemed held) by you for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (or deemed received) by you with respect to those shares. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income.

The Fund (or, if Fund shares are purchased through a Financial Advisor, a Financial Advisor) may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal backup withholding tax purposes, a portion of the dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to you if: (i) you fail to provide the Fund (or Financial Advisor) with your correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of an individual, generally, such individual's social security number) or to make the required certification; or (ii) the Fund (or Financial Advisor) has been notified by the IRS that you are subject to backup withholding. Certain shareholders are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that you furnish the required information to the IRS.

THE FOREGOING IS A GENERAL AND ABBREVIATED SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE AND THE TREASURY REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AS THEY DIRECTLY GOVERN THE TAXATION OF THE FUND AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS. THESE PROVISIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY LEGISLATIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION, AND ANY SUCH CHANGE MAY BE RETROACTIVE. A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE TAX RULES APPLICABLE TO THE FUND CAN BE FOUND IN THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO THIS PROSPECTUS. SHAREHOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISERS REGARDING SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AS TO U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME OR OTHER TAXES.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables that follow are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the fiscal year or periods ended June 30.

On September 25, 2017, upon the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, the Fund assumed the financial and performance history of the Predecessor Fund. The information in the Financial Highlights tables for the Fund for the periods audited prior to September 25, 2017 is based on the financial information of the Predecessor Fund.

Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information for periods after June 30, 2015 has been audited by KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), whose report, along with the Predecessor Fund's financial statements, are included in the Predecessor Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. The information in the Financial Highlights tables for the periods audited prior to July 1, 2015 has been audited and reported on by another independent registered public accounting firm.

Financial Highlights

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Class A

Selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period is as follows:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.74	\$ 6.85
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income	0.31	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.30
Redemption fees added to paid-in-capital	—	—	—	— ^(b)	— ^(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) ^(f)	<u>0.35</u>	<u>(0.88)</u>	<u>(0.36)</u>	<u>0.46</u>	<u>0.98</u>
Total from investment operations	0.66	(0.47)	(0.03)	0.79	1.28
Less Distributions Declared to Shareholders:					
From net investment income	(0.33)	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.30) ^(c)
From return of capital	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>(0.09)</u> ^(c)
Total distributions declared to shareholders	(0.33)	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.39)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(d)	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.74
Total Return ^{(d)(e)}	9.67%	(5.96)%	(0.36)%	10.43%	19.16%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(f)/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000's)	\$ 268,929	\$ 203,842	\$ 201,433	\$ 342,776	\$ 249,450
Gross operating expenses ^{(f)(g)}	1.50% ^(h)	1.73%	1.37%	1.60%	1.79%
Net investment income (loss)	4.35%	5.65%	4.12%	4.15%	4.06%
Portfolio turnover rate	63%	53%	55%	69%	71%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(c) Changed from previously reported amounts of \$(0.32) and \$(0.07), respectively.

(d) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures may not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(e) Total return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested and no initial sales charge or CDSC. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been reduced.

(f) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net operating expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other operating expenses)	1.47%	1.46%	1.38%	1.34%	1.58%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.01%	0.15%	0.04%	0.08%	0.10%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%	—

(g) Includes dividends and fees on securities sold short.

(h) The amount of the reimbursement was immaterial on a per share basis and did not impact the total return of the Fund. The Ratios of Gross Operating Expenses and Net Operating Expenses to Average Net Assets would be unchanged as the reimbursement of custodian fees was offset against current period expense waivers/reimbursements with no impact to net expenses or net investment income.

Financial Highlights

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Class C

Selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period is as follows:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.74	\$ 6.85
Income from Investment Operations:^(a)					
Net investment income	0.29	0.37	0.29	0.30	0.26
Redemption fees added to paid-in capital	—	—	—	— ^(b)	— ^(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss)	0.34	(0.88)	(0.36)	0.45	0.98
Total from investment operations	0.63	(0.51)	(0.07)	0.75	1.24
Less Distributions Declared to Shareholders:					
From net investment income	(0.30)	(0.37)	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.26) ^(c)
From return of capital	—	—	—	(0.01)	(0.09) ^(c)
Total distributions declared to shareholders	(0.30)	(0.37)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.35)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(d)	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.74
Total Return ^{(d)(e)}	9.13%	(6.43)%	(0.87)%	9.90%	18.58%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(f)/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000's)	\$ 229,102	\$ 232,468	\$ 308,710	\$ 380,974	\$ 326,476
Gross operating expenses ^{(f)(g)}	2.00% ^(h)	2.23%	1.87%	2.10%	2.30%
Net investment income (loss)	3.95%	5.65%	3.71%	3.72%	3.56%
Portfolio turnover rate	63%	53%	55%	69%	71%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(c) Changed from previously reported amounts of \$(0.28) and \$(0.07), respectively.

(d) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(e) Total return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested and no initial sales charge or CDSC. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been reduced.

(f) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net operating expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other operating expenses)	1.96%	1.96%	1.89%	1.84%	2.08%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.01%	0.15%	0.03%	0.08%	0.14%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%	—

(g) Includes dividends and fees on securities sold short.

(h) The amount of the reimbursement was immaterial on a per share basis and did not impact the total return of the Fund. The Ratios of Gross Operating Expenses and Net Operating Expenses to Average Net Assets would be unchanged as the reimbursement of custodian fees was offset against current period expense waivers/reimbursements with no impact to net expenses or net investment income.

Financial Highlights

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Class Z

Selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period is as follows:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 6.94	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.19	\$ 7.74	\$ 6.84
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.33	0.43	0.36	0.36	0.29
Redemption fees added to paid-in capital ^(a)	—	—	—	— ^(b)	— ^(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) ^(a)	<u>0.36</u>	<u>(0.89)</u>	<u>(0.36)</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>1.03</u>
Total from investment operations	0.69	(0.46)	— ^(b)	0.81	1.32
Less Distributions Declared to Shareholders:					
From net investment income	(0.36)	(0.43)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.33) ^(c)
From return of capital	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>(0.09)</u> ^(c)
Total distributions declared to shareholders	(0.36)	(0.43)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.42)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(d)	\$ 7.27	\$ 6.94	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.19	\$ 7.74
Total return ^{(d)(e)}	10.05%	(5.77)%	0.11%	10.68%	19.77%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(f)/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000's)	\$ 389,278	\$ 241,197	\$ 283,673	\$ 340,089	\$ 170,170
Gross operating expenses ^{(f)(g)}	1.20% ^(h)	1.38%	1.03%	1.25%	1.31%
Net investment income	4.61%	5.65%	4.55%	4.49%	3.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	63%	53%	55%	69%	71%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(c) Changed from previously reported amounts of \$(0.34) and \$(0.08), respectively.

(d) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(e) Total return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested and no initial sales charge or CDSC. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been reduced.

(f) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net operating expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other operating expenses)	1.12%	1.11%	1.04%	0.99%	1.04%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.01%	0.15%	0.04%	0.08%	0.10%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%	—

(g) Includes dividends and fees on securities sold short.

(h) The amount of the reimbursement was immaterial on a per share basis and did not impact the total return of the Fund. The Ratios of Gross Operating Expenses and Net Operating Expenses to Average Net Assets would be unchanged as the reimbursement of custodian fees was offset against current period expense waivers/reimbursements with no impact to net expenses or net investment income.

Mailings to Shareholders

In order to reduce duplicative mail and expenses of the Fund, we may, in accordance with applicable law, send a single copy of the Fund's Prospectus and shareholder reports to your household even if more than one family member in your household owns shares of the Fund. Additional copies of the Prospectus and shareholder reports may be obtained by calling 1-877-665-1287. If you do not want us to consolidate your Fund mailings and would prefer to receive separate mailings at any time in the future, please call us at the telephone number above and we will furnish separate mailings, in accordance with instructions, within 30 days of your request.

Investment Adviser

Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P.
200 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201

Transfer Agent

Boston Financial Data Services, Inc.
30 Dan Road Suite
Canton, Massachusetts 02021-2809

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Distributor

Highland Capital Funds Distributor, Inc.
200 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

**HIGHLAND CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT**

PO Box 8656
Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8656

<http://highlandfunds.com>

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund

You will find additional information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information (SAI): The SAI contains additional information about the Fund's investment strategies and policies and is incorporated by reference and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Appendix — Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers contains more information about specific sales charge discounts and waivers available for shareholders who purchase Fund shares through a Specified Intermediary. The Appendix is incorporated herein by reference (it is legally part of this Prospectus).

You may review and copy information about the Fund (including the SAI and other reports) at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Please call the SEC at 1-202-551-8090 for information on the hours and operation of the Public Reference Room. You may also obtain reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

You may obtain a free copy of the SAI or the Fund's annual/semi-annual reports and make shareholder inquiries by contacting:

Telephone 1-877-665-1287

Website <http://highlandfunds.com>

Standard Mail:

Highland Funds
PO Box 8656
Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8656

Overnight Mail:

Highland Funds
30 Dan Road, Suite 8656
Canton, MA 02021-2809

Appendix

Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers

As described in the Prospectus, Class A and Class T Shares of the Funds, as applicable, are subject to an initial sales charge and Class C Shares are subject to a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”). Class A and Class T shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge or CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances. This Appendix details the variations in sales charge waivers for Class A and Class T shares purchased through certain specified financial intermediaries.

You should consult your financial representative for assistance in determining whether you may qualify for a particular sales charge waiver or discount. The term “fund family,” as used in this Appendix, refers to those registered investment companies that are advised by Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors L.P. (“HCMFA” or the “Adviser”) or its affiliates.

The information in this Appendix is part of, and incorporated in, the Funds’ Prospectus.

**Front-End Sales Charge Schedule for Class T Shares
(Morgan Stanley, Wells Fargo and RBC)**

<u>Your Investment</u>	<u>Front-End Sales Charge</u>		<u>Maximum Dealers’ Reallowance</u>
	<u>(As a % of Purchase Price)</u>	<u>(As a % of Your Net Investment)</u>	<u>(As a % of Purchase Price)</u>
Less than \$250,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.00%	2.04%	2.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	1.50%	1.52%	1.50%
\$1,000,000 or more	1.00%	1.01%	1.00%

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“Merrill Lynch”):

Effective April 10, 2017, if you purchase Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account held at Merrill Lynch, you will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in these Funds’ Prospectus or SAI. It is your responsibility to notify your financial representative at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying you for sales charge waivers or discounts.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch’s platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members

- Directors or Trustees of the Funds, and employees of the Funds' investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in the this Prospectus
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers on Class A and C Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Funds' Prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70 ½
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based account or platform (applicable to A and C shares only)

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent (All share classes other than Class T Shares)

- Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to sales charge discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for sales charge discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Class T Sales Charge Waivers

Class T shares are available for purchase by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients with the front-end sales charge waived as follows:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans; however these plans are eligible to purchase Class T shares through a transactional brokerage account.
- Morgan Stanley Wealth Management employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund.
- Mutual fund shares exchanged from an existing position in the same fund as part of a share class conversion instituted by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management.

Unless specifically described above, no other front-end sales charge waivers are available to mutual fund purchases by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients in transactional brokerage accounts.