

AIM ETF PRODUCTS TRUST
AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer10 Jan ETF (Ticker: AZAJ)
AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer20 Jan ETF (Ticker: AZBJ)
Statement of Additional Information
January 4, 2021

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) describes shares of the AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer10 Jan ETF and AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer20 Jan ETF (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of AIM ETF Products Trust (the “Trust”). The Funds’ investment adviser is Allianz Investment Management LLC (“AIM”, “Allianz”, “AllianzIM” or the “Adviser”). The Fund’s distributor is Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”).

This SAI supplements the information contained in each Fund’s Prospectus, dated January 4, 2021, as it may be amended from time to time. This SAI should be read in conjunction with a Fund’s Prospectus. This SAI is not itself a prospectus but is, in its entirety, incorporated by reference into the Prospectuses. A copy of the most recent annual report, semi-annual report or the Prospectus for a Fund may be obtained, without charge, by writing AllianzIM at the address listed above or by calling 877-429-3837 (877-4AZ-ETFS).

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on December 17, 2019. The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust currently offers shares of eight separate series, representing separate portfolios of investments. Each Fund is a non-diversified series of the Trust.

Each Fund offers, issues and redeems shares (“Shares”) at net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each a “Creation Unit” or a “Creation Unit Aggregation”). Creation Units typically are a specified number of Shares, generally 25,000 or multiples thereof. In the event of liquidation of a Fund, the Trust may lower the number of Shares in a Creation Unit. In its discretion, the Adviser reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of a Fund’s Shares that constitute a Creation Unit. The Board reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of Shares outstanding of the Fund, and to make a corresponding change in the number of Shares constituting a Creation Unit. Each Fund may issue and sell Creation Units of its Shares to Authorized Participants (as defined in the Portfolio Holdings Information section of this SAI) in exchange for a designated basket of portfolio investments (including cash in lieu of any portion of such investments), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment and applicable fees as described below. Shares of the Funds are listed and trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “NYSE Arca”), a national securities exchange. Shares of the Funds are traded in the secondary market and elsewhere at market prices that may be at, above or below a Fund’s NAV. Shares are redeemable only in Creation Units by Authorized Participants in exchange for a designated basket of portfolio investments (including cash in lieu of any portion of such investments) together with a specified amount of cash and applicable fees as described below.

The Trust reserves the right to permit or require that creations and redemptions of Shares be effected entirely in cash, in-kind or a combination thereof. Fees imposed by a Fund in connection with creations and redemptions of Shares (“Transaction Fees”) and other costs associated with creations or redemptions that include cash may be higher than Transaction Fees and other costs associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, conditions with respect to creations and redemptions of Shares and fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of SEC rules and regulations applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. See the Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations section of this SAI.

Each Fund is a separate series of the Trust, and each Share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund. All consideration received by the Trust for a Fund’s Shares and all assets of a Fund belong solely to that Fund and would be subject to liabilities related thereto.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of the Funds will continue to be met. The Exchange will consider the suspension of trading in, and will commence delisting proceedings of, the Shares of a Fund under any of the following circumstances: (i) if the Exchange becomes aware that the Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act; (ii) if the Fund no longer complies with the requirements set forth in the relevant listing standards of the Exchange; (iii) if following the initial

12-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the Shares, or (iv) any other event shall occur or condition shall exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the Shares of a Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Fund.

As in the case of other stocks traded on the Exchange, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels. Negotiated commission rates only apply to investors who will buy and sell Shares of a Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers on the Exchange and does not apply to investors such as market makers, large investors and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units directly with the Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the price levels of the Shares in the future to help maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of a Fund.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Transfer Agent, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells such Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act must take into account all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of a Fund are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange generally is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is available only with respect to transactions on an exchange.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its objective. Each Fund's investment objective and policies, and its associated risks, are discussed below and in the Fund's Prospectus, which should be read carefully before an investment is made. All investment objectives and investment policies not specifically designated as fundamental may be changed without shareholder approval. Additional information about the Funds and their policies is provided below.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions set forth below have been adopted by the Trust as fundamental policies that cannot be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund. All other investment policies or practices of the Funds are considered by the Trust to be non-fundamental and, accordingly, may be changed without shareholder approval. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of the vote of: (i) 67% or more of the shares of a Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares of the Fund.

Each Fund shall not:

- (1) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC.
- (2) Act as an underwriter, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter when disposing of securities it owns or when selling its own shares.
- (3) Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other persons, including other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder which may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC. This limitation does not apply to (i) the lending of portfolio securities, (ii) the purchase of debt securities, other debt instruments, loan participations and/or engaging in direct corporate loans in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, and (iii) repurchase agreements to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
- (4) Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from (i) purchasing or selling securities or instruments secured by real estate or interests therein, securities or instruments representing interests in real estate or securities or instruments of issuers that invest, deal or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein and (ii) making, purchasing or selling real estate mortgage loans.

- (5) Purchase or sell commodities except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC.
- (6) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC.
- (7) Invest 25% or more of the Fund's net assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities).

Notations Regarding the Funds' Fundamental Investment Restrictions

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to borrowing money set forth in (1) above, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. (A Fund's total assets include the amounts being borrowed.) To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a Fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices and investments may be considered to be borrowings or involve leverage and thus are subject to the 1940 Act restrictions. In accordance with SEC staff guidance and interpretations, when a Fund engages in such transactions, the Fund instead of maintaining asset coverage of at least 300%, may segregate or earmark liquid assets, or enter into an offsetting position, in an amount at least equal to the Fund's exposure, on a mark-to-market basis, to the transaction (as calculated pursuant to requirements of the SEC). The policy in (1) above will be interpreted to permit a Fund to engage in trading practices and investments that may be considered to be borrowing or to involve leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and to permit the Fund to segregate or earmark liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions in accordance with the 1940 Act. Short-term credits necessary for the settlement of securities transactions and arrangements with respect to securities lending will not be considered to be borrowings under the policy. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

Unless otherwise indicated, all limitations under a Fund's fundamental investment restrictions apply only at the time that a transaction is undertaken. Any change in the percentage of a Fund's assets invested in certain securities or other instruments resulting from market fluctuations or other changes in the Fund's total assets will not require the Fund to dispose of an investment until the Adviser determines that it is practicable to sell or close out the investment without undue market or tax consequences.

Names Rule Policies

Each Fund is subject to an 80% investment policy as shown below, which is considered

non-fundamental and may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to a Fund's 80% policy. Net assets for purposes of an 80% policy include the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes.

AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer10 Jan ETF and AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer20 Jan ETF:

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in instruments with economic characteristics similar to U.S. large cap equity securities.

Portfolio Turnover

Each Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate in excess of 100%. Portfolio trading will be undertaken principally to accomplish a Fund's investment objective. Each Fund is free to dispose of portfolio securities at any time, subject to complying with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and the 1940 Act, when changes in circumstances or conditions make such a move desirable in light of the Fund's investment objective. Therefore, a Fund will not attempt to achieve or be limited to a predetermined rate of portfolio turnover.

The portfolio turnover rate tells you the amount of trading activity in a Fund's portfolio. A turnover rate of 100% would occur, for example, if all of a Fund's investments held at the beginning of a year were replaced by the end of the year, or if a single investment was frequently traded. The turnover rate also may be affected by cash requirements from purchases and redemptions of Shares. A high rate of portfolio turnover in any year may increase brokerage commissions paid and could generate taxes for shareholders on realized investment gains.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The following information relates to and supplements the description of the Funds' investment strategies and risks that are contained in the Prospectus and includes descriptions of permitted investments and investment practices as well as associated risk factors.

Types of Investments

Flexible Exchange[®] Options. Under normal market conditions, each Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in Flexible Exchange Options ("FLEX Options") on an underlying index. Each Fund's portfolio includes several types of FLEX Options, including both purchased and written put and call options (as further described below). The FLEX Options are all European style options, which means that they are exercisable at the strike price only on the FLEX Option's expiration date. FLEX Options are customized option contracts available through national securities exchanges that are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), a market clearinghouse. FLEX Options provide investors with the ability to customize terms of an option, including exercise prices, exercise styles (European style options versus American style options, which are exercisable any time prior to the expiration date) and expiration dates, while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of the over-the-

counter option positions.

Each FLEX Option contract entitles the holder thereof (i.e., the purchaser of the FLEX Option) the option to purchase (for the call options) or sell (for the put options) the cash value of the reference asset as of the close of the market on the FLEX Option expiration date at the strike price. Each Fund generally intends to structure the FLEX Options so that any amount owed by the Fund on the written FLEX Options will be covered by payouts at expiration from the purchased FLEX Options. As a result, the FLEX Options are expected to be fully covered and no additional collateral is expected to be necessary during the life of a Fund. Each Fund receives premiums in exchange for the written FLEX Options and pays premiums in exchange for the purchased FLEX Options. The OCC and securities exchange that the FLEX Options are listed on do not charge ongoing fees to writers or purchasers of the FLEX Options during their life for continuing to hold the option contracts.

The OCC guarantees performance by each of the counterparties to FLEX Options, becoming the “buyer for every seller and the seller for every buyer,” reducing counterparty risk for clearing members and options traders. Although guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, FLEX Options are still subject to counterparty risk with the OCC and subject to the risk that the OCC may fail to perform the settlement of the FLEX Options due to bankruptcy or other adverse reasons. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts.

Subject to determination by the Securities Committee of the OCC, adjustments may be made to the FLEX Options for certain events (collectively, “Corporate Actions”) specified in the OCC’s by-laws and rules: certain stock dividends or distributions, stock splits, reverse stock splits, rights offerings, distributions, reorganizations, recapitalizations, or reclassifications with respect to an underlying security, or a merger, consolidation, dissolution or liquidation of the issuer of the underlying security. According to the OCC’s by-laws, the nature and extent of any such adjustment is to be determined by the OCC’s Securities Committee, in light of the circumstances known to it at the time such determination is made, based on its judgment as to what is appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest, taking into account such factors as fairness to holders and writers (or purchasers and sellers) of the affected options, the maintenance of a fair and orderly market in the affected options, consistency of interpretation and practice, efficiency of exercise settlement procedures, and the coordination with other clearing agencies of the clearance and settlement of transactions in the underlying interest.

Certain Considerations Regarding Options. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an options exchange will exist for any particular option, or at any particular time, and for some options no secondary market on an exchange or elsewhere may exist. If a Fund is unable to close out a call option on securities that it has written before the option is exercised, the Fund may be required to purchase the optioned securities in order to satisfy its obligation under the option to deliver such securities. If a Fund is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options that it has purchased, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase and sale of the underlying securities.

The writing and purchasing of options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Imperfect correlation between the options and securities markets may detract from the effectiveness

of attempted hedging. Options transactions may result in significantly higher transaction costs and portfolio turnover for a Fund.

Options on Indices. The FLEX Options in which each Fund invests will be options on an index specified in the Fund's Prospectus. The Funds may also invest in other types of index options. An index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Options on indices give the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the index upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of put) the exercise price of the option.

Each of the options exchanges can establish limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same index that may be bought or written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under such limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by AIM may be combined for purposes of these limits, and an exchange may order the liquidation of positions or may impose other sanctions or restrictions. Currently, the relevant national securities exchanges have no position limits for the instruments in which the Funds expect to invest.

Puts and calls on indices are similar to puts and calls on securities except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities. When a Fund writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that, prior to the expiration date, the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total value for each point of such difference. When a Fund buys a call on an index, it pays a premium and has the same rights to such call as are indicated above. When a Fund buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the seller of the put, upon the Fund's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When a Fund writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the Fund to deliver to it an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and the exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price.

The value of an option, in general, will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying investment (in the case of each Fund, its respective index identified in the Fund's prospectus), the time remaining until expiration (end of the Outcome Period), the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment and general market conditions. Options that expire unexercised have no value.

Cash Equivalents and Temporary Investments. Normally, each Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. Each Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in securities

with maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, including money market funds, or each may hold cash. The percentage of a Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. For temporary defensive purposes and during periods of high cash inflows or outflows, a Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities, or it may hold cash. During such periods, a Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Each Fund may adopt a temporary defensive strategy when the portfolio managers believe the investments in which the Fund normally invests have elevated risks due to political or economic factors and in other extraordinary circumstances.

Other Investment Companies. Each Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, SEC rules thereunder and exemptions thereto. With respect to unaffiliated funds in which the Funds may invest, Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act requires that, as determined immediately after a purchase is made, (i) not more than 5% of the value of a Fund’s total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company, (ii) not more than 10% of the value of the Fund’s total assets will be invested in securities of investment companies as a group, and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. Each Fund will limit its investments in unaffiliated funds in accordance with the Section 12(d)(1)(A) limitations set forth above, except to the extent that any rules, regulations or no-action or exemptive relief under the 1940 Act permits a Fund’s investments to exceed such limits in unaffiliated underlying funds. To the extent that a Fund invests in another investment company, because other investment companies pay advisory, administrative and service fees that are borne indirectly by investors, such as the Fund, there may be duplication of investment management and other fees. The Fund may also invest its cash balances in money market funds to the extent permitted by its investment policies and rules and exemptions granted under the 1940 Act.

To the extent a Fund has knowledge that its shares are purchased by another investment company in reliance on the provisions of paragraph (G) of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, the Fund will not acquire shares of other affiliated or unaffiliated open-end funds or unit investment trusts in reliance on paragraph (F) or (G) of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Funds may invest in ETFs. Most ETFs are regulated as registered investment companies under the 1940 Act. The ETFs in which the Fund may invest acquire and hold securities of all of the companies or other issuers, or a representative sampling of companies or other issuers, that are components of a particular index. Such ETFs are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index, and the value of their shares should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the index’s underlying component securities. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, ETFs that track particular indices typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly.

ETF shares may be purchased and sold in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange, in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. The shares of an ETF may also be assembled in a block (generally 25,000 shares or multiples thereof) known as a Creation Unit and redeemed in kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF’s NAV) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a Creation Unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF’s

underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit.

ETF shares, as opposed to Creation Units, are generally purchased and sold in a secondary market on a securities exchange. ETF shares can be traded in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. Although the Funds, like most other investors in ETFs, intend to purchase and sell ETF shares primarily in the secondary trading market, the Funds may redeem Creation Units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase Creation Units, if the Adviser believes it is in a Fund's best interest to do so.

An investment in an ETF is subject to all of the risks of investing in the securities held by the ETF and has similar risks as investing in other publicly traded shares. In addition, because of the ability of Authorized Participants to arbitrage price differences by purchasing or redeeming Creation Units, the difference between the market value and the NAV of ETF shares is expected in most cases to be small under normal market conditions. An ETF may be terminated and need to liquidate its portfolio securities at a time when the prices for those securities are falling.

Futures Contracts. Generally, a futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying reference instrument (or delivery of a cash settlement price, in the case of index futures), at a specified price at a specified later date. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying reference instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying reference instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow a Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying reference instrument without having to buy the actual instrument.

Each Fund may invest in index futures contracts as described in the Fund's Prospectus. An index futures contract is an exchange-traded contract that provides for the delivery, at a designated date, time and place, of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading on the date specified in the contract and the price agreed upon in the futures contract; no physical delivery of securities comprising the index is made. In most cases the contractual obligation under a futures contract may be offset, or "closed out," before the settlement date so that the parties do not have to make or take delivery. The closing out of a contractual obligation is usually accomplished by buying or selling, as the case may be, an identical, offsetting futures contract. This transaction, which is effected through a member of an exchange, cancels the obligation to make or take delivery of the underlying instrument or asset. Although some futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or acquisition of the underlying instrument or asset, index futures contracts require cash settlement.

Futures contracts may be bought and sold on U.S. and non-U.S. exchanges. Futures contracts in the U.S. have been designed by exchanges that have been designated "contract markets" by the CFTC and must be executed through a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), which is a brokerage firm that is a member of the relevant contract market. Each exchange guarantees performance of the contracts as between the clearing members of the exchange, thereby reducing the risk of counterparty default. Futures contracts may also be entered into on certain exempt markets,

including exempt boards of trade and electronic trading facilities, available to certain market participants. Because all transactions in the futures market are made, offset or fulfilled by an FCM through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded, a Fund will incur brokerage fees when it buys or sells futures contracts.

When a Fund enters into a futures contract, it must deliver to an account controlled by the FCM (that has been selected by the Fund), an amount referred to as “initial margin” that is typically calculated as an amount equal to the volatility in market value of a contract over a fixed period. Initial margin requirements are determined by the respective exchanges on which the futures contracts are traded and the FCM. Thereafter, a “variation margin” amount may be required to be paid by a Fund or received by the Fund in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts, depending upon changes in the marked-to-market value of the futures contract. The account is marked-to-market daily and the variation margin is monitored by the Adviser and custodian on a daily basis. When the futures contract is closed out, if a Fund has a loss equal to or greater than the margin amount, the margin amount is paid to the FCM along with any loss in excess of the margin amount. If a Fund has a loss of less than the margin amount, the excess margin is returned to the Fund. If a Fund has a gain, the full margin amount and the amount of the gain is paid to the Fund.

Exclusion of Adviser from Commodity Pool Operator Definition. With respect to the Funds, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, with respect to the Funds, the Adviser is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of “commodity trading advisor” (“CTA”) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC. The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Funds, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on their investments in “commodity interests.” Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps, which in turn include non-deliverable currency forward contracts, as further described below. Because the Adviser and the Funds intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Funds may, in the future, need to adjust their investment strategies, consistent with their investment objectives, to limit their investments in these types of instruments. The Funds are not intended as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Adviser’s reliance on these exclusions, or the Funds, their investment strategies or this SAI.

Generally, the exclusion from CPO regulation on which the Adviser relies requires the Funds to meet one of the following tests for their commodity interest positions, other than positions entered into for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined in the rules of the CFTC): either (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish a Fund’s positions in commodity interests may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions); or (2) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund’s commodity interest positions, determined at the time the most recent such position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of these trading limitations, the Funds may not be marketed as commodity pools or otherwise as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. If, in the future, a Fund can no longer satisfy these requirements, the Adviser would withdraw its notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of a CPO, and the Adviser would be subject to registration

and regulation as a CPO with respect to the Fund, in accordance with CFTC rules that apply to CPOs of registered investment companies. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Adviser's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Funds, the Funds may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

Developing Government Regulation of Derivatives. The regulation of derivatives is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

It is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation. However, it is possible that developments in government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, such as speculative position limits on certain types of derivatives, or limits or restrictions on the counterparties with which a Fund engages in derivative transactions, may limit or prevent the Fund from using or limit the Fund's use of these instruments effectively as a part of its investment strategy, and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in the area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund's ability to enter into derivative transactions. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to a Fund, may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business.

Illiquid and Restricted Investments. Generally, an "illiquid security" or "illiquid investment" is any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment, as determined pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act.

The sale of illiquid investments often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than the sale of investments eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter (OTC) markets.

The risk to a Fund in holding illiquid investments is that they may be more difficult to sell if the Fund wants to dispose of the investment in response to adverse developments or in order to raise money for redemptions or other investment opportunities. Illiquid trading conditions may also make it more difficult for a Fund to realize an investment's fair value.

A Fund may also be unable to achieve its investment objective due to overall limitations on its ability to invest in illiquid investments and the difficulty in purchasing such investments.

No Fund may acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. Because illiquid investments may not be readily marketable, the portfolio managers and/or investment personnel may not be able to dispose of them in a timely manner. As a result, a Fund may be forced to hold illiquid investments while their price depreciates. Depreciation in the price of illiquid investments may cause the net asset value of a Fund to decline.

Borrowing and Leverage. Each Fund may borrow money to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. If a Fund borrows money, it must pay interest and other fees, which will reduce the Fund's returns if such costs exceed the returns on the portfolio securities purchased or retained with such borrowings. Any such borrowings are intended to be temporary. However, under certain market conditions, including periods of low demand or decreased liquidity, such borrowings might be outstanding for longer periods of time. As prescribed by the 1940 Act, a Fund will be required to maintain specified asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to any bank borrowing immediately following such borrowing. In the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300%, a Fund shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%. A Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce the Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount.

Types of Risks

The following risk disclosure supplements the discussion of each Fund's investment risks that appears in its Prospectus.

An investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding of the risks that an investment in the Fund's shares entails, including the risk that the general condition of the securities market may worsen and the value of the equity securities and therefore the value of the Fund may decline. The Funds may not be appropriate investments for those who are unable or unwilling to assume the risks involved generally with such an investment.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index or rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. In addition, when a Fund invests in certain derivative securities, including, but not limited to, options and futures contracts, the Fund is effectively leveraging its investments, which could result in exaggerated changes in the NAV of the Fund's shares and can result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested. The success of Adviser's derivatives strategies will depend on its ability to assess the impact of market or economic developments on the underlying asset, index or rate and the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. Liquidity risk exists when a security cannot be purchased or sold at the time desired, or cannot be purchased or sold without adversely affecting the price.

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent, a Fund may be more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A cyber security incident may refer to either intentional or unintentional events that allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a Fund or a service provider to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. A cyber security incident could, among other things, result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, customers or employees being unable to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or remediation costs associated with system repairs. Any of these results could have a substantial

impact on a Fund. For example, if a cyber security incident results in a denial of service, Fund shareholders could lose access to their electronic accounts for an unknown period of time, and employees could be unable to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for a Fund, such as trading, NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Share purchases and redemptions. Cyber security incidents could cause a Fund, the Adviser, Distributor or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, or financial loss of a significant magnitude. They may also cause a Fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws. The Funds' service providers have established risk management systems that seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, and business continuity plans in the event there is a cybersecurity breach. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since the Funds do not directly control the cyber security systems of the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest or of the Funds' third-party service providers (including the Funds' transfer agent and custodian).

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Pursuant to Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, each Fund is required to disclose on its website each Business Day before the opening of regular trading on the Fund's primary listing exchange the portfolio holdings that will form the basis for the Fund's next calculation of NAV per share. Consistent with current law, each Fund also releases complete portfolio holdings information each fiscal quarter through regulatory filings with no more than a 60-day lag. The Funds will provide such information to shareholders as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder. A Fund may, however, voluntarily disclose all or part of its portfolio holdings other than in connection with the creation/redemption process, as discussed below, in advance of required filings with the SEC, provided that such information is made generally available to all shareholders and other interested parties in a manner that is consistent with the above policy for disclosure of portfolio holdings information. Such information may be made available through a publicly available website or other means that make the information available to all likely interested parties contemporaneously.

Each Business Day, Fund portfolio holdings information will be provided to the Custodian for dissemination through the facilities of the NSCC and/or other fee-based subscription services to NSCC members and/or subscribers to those other fee-based subscription services, including Authorized Participants, and to entities that publish and/or analyze such information in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units or trading Shares of a Fund in the secondary market. Daily access to information concerning a Fund's portfolio holdings also is permitted (i) to certain personnel of those service providers that are involved in portfolio management and providing administrative, operational, risk management, or other support to portfolio management, including affiliated broker-dealers and/or Authorized Participants and (ii) to other personnel of the Adviser, Administrator and fund accountant, who deal directly with, or assist in, functions related to investment management, administration, custody and fund accounting, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course in a manner consistent with agreements with the Fund and/or the terms of the Fund's current registration statement. Portfolio holdings information may not be provided prior to its public availability except where appropriate confidentiality arrangements limiting the use of such information are in effect.

From time to time, information concerning Fund portfolio holdings other than portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation/redemption process, as discussed above, may also be provided to other entities that provide additional services to the Funds, including, among others, rating or ranking organizations, in the ordinary course of business, no earlier than one Business Day following the date of the information. Portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation/redemption process may be provided to other entities that provide additional services to the Funds in the ordinary course of business after it has been disseminated to the NSCC.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

Overall responsibility for management of the Trust rests with its Board. In addition to serving on the Board of the Trust, each Trustee (other than Mr. Gee) serves on the Board of the Allianz Variable Insurance Products Trust and the Allianz Variable Insurance Products Fund of Funds Trust (together, the “VIP Trusts”). Mr. Gee is a consultant to the Independent Trustees of the VIP Trusts. The Trust and the VIP Trusts together are referred to herein as the “AIM Fund Complex.” The Trustees elect the officers of the Trust to supervise its day-to-day operations. Subject to the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, the Board manages the business of the Trust and the Trustees have all powers necessary or convenient to carry out this responsibility including the power to engage in transactions of all kinds on behalf of the Trust. The Board is responsible for oversight of the officers and may elect and remove, with or without cause, such officers as they consider appropriate.

The Chair of the Board is Brian Muench who is an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined under the 1940 Act, by virtue of his employment with the Adviser. The Trust has a Lead Independent (non-“interested”) Trustee, who is Peggy Ettestad. The Lead Independent Trustee was established to enable the independent members of the Board to have a single point of contact with Fund management and the Adviser, to coordinate the independent trustees' control and influence over fund governance. The Lead Independent Trustee is a member of the Board, who plays an active role in setting agendas, facilitating discussions, and serving as an interface between the Board and Fund management. The Lead Independent Trustee's responsibilities include (i) serving as leader of the independent trustees (keeping members focused on the objectives at hand, helping to shape meeting agendas, leading discussions, serving as spokesperson for the independent trustees, overseeing the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information received from Fund management, and seeking to improve the governance process); (ii) communicating regularly with other members of the Board and with the Chair; and (iii) conducting evaluations of the members of the Board. The independent trustees believe that they have adequate control and influence over the governance of the Board and the Trust.

The Board presently is composed of eight members, seven of whom are independent. As described further below, each of the independent trustees is sophisticated and experienced in business matters. Each has prior senior management or board experience. Many of the independent trustees have significant prior experience in the financial services industry. Four of the independent trustees have served on the Board of the VIP Trusts for at least thirteen years.

As reflected below, the chairs and membership of the Audit, Investment and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees are composed entirely of independent trustees. Through these committees, the independent trustees have direct oversight of accounting, auditing and financial matters affecting the Trust, the evaluation and supervision of the Adviser and the selection and nomination of candidates to the Board.

The independent trustees, through the Lead Independent Trustee, regularly communicate with Brian Muench, President and Chair of the Trust, regarding matters of interest or concern to them, and the independent trustees, through the Lead Independent Trustee, participate in developing agenda items for Board meetings. Under normal circumstances, the Board meets in person at least four times each year and by telephone at other times. At each in-person meeting, the Board holds one or more executive sessions at which the independent trustees are free to discuss any matter of interest or concern to them and obtain information directly from officers, employees and other agents of the Trust.

The Board is actively involved in the risk oversight of the Trust. The Board, as a whole and through its Audit and Investment committees, supervises the Trust's accounting and audit functions, as well as other financial matters affecting the Trust, and evaluates and supervises the Adviser. The Board regularly receives detailed reports from, and has opportunity to question representatives of, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, the Trust's independent audit firm, and the Trust's administrator. The Chief Compliance Officer's reports include a quarterly risk assessment outlining all identified compliance risks, all identified exceptions and their resolution. The Board has established certain standing committees to assist in the oversight of the Trust.

The Audit Committee is made up of Mr. Burnim, Ms. Ettestad, Ms. Fagely, Mr. Forde, Mr. Gee, Ms. Leonardi and Mr. Lewis. Ms. Fagely serves as chair of the Audit Committee. The functions of the Audit Committee include advising the full Board with respect to accounting, auditing and financial matters affecting the Trust.

The Investment Committee is made up of Mr. Burnim, Ms. Ettestad, Ms. Fagely, Mr. Forde, Mr. Gee, Ms. Leonardi and Mr. Lewis. Mr. Burnim and Mr. Forde serve as co-chairs of the Investment Committee. The functions of the Investment Committee include evaluating and supervising the Adviser and the various investment portfolios of the Trust.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is made up of Mr. Burnim, Ms. Ettestad, Ms. Fagely, Mr. Forde, Mr. Gee, Ms. Leonardi and Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis serves as chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee advises the Board of Trustees with respect to the selection and nomination of candidates for election to the Board of Trustees. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust. Additionally, with respect to the Board's responsibilities under Rule 38a-1 regarding the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") of the Trust, the chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consults with the CCO on several issues, including but not limited to (i) the annual assessment of the adequacy of compliance policies and procedures and any proposed revisions or additions to such policies and procedures and (ii) material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1), if any, that the CCO should report to the Board before their next regular meeting.

There are currently eight Trustees, one of whom is an “interested person” of the Trust within the meaning of that term under the 1940 Act. The Trustees and Officers of the Trust, their addresses, years of birth, their positions held with the Trust, their terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupation(s) during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Trust they oversee, and their other directorships held during the past five years are as follows:

Name, Address, and Birth Year	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office ⁽²⁾ / Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen for the AIM Complex	Other Directorships Held Outside the AIM Complex During Past 5 Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES⁽¹⁾					
Peter R. Burnim (1947) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, Chairman, Emrys Analytics and subsidiaries, July 2015 to 2018; Chairman, Argus Investment Strategies Fund Ltd., February 2013 to 2017; Managing Director, IQ Venture Advisors, LLC, 2005 to 2016, Consultant thereafter; Chairman, Sterling Bank & Trust (Bahamas) Ltd., 2016 to present, and Sterling Trust (Cayman) Ltd. 2015 to present	40	Argus Group Holdings and Subsidiaries, Deputy Chairman; Sterling Trust (Cayman) Ltd., Chairman; Sterling Bank & Trust Limited (Bahamas); Emrys Analytics; EGB Insurance.
Peggy L. Ettestad (1957) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Lead Independent Trustee	Since February 2020	Managing Director, Red Canoe Management Consulting LLC, 2008 to present	40	None
Tamara Lynn Fagely (1958) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, Chief Operations Officer, Hartford Funds, March 2012 to December 2013	40	Diamond Hill Funds (13 funds)
Richard H. Forde (1953) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, Member of the Board and Chairman of the Finance and Investment Committee, Connecticut Water Service, Inc., 2013 to October 2019	40	Connecticut Water Service, Inc.
Jack Gee (1959) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, Managing Director, BlackRock, Inc., Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer U.S. iShares, 2004 to April 2019	40	None
Claire R. Leonardi (1955) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, CEO, Health eSense Inc., 2015 to 2018, and Connecticut Innovations, Inc., 2012 to 2015	40	None
Dickson W. Lewis (1948) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee	Since February 2020	Retired; previously, senior executive for Lifetouch National School Studios, 2006 to 2014, Jostens, 2001 to 2006, and Fortis Financial Group, 1997 to 2001	40	None
INTERESTED TRUSTEE⁽³⁾					
Brian Muench (1970) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Trustee and President	Since December 2019	President, Allianz Investment Management LLC, 2010 to present; Vice President, Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America, 2011 to present	40	None

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Indefinite.
- (3) Is an “interested person,” as defined by the 1940 Act, due to employment by Allianz.

The following briefly describes specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills each trustee brings to his or her service on the Board:

Mr. Burnim – Brings to the Board of Trustees over 45 years of experience in management and director positions in the financial services industry. Mr. Burnim’s management experience includes over 25 years in various senior management positions for Citibank/Citicorp’s Corporate, Private and Investment banking sectors and extensive experience as Managing Director or Executive Vice President at various privately owned investment firms. Mr. Burnim also has substantial prior board experience, including service on the boards of The Bank of Bermuda and various hedge funds and insurance companies, as well as various nonprofits. Mr. Burnim offers the Board of Trustees his considerable knowledge of the securities, banking and insurance industries in which the Trust functions and in Board governance matters.

Ms. Ettestad – Brings to the Board over 25 years of senior management experience, including over ten years of experience in senior management positions specifically at mutual fund, annuities, insurance, and other financial service firms. Her consulting experience includes work as interim “C suite” positions and Finance and I/T organizational redesign. Ms. Ettestad’s subject matter expertise includes creation and analysis of financial systems and design and implementation of compliance and control processes, both directly applicable to the Board’s supervision of the Trust’s finance, operations, and compliance functions.

Ms. Fagely – Brings to the Board of Trustees extensive experience with mutual fund management and governance. She has over 20 years of senior management experience with various mutual fund and financial services firms, as well as prior experience serving as a member of the board of trustees and the audit committee chair for the Diamond Hill Funds, another fund complex. This experience is directly applicable to the Board’s supervision of the Trust’s finance, operational and audit functions.

Mr. Forde – Brings to the Board of Trustees over 30 years of experience in the investment department of CIGNA (and its predecessors), including eight years as Chief Investment Officer and many prior years as senior managing director. Mr. Forde also has board experience with Connecticut Water Service, Inc. Mr. Forde therefore brings to the Board considerable experience with the securities industry, considerable knowledge of investments, and experience in board governance matters.

Mr. Gee – Brings to the Board extensive experience with ETF management and governance. He has 15 years of senior management experience with BlackRock, Inc., as Managing Director and as Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer for the U.S. iShares ETFs. This experience is directly applicable to the Board’s supervision of the Trust’s finance, operational and audit functions.

Ms. Leonardi – Brings to the Board of Trustees more than 30 years of senior management experience, including approximately 20 years of experience as senior vice president, managing director or general partner of two private equity fund-of-funds managers and experience launching a new insurance subsidiary of Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co. Ms. Leonardi has

substantial prior board experience, including service on the boards of the University of Connecticut Health Center (14 years), the University of Connecticut (10 years) and the Connecticut Children’s Medical Center (3 years). Ms. Leonardi therefore brings considerable knowledge of the securities and insurance industries in which the Trust functions and in Board governance matters.

Mr. Lewis – Brings to the Board of Trustees over 40 years of management experience at various companies, including nearly 10 years in senior management positions at Fortis Financial Group and IDS Financial Services, Inc. Mr. Lewis brings to the Board of Trustees considerable experience in a variety of business functions, including sales and marketing, strategic planning, new product development and financial management. Mr. Lewis also has significant prior board experience with for profit and nonprofit organizations, including nearly 24 years on the Orono, Minnesota Board of Education. Mr. Lewis therefore also brings considerable knowledge of Board governance matters.

Mr. Muench – As President, is responsible for the day-to-day functions of the investment advisor, including management of the investment research process and the investment analytical group. Mr. Muench brings to the Board of Trustees not only his expertise in investment management, but also his day-to-day working knowledge of the strategic direction of the Trust and the performance of the various funds of the Trust.

The officers of the Trust not named above are:

OFFICERS

Name, Address, and Birth Year	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office⁽²⁾/Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Erik Nelson (1972) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Secretary	Since December 2019	Chief Legal Officer, Allianz Investment Management LLC; Senior Counsel, Allianz Life, 2008 to present.
Monique Labbe (1973) 10 High Street #302 Boston, MA 02110	Treasurer, Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer	Since February 2020	Senior Director, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, September 2014 to present ⁽¹⁾
Chris R. Pheiffer (1968) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Chief Compliance Officer ⁽³⁾ and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Since February 2020	Chief Compliance Officer of the VIP Trusts, 2014 to present
Darin Egbert (1975) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Vice President	Since February 2020	Assistant Vice President, Allianz Investment Management LLC, February 2015 to present
Michael Tanski (1970) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Vice President	Since February 2020	Assistant Vice President, Allianz Investment Management LLC, 2013 to present

Name, Address, and Birth Year	Positions Held with the Trust	Term of Office⁽²⁾/Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Thomas Paustian (1979) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Vice President	Since February 2020	Hedge Portfolio Manager and Senior Vice President, Allianz Investment Management LLC, June 2020 to present; previously, Hedge Portfolio Manager and Vice President, 2014 to May 2020
Blair Johnston (1978) 5701 Golden Hills Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416	Vice President	Since February 2020	Senior Vice President, Allianz Investment Management LLC, October 2016 to present; previously, Vice President, October 2012 to October 2016

(1) Ms. Labbe serves as an officer to other unaffiliated mutual funds or closed-end funds for which the Distributor (or its affiliates) acts as distributor (or provider of other services).

(2) Indefinite.

(3) The Adviser and the Trust are parties to a Compliance Services Agreement under which the Adviser provides an employee of the Adviser or one of its affiliates to act as the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer.

Share Ownership

The following table provides the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Board members on December 31, 2019.

Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities of the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Funds Overseen Within AIM Fund Complex
Peter R. Burnim	None	None
Peggy L. Ettestad	None	None
Tamara Lynn Fagely	None	None
Richard H. Forde	None	None
Jack Gee	None	None
Claire R. Leonardi	None	None
Dickson W. Lewis	None	None
Brian Muench	None	None

Trustee Compensation

The following table sets forth the estimated compensation to be paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. Trustees who are affiliated with the Funds or the Adviser do not receive compensation from the Trust but all Trustees are reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses relating to attendance at meetings.

Trustee	Estimated Compensation from the Trust	Estimated Compensation from AIM Fund Complex
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Peter R. Burnim	\$19,093.75	\$211,250.00
Peggy L. Ettestad	\$28,625.00	\$257,500.00
Tamara Lynn Fagely	\$21,287.50	\$221,250.00
Richard H. Forde	\$19,093.75	\$211,250.00
Jack Gee	\$18,156.25	\$207,500.00
Claire R. Leonardi	\$18,156.25	\$207,500.00
Dickson W. Lewis	\$20,250.00	\$217,500.00
Brian Muench	None	None

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, Adviser and Foreside Financial Group, LLC (on behalf of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC) have each adopted codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The codes of ethics permit personnel subject to the codes of ethics to invest in securities, subject to certain limitations, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The codes of ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the SEC.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting policy that seeks to ensure that proxies for securities held by a Fund are voted consistently with the best interests of the Fund.

The Board has delegated to the Adviser the proxy voting responsibilities for the Funds and has directed Allianz to vote proxies consistent with the Funds' best interests. The fundamental guideline followed by the Adviser in voting proxies is to make every effort to confirm that the manner in which shares are voted is in the best interest of clients and the value of the investment. Absent special circumstances of the types described below, it is the policy of Adviser to exercise its proxy voting discretion in accordance with the Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures set forth in Exhibit A.

Information regarding how each Fund voted proxies (if any) relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available upon request and without charge on the Fund's website at www.AllianzIM.com, by calling 877-429-3837 (877-4AZ-ETFS) or by accessing the SEC's website at <https://www.sec.gov>.

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Investment Adviser

The Adviser, located at 5701 Golden Hills Drive, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416, furnishes investment advisory services to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust on behalf of each Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"), subject to the supervision and direction of the Board. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee for managing the Fund's assets at the annual rate listed below. This unitary management fee is designed to pay the Fund's ordinary operating expenses and to compensate the Adviser for the services it provides to the Fund. Under the Advisory Agreement, AIM pays all of the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund, excluding (i) the Fund's investment advisory fee, (ii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iii) payments under the Fund's Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), (iv) brokerage expenses (including any costs incidental to transactions in portfolio securities or other instruments), (v) taxes, (vi) interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short and overdraft charges), (vii) litigation expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto), and (viii) other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (including expenses arising from mergers, acquisitions or similar transactions involving any Fund).

The fee is equal to the following annual rate of the average daily net assets of each Fund:

AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer10 Jan ETF 0.74%

AllianzIM U.S. Large Cap Buffer20 Jan ETF 0.74%

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of its duties, except a loss suffered by a Fund resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to its receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser as applicable in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder. The Advisory Agreement also provides that directors, officers or employees of the Adviser may engage in other business, devote time and attention in part to any other business whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and the Adviser may render investment advisory services to others.

The Advisory Agreement with respect to a Fund will remain in effect for two (2) years from its effective date and thereafter continue in effect for as long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually, by: (1) the Board, or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding Shares of the Fund; and (2) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or affiliates of the Adviser, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or by vote of a majority of a Fund's shareholders, on 60 calendar days written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser on the same notice to the Trust and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement"). Shares will be continuously offered for sale only in Creation Units, as described the Funds' prospectuses and this SAI. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory

Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor, its affiliates and officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any stock exchange. No compensation is payable by the Trust to the Distributor for such distribution services. However, the Adviser has entered into an agreement with the Distributor under which it makes payments to the Distributor in consideration for its services under the Distribution Agreement. The payments made by the Adviser to the Distributor do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (“Plan”) on behalf of each Fund. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of each Fund or the provision of investor services, including but not limited to: (i) delivering copies of the Fund’s then-current prospectus to prospective purchasers of such Creation Units; (ii) preparing, setting in type, printing, and mailing any prospectus, report or other communication to prospective shareholders or Authorized Participants of the Trust; (iii) marketing and promotional services, including advertising; (iv) facilitating communications with beneficial owners of Shares of the Funds; and (v) such other services and obligations as may be set forth in the Distribution Agreement with the Distributor.

The Plan is intended to permit the financing of a broad array of distribution-related activities and services, as well as shareholder services, for the benefit of investors. These activities and services are intended to make the Shares an attractive investment alternative, which may lead to increased assets, investment opportunities and diversification. No fees are currently paid by any Fund under the Plan, however, and there are no current plans to impose such fees. In the event such fees were to be charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in a Fund.

If fees were charged under the Plan, the Trustees would receive and review at the end of each quarter a written report provided by the Distributor of the amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

Each Plan will remain in effect for a period of one year and is renewable from year to year with respect to a Fund, so long as its continuance is approved at least annually: (1) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees; and (2) by a vote of the majority of those Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related thereto (“Rule 12b-1 Trustees”), cast at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of fees paid by any Fund unless such amendment is approved by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding Shares and by the Board in the manner described above. The Plan is terminable with respect to a Fund at any time by a vote of a majority of the Rule 12b-1 Trustees or by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding Shares.

Fund Administrator

General Information. The Administrator and Fund Accountant for the Funds is Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH,” the “Administrator” or the “Custodian”), which has its principal office at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Administrator performs these

services pursuant to an Administrative and Transfer Agency Agreement.

Administration Agreement. Pursuant to the Administrative and Transfer Agency Agreement (“Administration Agreement”) with the Funds, the Administrator provides administrative services to the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Board, including preparing and maintaining books, records, and tax and financial reports, and monitoring compliance with certain regulatory requirements.

Further pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator also provides the Funds with accounting services, including daily computation of NAV, maintenance of books and records as required by the 1940 Act; and reconciling account information against records of the Custodian.

For the administrative and fund accounting services rendered to the Funds by the Administrator, the Administrator receives compensation in the form of transaction fees and asset-based fees, plus reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, AllianzIM is responsible for paying for the services provided by BBH. The Funds do not directly pay BBH.

Custodian, Transfer Agent and Dividend Agent

BBH also serves as custodian for each Fund. The Custodian is entitled to certain fees and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses for its services. BBH also acts as the Fund’s transfer and dividend agent. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, AllianzIM is responsible for paying for the services provided by BBH. The Funds do not directly pay BBH.

Principal Financial Officer Agreement

The Trust has entered into an agreement with Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, with its principal place of business at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, pursuant to which Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC provides the Trust with the services of an individual to serve as the Trust’s Principal Financial Officer. Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC does not have a role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or Funds, or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust or a Fund.

Legal Counsel

Stradley Ronon Stevens and Young, LLP, 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 serves as the Trust’s legal counsel.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust. As such, they are responsible for auditing the Trust’s annual financial statements.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may enter into contractual arrangements with certain broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that the Adviser and/or its affiliates believe may benefit the Funds. Pursuant to such arrangements, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may provide cash payments or non-cash compensation to intermediaries for certain activities related to the Funds. Such payments are designed to make registered representatives and other professionals more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as participating in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, data collection and provision, technology support, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems. The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also pay intermediaries for certain printing, publishing and mailing costs associated with the Funds or materials relating to ETFs in general.

In addition, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may make payments to intermediaries that make Fund Shares available to their clients or for otherwise promoting the Funds. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments. Any payments made pursuant to such arrangements may vary in any year and may be different for different intermediaries. In certain cases, the payments described in the preceding sentence may be subject to certain minimum payment levels.

Any payments described above by the Adviser and/or its affiliates will be made from their own assets and not from the assets of a Fund. Although a portion of the Adviser's revenue comes directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Funds, payments to financial intermediaries are not financed by the Funds and therefore do not increase the price paid for the purchase of Shares of, or the cost of owning, the Funds or reduce the amount received as proceeds from the redemption of Fund Shares. As a result, such payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fees and expenses sections of a Fund's prospectus.

The Adviser periodically assesses the advisability of continuing to make these payments. Payments to a financial intermediary may be significant to that intermediary, and amounts that intermediaries pay to your adviser, broker or other investment professional, if any, may also be significant to such adviser, broker or investment professional. Because an intermediary may make decisions about what investment options it will make available or recommend, and what services to provide in connection with various products, based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments create conflicts of interest between the intermediary and its clients. For example, these financial incentives may cause the intermediary to recommend a Fund over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to your financial adviser, broker or investment professionals if he or she receives similar payments from his or her intermediary firm.

Please contact your salesperson, adviser, broker or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments or financial incentives his or her intermediary firm may receive. Any payments made, or financial incentives offered, by the Adviser and/or its affiliates made to an intermediary may create the incentive for the intermediary to encourage customers to buy Shares of the Funds.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed

The following chart lists certain information about types of other accounts for which the portfolio managers are primarily responsible as of September 30, 2020.

	Other Registered Investment Company Accounts/Assets Under Management	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles/Assets Under Management	Other Accounts/Assets Under Management
Thomas Paustian	n/a	n/a	6 / \$30.7 billion
Josiah Highmark	n/a	n/a	n/a

Description of Potential Material Conflicts of Interest

When a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to other investments accounts, the portfolio manager, accordingly, may be presented with potential or actual conflicts of interest.

- Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when the portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one Fund or other account. More specifically, a portfolio manager who manages multiple Funds and/or other accounts may be presented with one or more of the following potential conflicts:
- Time and attention – The management of multiple Funds and/or other accounts may result in the portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each Fund and/or other account.
- Limited investment opportunities – If the portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one Fund or other account, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible Funds and other accounts. To deal with these situations, the Adviser has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts.
- Brokerage allocation – With respect to securities transactions for the Funds, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as registered investment companies for which the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser acts as investment adviser, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, trades for a Fund in a particular security may be placed

separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of the Fund or other account(s) involved.

- Pursuit of differing strategies – At times, the portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and/or accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and/or accounts should take differing, including potentially opposite, positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds and/or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and/or accounts.
- Variation in compensation – Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Adviser has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one Fund or account but not all Funds and accounts with respect to which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

The Adviser has implemented policies and procedures to seek to mitigate conflicts of interest. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Compensation

The following section includes portfolio manager compensation information as of September 30, 2020.

Each portfolio manager's cash compensation consists of a fixed, market-based salary and an annual incentive bonus; employees may also be eligible for compensation under a long-term performance incentive plan (known as Allianz Executive Incentive - AEI). An employee's salary, and any annual salary increase, is determined based on relevant market considerations and the employee's individual performance. The amount of any annual incentive bonus is determined based on the overall financial performance relative to business goals of the Adviser and its parent, Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America, and on the employee's individual performance. Eligibility for compensation under the AEI is based on the employee's level in the organization and individual performance. An eligible employee may be awarded AEI units based on the overall financial performance relative to business goals of the Adviser and its parent, and on the employee's individual performance. AEI units are valued and paid out after four years following the award, with the full value paid at the end of the four year vesting period. The actual value of the AEI units in any year is based primarily on the overall financial performance relative to business goals of the Adviser and of the ultimate parent, Allianz SE.

Portfolio managers also may be eligible to participate in (i) a 401(k) retirement plan, (ii) a non-qualified employee stock purchase plan, which offers participants the opportunity to invest at a discount in shares of the publicly-traded stock of the Adviser's ultimate parent, Allianz SE, and (iii) a non-qualified deferred compensation plan, which offers participants the tax benefits

of deferring the receipt of a portion of their cash compensation until such time as designated under the plan.

Portfolio manager compensation is not based on the value of the assets held in the Funds' portfolios and is not based directly on the performance of the Funds; the performance of the Funds is a factor in the evaluation of the portfolio managers' performance, and each portfolio manager's individual performance is a factor in the determination of cash compensation, as described above.

Investments in the Funds

As of September 30, 2020, the portfolio managers did not beneficially own any Shares.

TRADING AND BROKERAGE

In distributing brokerage business arising out of the placement of orders for the purchase and sale of securities for any Fund, the objective of the Adviser is to obtain the best overall terms. Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various brokers and dealers is determined by the Adviser, in its best judgment and in the manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Subject to this consideration, brokers and dealers who provide supplemental investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions on behalf of the Trust. The types of research services the Adviser may receive includes economic analysis and forecasts, financial market analysis and forecasts, industry and company specific analysis, performance monitoring, interest rate forecasts, arbitrage relative valuation analysis of various debt securities, analyses of U.S. Treasury securities, research-dedicated computer hardware and software and related consulting services and other services that assist in the investment decision-making process. Research services are received primarily in the form of written reports, computer-generated services, telephone contacts and personal meetings with security analysts. Research services may also be provided in the form of meetings arranged with corporate and industry spokespersons or may be generated by third parties but are provided to the Adviser by, or through, broker-dealers. Research so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable by the Trust. Such information may be useful to the Adviser in serving both the Trust and other clients and, conversely supplemental information obtained by the placement of business of other clients may be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Trust.

While the Adviser generally seeks competitive commissions, the Trust may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available on each brokerage transaction for the reasons discussed above. Thus, a Fund may pay a higher brokerage commission in connection with a given portfolio transaction than it would have paid another broker for the same transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage or research services provided by the executing broker.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Trust currently has authorized and allocated to each Fund an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with no par value. The Trustees of the Trust may, at any time and from time to time, by resolution, authorize the establishment and division of additional shares of the Trust into an unlimited number of series and the division of any series (including the Funds) into two or more classes. When issued in accordance with the Trust's registration statement, governing instruments and applicable law (all as may be amended from time to time), all of the Trust's shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares do not have preemptive rights.

All Shares of a Fund represent an undivided proportionate interest in the assets of such Fund. Shareholders of the Trust are entitled to one vote for each full share standing in the shareholder's name on the books of the Trust. However, matters affecting only one particular fund or class can be voted on only by shareholders in such fund or class. The shares of the Trust are not entitled to cumulative voting, meaning that holders of more than 50% of the Trust's shares may elect the entire Board. All shareholders are entitled to receive dividend and/or capital gains when and as declared by the Trustees from time to time and as discussed in the Prospectus.

Book Entry Only System. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Book Entry."

DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Fund Shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the "DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the NYSE, NYSE MKT and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase and sale of Shares. No Beneficial Owner shall have the right to receive a certificate representing such Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is

effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares of a Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Fund distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Fund Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares of a Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants. DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS

General

Each Fund issues Shares only in Creation Unit Aggregations on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at its NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order in proper form. A "Business Day" is any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. On days when the Exchange closes earlier than normal, the Fund may require orders to be placed earlier in the day.

Each Fund effects creations and redemptions only to and from broker-dealers and large

institutional investors that have entered into authorized participant agreements, as described further below. Each Fund may issue and redeem Creation Units of its Shares in exchange for a designated basket of portfolio investments (including any portion of such investments for which cash may be substituted), together with an amount of cash and any applicable fees, as described below, or Shares may be offered and redeemed solely for cash.

To the extent the Funds engage in in-kind transactions, the Funds intend to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Under normal circumstances, the instruments contained in a Fund’s in-kind creation and redemption baskets, when applicable, will generally each correspond pro rata to the securities, assets or other positions held by the Fund on a Trade Date +1 (“T+1”) settlement basis (including cash positions), except (1) in the case of bonds, for minor differences when it is impossible to break up bonds beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement; (2) for minor differences when rounding is necessary to eliminate fractional shares or lots that are not tradeable round lots; (3) to-be-announced transactions, short positions, certain derivatives and other positions that cannot be transferred in kind will be excluded from the in-kind creation basket and in-kind redemption basket; or (4) to the extent the Fund determines, on a given Business Day, to use a representative sampling of the Fund’s portfolio.

Under certain circumstances, a Fund may utilize custom creation or redemption baskets, including (i) all cash baskets; (ii) baskets that substitute cash in lieu of certain securities or instruments that would otherwise be included in the Fund’s in-kind creation or redemption basket; or (iii) a non-representative basket that consists of a selection of instruments that are already included in the Fund’s portfolio holdings. Custom orders typically clear outside the Clearing Process (described further below) and, therefore, like other orders outside the Clearing Process, may need to be transmitted early on the relevant Business Day to be effectuated at that day’s NAV. Custom orders may be required to be received by the Transfer Agent by 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, to be effectuated based on the Fund’s NAV on that Business Day. A custom order may be placed when, for example, an Authorized Participant cannot transact in an instrument in the in-kind creation or in-kind redemption basket and therefore has additional cash included in lieu of such instrument.

Persons placing or effectuating custom orders should be mindful of time deadlines imposed by intermediaries, which may impact the successful processing of such orders.

Creation

Deposit of Instruments/Delivery of Cash. The consideration for purchase of Creation Units of the Fund may consist of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of investments (including cash in lieu of any portion of such investments) determined by the Fund (“Deposit Instruments”)

and generally a specified amount of cash (the “Cash Component”), computed as described below, together with the applicable Creation Transaction Fee (as defined below). Together, the Deposit Instruments and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” applicable to creation requests received in proper form, subject to amendment or correction as described below.

The Cash Component, also commonly referred to as the balancing amount, is an amount equal to the difference between (i) the NAV of Fund Shares (per Creation Unit); and (ii) the “Deposit Amount,” the amount equal to the market value of the Deposit Instruments and/or cash in lieu of all or a portion of the Deposit Instruments. The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount. If the Cash Component is a positive number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will deliver the Cash Component. If the Cash Component is a negative number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will receive the Cash Component. Payment of any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Instruments are the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant purchasing the Creation Unit. Creation Units may also be sold solely for cash.

The Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required quantities of each Deposit Instrument and the amount of the Cash Component to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Fund.

The Funds reserve the right to accept a nonconforming (i.e., custom) Fund Deposit. In addition, the composition of the Fund Deposit may change as, among other things, corporate actions, investment rebalancing, and investment decisions by the Adviser are implemented for the Fund’s portfolio. The composition of the Fund Deposit may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities constituting the Fund’s portfolio. All questions as to the composition of the in-kind creation basket to be included in the Fund Deposit and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any instruments shall be determined by the Fund, and the Fund’s determination shall be final and binding.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units. To be eligible to place orders with the Transfer Agent to create a Creation Unit of the Fund, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party,” i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”); or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “Book Entry Only System”), and, in each case, must have executed an authorized participant agreement with the Fund, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (“Participant Agreement”) (discussed below). A Participating Party and DTC Participant are collectively referred to as “Authorized Participants.” Investors should contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants that have signed a Participant Agreement with the Fund. All Shares of the Funds, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to create Creation Units must be placed for one or more Creation Unit size

aggregations of a specified number of Shares. All standard orders to create Creation Units, whether through the Clearing Process (through a Participating Party) or outside the Clearing Process (through a DTC Participant), must be received by the Transfer Agent no later than the order cut-off time designated by the Trust (“Closing Time”) on the date such order is placed in order for the creation of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of Shares of the Fund as next determined on such date after receipt of the order in proper form. With certain exceptions, the Closing Time for a Fund usually is the closing time of the regular trading session on the New York Stock Exchange—i.e., ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Subject to the provisions of the applicable Participant Agreement, in the case of custom orders, the order must generally be received by the Transfer Agent no later than 2:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the date such order is placed. The date on which an order to create Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units as discussed below) is placed is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Transfer Agent as described below (see “Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process” and “Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process”), pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement. Severe economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication systems failure, may impede the ability to reach the Distributor, the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Participant.

Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for a creation request to be made through an Authorized Participant. Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund shall be placed with an Authorized Participant, as applicable, in the form required by such Authorized Participant. In addition, the Authorized Participant may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, *i.e.*, to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of a Fund have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Those placing orders for Creation Units through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Transfer Agent prior to the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date.

Orders for creation that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effecting such transfer of the Fund Deposit.

Placement of Creation Orders Using the Clearing Process. Creation orders made through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Transfer Agent to transmit to NSCC, on behalf of the Participating Party, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party’s creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to deliver the Fund Deposit to the Fund, together with applicable Creation Transaction Fees, and such additional information as may be required by the Transfer Agent. An order to create Creation

Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures with respect to creation orders are properly followed. The delivery of Creation Unit Aggregations so created will generally occur no later than the second Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Transfer Agent (“T+2”).

Placement of Creation Orders Outside the Clearing Process. Creation orders made outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement with the Fund, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of portfolio instruments and/or cash directly through DTC. Any applicable cash payable in connection with a Fund Deposit must be transferred directly to the Transfer Agent through the Federal Reserve wire system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Transfer Agent no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the next Business Day immediately following such Transmittal Date. An order to create Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures with respect to creation orders are properly followed. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the requisite cash amount by 2:00 p.m. on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Transfer Agent, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a newly constituted Fund Deposit as specified by the Fund. The delivery of Creation Unit Aggregations so created will generally occur no later than T+2. When full or partial in-kind creation baskets are specified for a Fund, if the Transfer Agent does not receive both the required Deposit Instruments by the DTC Cut-Off Time and the applicable cash amount by 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Transfer Agent, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a newly constituted Fund Deposit as specified by the Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created will generally occur no later than T+2.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units. The Funds, Transfer Agent and Distributor reserve the absolute right to reject or revoke a creation order transmitted to the Fund by the Transfer Agent in respect of the Fund for any reason, including if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the investor(s), upon obtaining the Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of the Fund; (c) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (d) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (e) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Fund or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Fund or the rights of beneficial owners; or (f) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Fund, Transfer Agent, Distributor or Adviser make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Fund, Adviser, Transfer Agent, Distributor, DTC, NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. The Transfer

Agent shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Fund, Custodian, Transfer Agent, Distributor and Adviser are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of the Fund Deposit nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Issuance of Creation Units. Except as provided herein, a Creation Unit will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Fund of the Deposit Instruments and the payment of the Cash Component and applicable Creation Transaction Fee have been completed. A Fund may issue Creation Units to an Authorized Participant, notwithstanding the fact that the corresponding Fund Deposit has not been delivered in part or in whole, in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Deposit Instruments as soon as possible. To secure such undertaking, the Authorized Participant must deposit and maintain cash collateral in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) at least 105% of the market value of the undelivered Deposit Instruments. The Trust may use such collateral at any time to buy Deposit Instruments for the Fund, and the Authorized Participant agrees to accept liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such Deposit Instruments and the value of the collateral, which may be sold by the Trust at such time, and in such manner, as the Trust may determine in its sole discretion.

Creation Transaction Fee. A fixed standard creation (purchase) Transaction Fee payable to the Funds' Custodian ("Creation Transaction Fee"), may be imposed for the transfer and other costs associated with the purchase of Creation Units. The standard Creation Transaction Fee for each Fund is \$250, regardless of the number of Creation Units created in the transaction. Each Fund may adjust the standard fixed Creation Transaction Fee from time to time. The fixed Creation Transaction Fee may be waived on certain orders.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to the Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% (as a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit) may be imposed for purchases of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs involved with buying the securities or instruments with cash. A Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, such as for creation orders that facilitate the transaction of a Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an Authorized Participant may be charged a fee for such services.

Redemption

Redemption of Creation Units. Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Unit Aggregations at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Fund through the Transfer Agent and only on a Business Day. The Fund will not redeem Shares in amounts less than Creation Unit Aggregations. Beneficial Owners must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit Aggregation in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Fund. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit Aggregation.

Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Fund Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit Aggregation.

When in-kind redemptions are available or specified for the Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of a designated portfolio of investments including cash in lieu of all or a portion of such investments (“Fund Instruments”) plus or minus the Cash Component, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, together with the applicable Redemption Transaction Fee (as defined below) and, if applicable, any operational processing and brokerage costs, transfer fees or stamp taxes. The Fund Instruments together with the Cash Component comprise the “Fund Redemption.” The Cash Component, also commonly referred to as the balancing amount, included in the Fund Redemption is a compensating cash payment equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the NAV attributable to a Creation Unit and (ii) the aggregate market value of the Fund Instruments (i.e., securities or other instruments in the in-kind redemption basket) and/or the cash in-lieu of all or a portion of the Fund Instruments. In the event that the Fund Instruments and the cash in lieu have a value greater than the NAV of the Fund Shares, the Cash Component is required to be paid by the redeeming shareholder. If the NAV attributable to a Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the Fund Instruments and the cash in-lieu amount, if any, the Fund pays the Cash Component to the redeeming shareholder. Creation Units may also be redeemed solely for cash.

The Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time) on each Business Day, the identity of the Fund Instruments and Cash Component that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form on that day. Fund Instruments received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Instruments that are applicable to creations of Creation Unit Aggregations.

The Funds reserve the right to deliver a nonconforming (i.e., custom) Fund Redemption. All questions as to the composition of the in-kind redemption basket to be included in the Fund Redemption shall be determined by the Fund, in accordance with applicable law, and the Fund’s determination shall be final and binding. The Funds reserve the right to make redemption payments in cash, in-kind or a combination of each.

Deliveries of Fund Redemptions will generally be made within two Business Days. The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of a Fund or determination of a Fund’s NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstances as is permitted by the SEC.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for an order to redeem to be made through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations is deemed received by the Fund on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date; and (ii) all

other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

An order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the Fund after the Closing Time, will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date and will be effected at the NAV next determined on such next Business Day. Fund Redemptions (or the requisite amount of cash in the case of all cash redemptions) will generally be transferred by T+2. On days when the Exchange or the bond market closes earlier than normal, orders to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations may need to be placed earlier in the day.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside the Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations to be effected outside the Clearing Process does not need to be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations will instead be effected through transfer of the Fund Shares directly through DTC. An order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Fund on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is accompanied or followed by the Fund Shares specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC, to the Custodian no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. A redemption order is deemed to be irrevocable upon the delivery of the confirmation of acceptance. The Transfer Agent will then initiate procedures to transfer the Fund Redemption to the Authorized Participant on behalf of the redeeming Beneficial Owner generally by T+2.

Issuance of Fund Redemptions. In the event that the number of Shares is insufficient on the contractual settlement date, the Fund may deliver the Fund Redemption notwithstanding such deficiency in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Shares as soon as possible. This undertaking shall be secured by such the Authorized Participant's delivery on the contractual settlement date and subsequent maintenance of collateral consisting of cash having a value at least equal to 105% of the value of the missing Shares. The Trust may use such collateral at any time to purchase the missing Shares, and the Authorized Participant agrees to accept liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such Shares and the value of the collateral, which may be sold by the Trust at such time, and in such manner, as the Trust may determine in its sole discretion.

Redemption Transaction Fee. A fixed Transaction Fee payable to the Funds' Custodian upon redemption of Shares ("Redemption Transaction Fee") may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units. The standard fixed Redemption Transaction Fee for each Fund is \$250 regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. Each Fund may adjust the Redemption Transaction Fee from time to time. The fixed Redemption Transaction Fee may be waived on certain orders.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to a Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% (as a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit, inclusive of the standard fixed Redemption Transaction

Fee) may be imposed for redemptions of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs involved with selling portfolio investments to satisfy a redemption. A Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, such as for redemption orders that facilitate the transaction of a Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an Authorized Participant may be charged a fee for such services.

DETERMINING OFFERING PRICE AND NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund's NAV is determined as of the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. NAV is calculated for the Fund by taking the market price of the Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing such amount by the total number of Shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the NAV per Share. All valuations are subject to review by the Board or its delegate, the Adviser's Fund Valuation Committee.

The Fund's investments are valued daily at market or, in the absence of market value with respect to any investments, at fair value. Market value prices represent last sale or official closing prices from a national or foreign exchange (i.e., a regulated market) and are primarily obtained from third-party pricing services. Fair value prices represent any prices not considered market value prices and are determined in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board from time to time and the requirements of the 1940 Act. As a general principle, the current "fair value" of a security would appear to be the amount which the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. Valuing the Fund's assets using fair value pricing can result in using prices for those assets that may differ from current market valuations.

Options purchased and held by the Fund generally are valued at the average of the closing bid and ask quotations on the principal exchange on which the option is traded, as of the close of the NYSE. The close of trading for some options exchanges may occur later than the closing of the NYSE. If market quotations are not available, the value of an option may be priced at fair value as determined in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board from time to time and the requirements of the 1940 Act.

Fair value pricing is used by a Fund when reliable market valuations are not readily available or are not deemed to reflect current market values. Securities that may be valued using "fair value" pricing may include, but are not limited to, securities for which there are no current market quotations or whose issuer is in default or bankruptcy, securities subject to corporate actions (such as mergers or reorganizations), securities subject to non-U.S. investment limits or currency controls, and securities affected by "significant events." An example of a significant event is an event occurring after the close of the market in which a security trades but before a Fund's next NAV Calculation Time that may materially affect the value of the Fund's investment (e.g., government action, natural disaster, or significant market fluctuation). When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

The Board has delegated to the Adviser's Fund Valuation Committee the authority to determine fair value prices in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board. The effect of using fair value pricing is that the Fund's NAV will be subject to the judgment of the Board, or its delegate, the Adviser's Fund Valuation Committee, instead of being determined by the market.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares of the Funds (collectively referred to in this section as the "*Fund*"). This section is based on the Code and applicable regulations in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to the Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Fund. This may not be sufficient for prospective investors to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, prospective investors should seek advice based on their individual circumstances from their own tax advisor.

Taxation of the Fund

Election to be Taxed as a Regulated Investment Company. The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year as a regulated investment company (sometimes referred to as a "*regulated investment company*," "*RIC*" or "*fund*") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "*Code*"). If the Fund so qualifies, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, generally, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders.

In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, the Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- **Distribution Requirement** —the Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).
- **Income Requirement** —the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the

sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options or other derivatives contracts) derived from its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from qualified publicly traded partnerships (“*QPTPs*”).

- Asset Diversification Test —the Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification test at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more *QPTPs*.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by the Fund for purposes of the Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (the “*IRS*”) with respect to such type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to satisfy these requirements. See, “Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions” below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Asset Diversification Test, which may have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance.

The Fund may use “equalization accounting” (in lieu of making some cash distributions) in determining the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed. If the Fund uses equalization accounting, it will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that the Fund’s allocation is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any taxable year, the Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax. If, as a result of such adjustment, the Fund fails to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund will not qualify that year as a regulated investment company the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at the corporate income tax rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, the Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more.

Moreover, the Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of the Fund as a regulated investment company if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. For investors that hold their Fund Shares in a taxable account, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher taxes. This is because a fund with a high turnover rate is likely to accelerate the recognition of capital gains and more of such gains are likely to be taxable as short-term rather than long-term capital gains in contrast to a comparable fund with a low turnover rate. Any such higher taxes would reduce the Fund's after-tax performance. See, "Taxation of Fund Distributions - Distributions of Capital Gains" below. For non-U.S. investors, any such acceleration of the recognition of capital gains that results in more short-term and less long-term capital gains being recognized by the Fund may cause such investors to be subject to increased U.S. withholding taxes. See, "Non-U.S. Investors – Capital Gain Dividends" and "– Interest-Related Dividends and Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends" below.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The capital losses of the Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, the Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. If the Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of the Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% "change in ownership" of the Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of the Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year lookback period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate, thereby reducing the Fund's ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to the Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Fund undertakes no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond the Fund's control, there can be no assurance that the Fund will not experience an ownership change. Additionally, if the Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by the Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. The Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year (see, "Taxation of Fund Distributions—Distributions of capital gains" below). A "qualified late year loss" includes:

- (i) any net capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or, if there is no such loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (“post-October capital losses”), and
- (ii) the sum of (1) the excess, if any, of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) specified gains incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) the ordinary income incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year.

The terms “specified losses” and “specified gains” mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with respect to such property), foreign currency losses and gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms “ordinary losses” and “ordinary income” mean other ordinary losses and income that are not described in the preceding sentence.

Undistributed Capital Gains. The Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. The Fund currently intends to distribute net capital gains. If the Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the corporate income tax rate. If the Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its Shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Federal Excise Tax. To avoid a 4% non-deductible excise tax, the Fund must distribute by December 31 of each year an amount equal to at least: (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of capital gain net income (that is, the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year, and (3) any prior year undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. The Fund may elect to defer to the following year any net ordinary loss incurred for the portion of the calendar year which is after the beginning of the Fund’s taxable year. Also, the Fund will defer any “specified gain” or “specified loss” which would be properly taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31. Any net ordinary loss, specified gain, or specified loss deferred shall be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Generally, the Fund intends to make sufficient distributions prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid any material liability for federal income and excise tax, but can give no assurances that all or a portion of such liability will be avoided. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in the Fund having to pay an excise tax.

Foreign income tax. Investment income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income tax withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of the Fund. The U.S. has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate; whether or when the Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the individual

country. Information required on these forms may not be available such as shareholder information; therefore, the Fund may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause the Fund not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries may subject capital gains realized by the Fund on sale or disposition of securities of that country to taxation. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may elect to pass-through foreign taxes paid by the Fund to shareholders, although it reserves the right not to do so. If the Fund makes such an election and obtains a refund of foreign taxes paid by the Fund in a prior year, the Fund may be eligible to reduce the amount of foreign taxes reported by the Fund, generally by the amount of the foreign taxes refunded, for the year in which the refund is received.

Purchase of Shares. As a result of tax requirements, the Trust on behalf of the Fund has the right to reject an order to purchase Shares if the purchaser (or group of purchasers acting in concert with each other) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to Sections 351 and 362 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in Deposit Instruments different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

Taxation of Fund Distributions

The Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each taxable year. Distributions by the Fund will be treated in the manner described below regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares of the Fund (or of another fund). You will receive information annually as to the federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Distributions of Net Investment Income. The Fund receives ordinary income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. The Fund may also recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. If you are a taxable investor, distributions of net investment income generally are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits. See the discussion below under the headings, "–Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals" and "–Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations"

Distributions of Capital Gains. The Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your Shares in the Fund. Any net short-term or long-term capital gain realized by the Fund (net of any capital loss carryovers) generally will be distributed once each year and may be distributed more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

Returns of Capital. Distributions by the Fund that are not paid from earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in his Shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of his Shares. Thus, the portion of a distribution that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in his Fund Shares (but not below zero), and will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund Shares. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons including, among others, the Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments such as those classified as partnerships or equity real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals. Ordinary income dividends reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals and other non-corporate shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. "Qualified dividend income" means dividends paid to the Fund (a) by domestic corporations, (b) by foreign corporations that are either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States, or (ii) are eligible for benefits under certain income tax treaties with the United States that include an exchange of information program, or (c) with respect to stock of a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Both the Fund and the investor must meet certain holding period requirements to qualify Fund dividends for this treatment. Specifically, the Fund must hold the stock for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, investors must hold their Fund Shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the Fund distribution goes ex-dividend. Income derived from investments in derivatives, fixed-income securities, U.S. REITs, PFICs, and income received "in lieu of" dividends in a securities lending transaction generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income. If the qualifying dividend income received by the Fund is equal to or greater than 95% of the Fund's gross income (exclusive of net capital gain) in any taxable year, all of the ordinary income dividends paid by the Fund will be qualifying dividend income.

Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may qualify for the 50% corporate dividends-received deduction. The portion of dividends paid by the Fund that so qualifies will be reported by the Fund each year and cannot exceed the gross amount of dividends received by the Fund from domestic (U.S.) corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions that apply to both the Fund and the investor. Specifically, the amount that the Fund may report as eligible for the dividends-received deduction will be reduced or eliminated if the Shares on which the dividends earned by the Fund were debt-financed or held by the Fund for less than a minimum period of time, generally 46 days during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, if your Fund Shares are debt-financed or held by you for less than a 46-day period then the dividends-received deduction for Fund dividends on your Shares may also be reduced or eliminated. Income derived by the Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Impact of Realized but Undistributed Income and Gains, and Net Unrealized Appreciation of Portfolio Securities. At the time of your purchase of Shares, the price of Shares may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation of portfolio securities held by the Fund. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable, and would be taxed as ordinary income (some portion

of which may be taxed as qualified dividend income), capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. The Fund may be able to reduce the amount of such distributions from capital gains by utilizing its capital loss carryovers, if any.

Pass-Through of Foreign Tax Credits. If more than 50% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a fiscal year are invested in foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, the Fund may report more taxable income than it actually distributes. Shareholders then are entitled either to deduct their share of these taxes in computing taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against their U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders). The Fund will provide the information necessary to claim this deduction or credit if it makes this election. No deduction for foreign tax may be claimed by a non-corporate shareholder who does not itemize deductions or who is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by the Fund due to certain limitations that may apply. Each Fund reserves the right not to pass through the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. Additionally, any foreign tax withheld on payments made "in lieu of" dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders.

Dividends Declared in December and Paid in January. Ordinarily, shareholders are required to take distributions by the Fund into account in the year in which the distributions are made. However, dividends declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month will be deemed to have been received by the shareholders (and made by the Fund) on December 31 of such calendar year if such dividends are actually paid in January of the following year. Shareholders will be advised annually as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year in accordance with the guidance that has been provided by the IRS.

Medicare Tax. A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. "Net investment income," for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from taxable dispositions of Fund Shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder's net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Sales of Fund Shares

Sales of Fund Shares are taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. If you sell your Fund Shares, the IRS requires you to report any gain or loss on your sale. If you held your Shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss that you realize will be a capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term, generally depending on how long you have held your Shares. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. To the extent the Fund issues and redeems Creation Units solely or partially for cash, an Authorized Participant generally will recognize neither gain nor loss on the issuance of Creation Units, but may recognize gain or loss on the redemption of Creation Units equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units and the cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

Because the Fund may redeem Creation Units solely or partially in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it would have if it redeemed Creation Units solely in-kind.

Tax Basis Information. A shareholder's cost basis information will be provided on the sale of any of the shareholder's Shares, subject to certain exceptions for exempt recipients. Please contact the broker (or other nominee) that holds your Shares with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Wash Sales. All or a portion of any loss that you realize on a sale of your Fund Shares will be disallowed to the extent that you buy other Shares in the Fund (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within 30 days before or after your Share sale. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to your tax basis in the new Shares.

Sales at a Loss Within Six Months of Purchase. Any loss incurred on a sale of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributed to you by the Fund on those Shares.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund's Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions

Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to the Fund and, in turn, affect the amount, character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by the fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under "Investment Strategies and Risks" for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to the Fund.

In General. In general, gain or loss recognized by the Fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

Options and Other Derivatives Transactions. In general, option premiums received by the Fund are not immediately included in the income of the fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by the Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of the Fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain derivatives contracts including listed non-equity options written or purchased by the fund on U.S. exchanges (such as options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by Section 1256 of the Code ("*Section 1256 Contracts*"). Gains or losses on Section 1256 Contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any Section 1256 Contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options and futures transactions, the Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (including options, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, defer losses to the fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of

distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid the Fund-level tax.

Certain investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If the Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the Shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease the Fund's ordinary income distributions to you, and may cause some or all of the fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, the Fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

PFIC investments. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Code as PFICs. In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. When investing in PFIC securities, the Fund intends to mark-to-market these securities under certain provisions of the Code and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of the Fund's fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that the Fund is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. You should also be aware that the designation of a foreign security as a PFIC security will cause its income dividends to fall outside of the definition of qualified foreign corporation dividends. These dividends generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of taxation on qualified dividends when distributed to you by the Fund. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, the Fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Fund to make a mark-to-market election. If the Fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

Investments in Securities of Uncertain Tax Character. The Fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to re-characterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by the Fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the fund, requiring the fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code.

Backup Withholding

By law, a portion of your taxable dividends and sales proceeds may be withheld unless you:

- provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number,
- certify that this number is correct,
- certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, and
- certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Withholding is also imposed if the IRS requires it. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding and information reporting. The special U.S. tax certification requirements applicable to non-U.S. investors to avoid backup withholding are described under the "Non-U.S. Investors" heading below.

Non-U.S. Investors

Non-U.S. investors (shareholders who, as to the United States, are nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates, foreign corporations, or foreign partnerships) may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors about the applicability of U.S. tax withholding and the use of the appropriate forms to certify their status.

In General. The United States imposes a flat 30% withholding tax (or a withholding tax at a lower treaty rate) on U.S. source dividends, including on income dividends paid to you by the Fund, subject to certain exemptions described below. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any dividends and distributions of income and capital gains, including the proceeds from the sale of your Fund Shares, will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Capital Gain Dividends. In general, capital gain dividends reported by the Fund as paid from its net long-term capital gains, other than long-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests, are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you are a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year.

Interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends. Generally, dividends reported by the Fund as interest-related dividends and paid from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources are not subject to U.S. withholding tax. “Qualified interest income” includes, in general, U.S. source (1) bank deposit interest, (2) short-term original discount, (3) interest (including original issue discount, market discount, or acquisition discount) on an obligation that is in registered form, unless it is earned on an obligation issued by a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is a 10-percent shareholder or is contingent interest, and (4) any interest-related dividend from another regulated investment company. Similarly, short-term capital gain dividends reported by the Fund as paid from its net short-term capital gains, other than short-term capital gains realized on the disposition of certain U.S. real property interests, are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you were a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. The Fund reserves the right to not report interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Additionally, the Fund’s reporting of interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends may not be passed through to shareholders by intermediaries who have assumed tax reporting responsibilities for this income in managed or omnibus accounts due to systems limitations or operational constraints.

Net Investment Income from Dividends on Stock and Foreign Source Interest Income Continue to be Subject to Withholding Tax; Foreign Tax Credits. Ordinary dividends paid by the Fund to non-U.S. investors on the income earned on portfolio investments in (i) the stock of domestic and foreign corporations and (ii) the debt of foreign issuers continue to be subject to U.S. withholding tax.

Foreign shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% on the income resulting from an election to pass-through foreign tax credits to shareholders, but may not be able to claim a credit or deduction with respect to the withholding tax for the foreign tax treated as having been paid by them.

Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business. If the income from the Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale of Shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations and require the filing of a nonresident U.S. income tax return.

U.S. Estate Tax. Transfers by gift of Shares of the Fund by a foreign shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax. An individual who, at the time of death, is a non-U.S. shareholder will nevertheless be subject to U.S. federal estate tax with respect to Fund Shares at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens and residents, unless a treaty exemption applies. If a treaty exemption is available, a decedent’s estate may nonetheless need to file a U.S. estate tax return to claim the exemption in order to obtain a U.S. federal transfer certificate, which permits the decedent’s property to be transferred without federal estate tax liability. The transfer certificate will identify the property (i.e., Fund Shares) as to which the U.S. federal estate tax lien has been released. In the absence of a treaty, there is a \$13,000 statutory estate tax credit (equivalent to U.S. situs assets with a value of \$60,000). For estates with U.S. situs assets of not more than \$60,000, an affidavit from an appropriate individual that states that the decedent’s U.S. situs assets are below this threshold amount may be sufficient to transfer the Fund Shares.

U.S. Tax Certification Rules. Special U.S. tax certification requirements may apply to non-U.S. shareholders both to avoid U.S. backup withholding imposed at a rate of 24% and to obtain the benefits of any treaty between the United States and the shareholder's country of residence. In general, if you are a non-U.S. shareholder, you must provide a Form W-8 BEN (or other applicable Form W-8) to establish that you are not a U.S. person, to claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income and, if applicable, to claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty. A Form W-8 BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period beginning on the date signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year unless an earlier change of circumstances makes the information on the form incorrect. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding.

The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund, including the applicability of foreign tax.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). Under FATCA, a 30% withholding tax is imposed on income dividends paid by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions ("FFI") or non-financial foreign entities ("NFFE"). After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund Shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). The FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, if it reports certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reporting information relating to them. The U.S. Treasury has negotiated intergovernmental agreements ("IGA") with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with a number of other foreign countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA; an entity in one of those countries may be required to comply with the terms of an IGA instead of U.S. Treasury regulations.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding if it is deemed compliant or by becoming a "participating FFI," which requires the FFI to enter into a U.S. tax compliance agreement with the IRS under section 1471(b) of the Code ("FFI agreement") under which it agrees to verify, report and disclose certain of its U.S. accountholders and meet certain other specified requirements. The FFI will either report the specified information about the U.S. accounts to the IRS, or, to the government of the FFI's country of residence (pursuant to the terms and conditions of applicable law and an applicable IGA entered into between the United States and the FFI's country of residence), which will, in turn, report the specified information to the IRS. An FFI that is resident in a country that has entered into an IGA with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the FFI shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

An NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from the Fund can avoid the FATCA withholding tax generally by certifying that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or by providing the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner. The NFFE will

report the information to the applicable withholding agent, which will, in turn, report information to the IRS.

Such foreign shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by U.S. Treasury regulations, IGAs, and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in the Fund will need to provide documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in the Fund. The requirements imposed by FATCA are different from, and in addition to, the U.S. tax certification rules to avoid backup withholding described above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these requirements to their own situation.

Effect of Future Legislation; Local Tax Considerations

The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income, qualified dividend income and capital gain dividends may differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of these and other state and local tax rules affecting investment in the Fund.

This discussion of “Distributions and Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice and does not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. You should consult your own tax adviser regarding your particular circumstances before making an investment in the Fund.

LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS

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the S&P 500 Price Return Index is the licensing of the Index and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its licensors. The S&P 500 Price Return Index is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices or S&P without regard to the Adviser or the Funds. S&P Dow Jones Indices and S&P have no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500 Price Return Index. Neither S&P Dow Jones Indices nor S&P are responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Funds' Shares or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Funds' Shares or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Funds' Shares are to be converted into cash, surrendered or redeemed, as the case may be. S&P Dow Jones Indices and S&P have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds. There is no assurance that investment products based on the S&P 500 Price Return Index will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

NEITHER S&P DOW JONES INDICES NOR S&P GUARANTEES THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500 PRICE RETURN INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND S&P SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUNDS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500 PRICE RETURN INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES OR S&P BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND THE ADVISER, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

To obtain the Funds' most current performance information, please call 877-429-3837 (877-4AZ-ETFS) or visit the Funds' website at www.AllianzIM.com.

From time to time, the Funds' performance information, such as yield or total return, may be quoted in advertisements or in communications to present or prospective shareholders. Performance quotations represent a Fund's past performance and should not be considered as

representative of future results. Each Fund will calculate its performance in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations under the 1940 Act, as they may be revised from time to time.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds are new and therefore Financial Statements are not available as of the date of this SAI.

EXHIBIT A

ALLIANZ VARIABLE INSURANCE PRODUCTS TRUST
ALLIANZ VARIABLE INSURANCE PRODUCTS FUND OF FUNDS TRUST
AIM ETF PRODUCTS TRUST

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (revised effective March 1, 2020)

I. Policy

- A. **Basis for Proxy Voting.** The Allianz Variable Insurance Products Trust (the “VIP Trust”), the Allianz Variable Insurance Products Fund of Funds Trust (the “FOF Trust”; together with the VIP Trust, the “VA Trusts”) and the AIM ETF Products Trust (the “ETF Trust”; together with the VA Trusts, the “Trusts”) seek to vote proxies received with respect to the securities held by one or more of their outstanding series (each, a “Fund”) in a manner that is most likely to maximize the monetary value of the holdings of the relevant Fund and to maximize the likelihood of a favorable investment return.
- B. **Delegation of Proxy Voting.** The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trusts recognizes that the right to vote a proxy with respect to the securities that each Fund holds is an asset of that Fund and that the oversight of the effective management of this asset is a part of the Board’s oversight responsibility and the obligations of the Trusts’ officers. The Board further recognizes that the voting of proxies is an integral part of the services provided by Allianz Investment Management LLC (“AIM”) and by those investment advisers retained by AIM to provide day-to-day investment management services to the Funds of the VIP Trust (each, a “Subadviser”). Accordingly, the Board hereby delegates to AIM or to each Subadviser of a Fund of the VIP Trust, as the case may be, the responsibility for voting proxies on securities held by any Fund, the purchase and holding of which is a result of one or more investment decisions made by AIM or such Subadviser, subject to the continuing oversight of the Board⁽¹⁾ (hereafter, AIM and the Subadvisers may, as appropriate, be referred to individually as a “Manager” or collectively as the “Managers”).

(1) This policy is adopted for the purpose of the disclosure requirements adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Releases No. 33-8188, 34-47304, IC-25922.

- C. **Monitoring of Proxy Voting by Subadvisers.** The Board further delegates to AIM, as an integral part of those services provided by AIM to the VIP Trust pursuant to its agreement with the VIP Trust dated April 27, 2001, the responsibility for receiving appropriate representations that each Subadviser votes proxies received with respect to Fund securities in a manner that is consistent with such Subadviser’s fiduciary obligation to the VIP Trust and the proxy voting policies, procedures, and guidelines (“Proxy Voting Policies”) adopted by such Subadviser.

II. Procedures

- A. **Manager Proxy Voting Policies; Board Oversight.** The Proxy Voting Policies of each Manager are incorporated by reference herein. The officers of the Trusts shall obtain from each Manager the Proxy Voting Policies adopted by such Manager. Generally, a Manager’s Proxy Voting Policies initially shall be presented to the Board for review and approval not later than the Board meeting at which the agreement dealing with the services to be provided by the Manager is submitted for the Board’s review and approval. Thereafter, Proxy Voting Policies or a summary thereof for each Manager shall be presented to the Board at least annually for its review and approval. The Trusts’ officers shall use reasonable efforts to ensure that the Board is notified promptly of any material changes in the Proxy Voting Policies of each Manager.
- B. **Specific Matters.**
1. **Conflict of Interest.** The Trusts recognize that there may be instances in which a Manager (or affiliated persons of a Manager) has a financial interest in a matter presented by a proxy. In reviewing the adequacy of Proxy Voting Policies provided to the Trusts by Managers, the Trusts’ officers will evaluate the extent to which conflicts of interest have been addressed; including the extent to which the existence of pre-determined voting policies have been established such that the Manager has limited discretion in making a proxy voting decision in the event of a conflict of interest, or existence of other specific decision-making mechanisms to ensure that any decision with respect to a proposal representing a conflict between the interests of the Manager and the Trusts would be effectively insulated from the conflict and the basis for such decision fully documented. In limited circumstances, a Manager may be unable to make a decision

with regard to a particular proxy vote in accordance with its Proxy Voting Policies, due to the existence of a conflict. In these circumstances, and where the Manager advises the Trust of such a conflict and its inability to vote, the Trusts may direct the Manager how to vote. In directing a Manager how to vote, the Trusts may rely on one or more of the following considerations: the advice of counsel, or an independent third party; any voting decisions being made by other Managers to the Trusts on the same proxy voting decision, where a conflict does not exist; the policies and procedures of the Manager that is unable to vote due to the conflict; or any other consideration affecting the Trusts.

2. Differences Among Proxy Voting Policies. The Trusts recognize that there may be instances where the responsibility for voting proxies with respect to a single security is vested in two or more Managers (such as, when more than one Fund, or two or more subportfolios of the same Fund that are managed by different Managers, hold voting securities of a single issuer). Under these circumstances, there is the possibility that the application of relevant Proxy Voting Policies will result in proxies being voted inconsistently. It is the position of the Trusts that such circumstance will not be deemed to suggest improper action on the part of any Manager or the Trusts.
3. Proxy Voting for Loaned Securities. Portfolio securities of the Funds may, from time to time, be on loan through a securities lending program or securities lending arrangement with a third party (“Loaned Securities”). Currently, only the VIP Trust participates in securities lending. Voting rights that accompany Loaned Securities generally pass to the borrower of the securities. Because the right to vote a proxy with respect to the securities that each Fund holds is an important asset of that Fund, particularly, although not exclusively, with respect to proxies involving important or material events, it is the policy of the Trusts that it will direct the securities lending agent(s) to use reasonable efforts to recall Loaned Securities for the purpose of voting all proxies

The Trusts recognize that the ability to timely recall shares for proxy voting purposes requires the cooperation of the securities lending agent(s) and other service providers. Under certain circumstances, the recall of shares in time to be voted may not be possible due to applicable proxy voting record dates, the timing of receipt of information and administrative considerations. Accordingly, efforts to recall Loaned Securities are not always effective and there can be no guarantee that any such securities can be retrieved in a timely manner for purposes of voting securities. The Trusts and their securities lending agent(s), and not the Managers, are responsible for recalling Loaned Securities.

4. Cost-Benefit Analysis Involving Voting Proxies. The Trusts recognize that there may be circumstances in which refraining from voting a proxy may be in a Fund’s best interest, such as when the Manager determines that the cost of voting a proxy exceeds any expected benefit to the Fund. For example, a Manager may refrain from voting a proxy on behalf of a Fund due to *de minimis* holdings, immaterial impact on the portfolio, items relating to foreign issues (such as those described below) and timing issues related to the opening/closing of accounts. A Manager may refrain from voting a proxy of a foreign issue due to logistical considerations that may have a detrimental effect on the Manager’s ability to vote the proxy. These issues may include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a foreign language; (ii) untimely notice of a shareholder meeting; (iii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iv) restrictions on a foreigner’s ability to exercise votes; (v) restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting; or (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate the voting instructions. Managers are expected, however, to vote all such proxies on a best-efforts basis.
5. Proxy Voting for Affiliated Underlying Funds. Certain Funds of the Trusts may invest in shares of other investment companies (“Underlying Funds”) which may be advised by the Fund’s Manager or its affiliates. In particular, the Funds of the FOF Trust, each of which is advised by AIM, are expected to invest primarily in the shares of Underlying Funds which are advised by AIM or its affiliates. It is the policy of the Trusts that any proxy solicited by such an affiliated Underlying Fund shall be voted by the Trusts in the same ratio as shares are voted by the investors of such Underlying Fund who are not affiliated with the Manager or the Trusts. In the event that the affiliated Underlying Fund has no investors who are not affiliated with the Manager or the Trusts, any proxy solicited by such an affiliated Underlying Fund shall be voted by the Trusts in accordance with the recommendation of the Underlying Fund’s board.

C. Voting Record Reporting.

1. Maintenance of Manager Voting Records. No less than annually, the Trusts shall obtain from each Manager a record of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities of each Fund of the Trusts managed, in

whole or in part, by that Manager during the year. This record may be provided directly by the Manager or accessed via an appropriate electronic means in the manner contemplated under relevant regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. Annual Filing on Form N-PX. Each of the Trusts shall file an annual report of each proxy voted with respect to securities of the Trust's Funds during the 12-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX not later than August 31 of each year.

III. Revocation

The delegation of the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of any Fund is entirely voluntary and may be revoked by either or both of the Trusts, acting by resolution of the Board, in whole or in part, at any time.

IV. Disclosures

A. Each of the Trusts shall include in its registration statement:

1. Either copies of or a description of this policy and of each Manager's Proxy Voting Policies; and
2. A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to Fund securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number; or through a specified Internet address; or both; and on the SEC website.

B. Each of the Trusts shall include in its Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders:

1. A statement disclosing that a description of the policies and procedures used by or on behalf of the Trust to determine how to vote proxies relating to securities of the Trust's Funds is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number; or through a specified Internet address; and on the SEC website.
2. A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to Fund securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number; or through a specified Internet address; or both; and on the SEC website.

ALLIANZ INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (revised January 23, 2019)

The following are general proxy voting policies and procedures (“Policies and Procedures”) adopted by Allianz Investment Management LLC (“AIM”), an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”)⁽¹⁾. AIM serves as the investment adviser to various clients, including investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”)⁽²⁾. These Policies and Procedures are adopted to ensure compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, other applicable fiduciary obligations of AIM and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and interpretations of its staff.

- (1) These Policies and Procedures are adopted by AIM pursuant to Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. See Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, IA Release No. 2106 (January 31, 2003).
- (2) These Policies and Procedures address proxy voting considerations under U.S. law and regulations and do not address the laws or requirements of other jurisdictions.

AIM will implement these Policies and Procedures for each of its clients as required under applicable law, unless expressly directed by a client in writing to refrain from voting that client’s proxies. AIM’s authority to vote proxies on behalf of its clients is established by its advisory contracts, comparable documents or by an overall delegation of discretionary authority over its client’s assets. These Policies and Procedures also apply to any voting rights and/or consent rights of AIM, on behalf of its clients, with respect to debt securities, including but not limited to, plans of reorganization, and waivers and consents under applicable indentures⁽³⁾.

- (3) For purposes of these Policies and Procedures, proxy voting includes any voting rights, consent rights or other voting authority of AIM on behalf of its clients. For purposes of these Policies and Procedures, voting or consent rights shall not include matters which are primarily investment decisions, including tender offers, exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemptions, and dutch auctions.

Set forth below are AIM’s Policies and Procedures with respect to any voting or consent rights of advisory clients over which AIM has discretionary voting authority. These Policies and Procedures may be revised from time to time.

General Statements of Policy

These Policies and Procedures are designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of AIM’s clients. Each proxy is voted on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration any relevant contractual obligations as well as other relevant facts and circumstances.

AIM may abstain from voting a client proxy under the following circumstances: (1) when the economic effect on shareholders’ interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant; or (2) when the cost of voting the proxies outweighs the benefits.

Conflicts of Interest

AIM seeks to resolve any material conflicts of interest by voting in good faith in the best interest of its clients. If a material conflict of interest should arise, AIM will seek to resolve such conflict in the client’s best interest by pursuing any one of the following courses of action:

1. convening an ad-hoc committee to assess and resolve the conflict⁽⁴⁾
- (4) Any committee must be comprised of personnel who have no direct interest in the outcome of the potential conflict.
 2. voting in accordance with the policies of the client or with the instructions or consent of the client after providing notice of and disclosing the conflict to that client;
 3. voting the proxy in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third-party service provider;
 4. suggesting that the client engage another party to determine how the proxies should be voted;
 5. delegating the vote to an independent third-party service provider; or
 6. voting in accordance with the factors discussed in these Policies and Procedures.

AIM will document the process of resolving any identified material conflict of interest.

Reporting Requirements and the Availability of Proxy Voting Records

Except to the extent required by applicable law or otherwise approved by AIM, AIM will not disclose to third parties how it voted a proxy on behalf of a client. However, upon request from an appropriately authorized individual, AIM will disclose to its clients or the entity delegating the voting authority to AIM for such clients (for example, trustees or consultants retained by the client), how AIM voted such client’s proxy. In addition, AIM provides its clients with a

copy of these Policies and Procedures or a concise summary of these Policies and Procedures: (i) in Part II of Form ADV; (ii) together with a periodic account statement in a separate mailing; or (iii) any other means as determined by AIM. The summary will state that these Policies and Procedures are available upon request and will inform clients that information about how AIM voted that client's proxies is available upon request.

Record Keeping

AIM or its agent maintains proxy voting records as required by Rule 204-2(c) of the Advisers Act. These records include: (1) a copy of all proxy voting policies and procedures; (2) proxy statements (or other disclosures accompanying requests for client consent) received regarding client securities (which may be satisfied by relying on obtaining a copy of a proxy statement from the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system or a third party provided that the third party undertakes to provide a copy promptly upon request); (3) a record of each vote cast by AIM on behalf of a client; (4) a copy of any document created by AIM that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and (5) a copy of each written client request for proxy voting records and any written response from AIM to any (written or oral) client request for such records. Additionally, AIM or its agent maintains any documentation related to an identified material conflict of interest.

Proxy voting books and records are maintained by AIM or its agent in an easily accessible place for a period of five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, the first two years in the offices of AIM or its agent.

Review and Oversight

AIM's proxy voting procedures are described below. AIM's compliance group will provide for the supervision and periodic review, no less than on an annual basis, of its proxy voting activities and the implementation of these Policies and Procedures.

1. Receipt of Proxies by AIM. AIM's operations group generally will receive notice of any proxy from registered owners of record (for example, custodian bank or other third-party service providers).
2. Conflicts of Interest. AIM's operations group will engage the compliance group to review each proxy to determine whether there may be a material conflict between AIM and its client. As part of this review, the compliance group will determine whether the issuer of the security or proponent of the proposal is a client or affiliate of AIM, or if a client or affiliate has actively solicited AIM to support a particular position. If no conflict exists, the operations group will forward each proxy to AIM's Investment Management Committee (the "IMC Committee"). However, if a conflict does exist, AIM's compliance group will seek to resolve any such conflict in accordance with these Policies and Procedures.
3. Vote. The IMC Committee will review the information, will vote the proxy in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, and will return the voted proxy to AIM's operations group.
4. Transmittal to Third Parties. AIM will document the IMC Committee's decision for each proxy received in a format designated by the custodian bank or other third party service provider. AIM will maintain a log of all corporate actions, including proxy voting, that indicates, among other things, the date the notice was received and verified, AIM's response, the date and time the custodian bank or other third party service provider was notified, the expiration date, and any action taken.
5. Information Barriers. Certain entities controlling, controlled by, or under common control with AIM ("Affiliates") may be engaged in banking, investment advisory, broker-dealer, and investment banking activities. AIM personnel and AIM's agents are prohibited from disclosing information regarding AIM's voting intentions to any Affiliate. Any AIM personnel involved in the proxy voting process who are contacted by an Affiliate regarding the manner in which AIM or its delegate intend to vote on a specific issue must terminate the contact and notify the compliance group immediately.

Certain personnel performing duties for AIM also are employed by and perform duties for Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America ("AZL"), which owns AIM. In certain circumstances, AIM personnel involved in the process of voting proxies on behalf of AIM's client may also be involved in the process of voting the same proxies on behalf of AZL or other Affiliates. Any such circumstances should be reported to AIM's compliance group, which will be responsible to ensure that the interests of AIM's clients are protected and that any conflicts of interest are identified and resolved.

Categories of Proxy Voting Issues

In general, AIM reviews and considers corporate governance issues related to proxy matters and generally supports proposals that foster good corporate governance practices. AIM considers each proposal on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration various factors and all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. AIM may vote proxies as recommended by management on routine matters related to the operation of the issuer and on matters not expected to have a significant economic impact on the issuer and/or shareholders, because AIM believes the recommendations by the issuer generally are in shareholders' best interests, and therefore in the best economic interest of AIM's clients. The following is a non-exhaustive list of issues that may be included in proxy materials submitted to clients of AIM, and a non-exhaustive list of factors that AIM may consider in determining how to vote the client's proxies.

Board of Directors

1. Independence. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on director independence issues: (i) majority requirements for the board and the audit, nominating, compensation, and/or other board committees; and (ii) whether the issuer adheres to and/or is subject to legal and regulatory requirements.
2. Director Tenure and Retirement. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on limiting the term of outside directors: (i) the introduction of new viewpoints on the board; (ii) a reasonable retirement age for the outside directors; and (iii) the impact on the board's stability and continuity.
3. Nominations in Elections. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on uncontested elections: (i) composition of the board; (ii) nominee availability and attendance at meetings; (iii) any investment made by the nominee in the issuer; and (iv) long-term corporate performance and the price of the issuer's securities.
4. Separation of Chairman and CEO Positions. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals requiring that the positions of chairman of the board and the chief executive officer not be filled by the same person: (i) any potential conflict of interest with respect to the board's ability to review and oversee management's actions; and (ii) any potential effect on the issuer's productivity and efficiency.
5. D&O Indemnification and Liability Protection. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals that include director and officer indemnification and liability protection: (i) indemnifying directors for conduct in the normal course of business; (ii) limiting liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care; (iii) expanding coverage beyond legal expenses to acts that represent more serious violations of fiduciary obligation than carelessness (for example, negligence); and (iv) providing expanded coverage in cases where a director's legal defense was unsuccessful if the director was found to have acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed was in the best interests of the company.
6. Stock Ownership. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals on mandatory share ownership requirements for directors: (i) the benefits of additional vested interest in the issuer's stock; (ii) the ability of a director to fulfill his/her duties to the issuer regardless of the extent of his stock ownership; and (iii) the impact of limiting the number of persons qualified to be directors.

Proxy Contests and Proxy Contest Defenses

1. Contested Director Nominations. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals for director nominees in a contested election: (i) background and reason for the proxy contest; (ii) qualifications of the director nominees; (iii) management's track record; (iv) the issuer's long-term financial performance within its industry; (v) assessment of what each side is offering shareholders; (vi) the likelihood that the proposed objectives and goals can be met; and (vii) stock ownership positions of the director nominees.
2. Reimbursement for Proxy Solicitation Expenses. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on reimbursement for proxy solicitation expenses: (i) identity of the persons who will pay the expenses; (ii) estimated total cost of solicitation; (iii) total expenditures to date; (iv) fees to be paid to proxy solicitation firms; and (v) when applicable, terms of a proxy contest settlement.
3. Ability to Alter the Size of the Board by Shareholders. AIM may consider whether the proposal seeks to fix the size of the board and/or require shareholder approval to alter the size of the board.
4. Ability to Remove Directors by Shareholders. AIM may consider whether the proposal allows shareholders to remove directors with or without cause and/or allow shareholders to elect directors and fill board vacancies.
5. Cumulative Voting. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on cumulative voting proposals: (i) the ability of significant stockholders to elect a director of their choosing; (ii) the ability of minority shareholders to

concentrate their support in favor of a director(s) of their choosing; and (iii) any potential limitation placed on the director's ability to work for all shareholders.

6. **Supermajority Shareholder Requirements.** AIM may consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to, limiting the ability of shareholders to effect change when voting on supermajority requirements to approve an issuer's charter or bylaws, or to approve a merger or other significant business combination that would require a level of voting approval in excess of a simple majority.

Tender Offer Defenses

1. **Classified Boards.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on classified boards: (i) providing continuity to the issuer; (ii) promoting long-term planning for the issuer; and (iii) guarding against unsolicited takeovers.
2. **Poison Pills.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on poison pills: (i) supporting proposals to require a shareholder vote on other shareholder rights plans; (ii) ratifying or redeeming a poison pill in the interest of protecting the value of the issuer; and (iii) other alternatives to prevent a takeover at a price clearly below the true value of the issuer.
3. **Fair Price Provisions.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals with respect to fair price provisions: (i) the vote required to approve the proposed acquisition; (ii) the vote required to repeal the fair price provision; (iii) the mechanism for determining fair price; and (iv) whether these provisions are bundled with other anti-takeover measures (for example, supermajority voting requirements) that may entrench management and discourage attractive tender offers.

Capital Structure

1. **Stock Authorizations.** AIM may consider the following factors to help distinguish between legitimate proposals to authorize increases in common stock for expansion and other corporate purchases and those proposals designed primarily as an anti-takeover device: (i) the purpose and need for the stock increase; (ii) the percentage increase with respect to the authorization currently in place; (iii) voting rights of the stock; and (iv) overall capitalization structure of the issuer.
2. **Issuance of Preferred Stock.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on the issuance of preferred stock: (i) whether the new class of preferred stock has unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights; (ii) whether the issuer expressly states that the stock will not be used as a takeover defense or carry superior voting rights; (iii) whether the issuer specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms of the preferred stock appear reasonable; and (iv) whether the stated purpose is to raise capital or make acquisitions in the normal course of business.
3. **Stock Splits.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on stock splits: (i) the percentage increase in the number of shares with respect to the issuer's existing authorized shares; and (ii) the industry that the issuer is in and the issuer's performance in that industry.
4. **Reverse Stock Splits.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on reverse stock splits: (i) the percentage increase in the shares with respect to the issuer's existing authorized stock; and (ii) issues related to delisting the issuer's stock.

Executive and Director Compensation

1. **Stock Option Plans.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on stock option plans: (i) whether the stock option plan expressly permits the repricing of options; (ii) whether the plan could result in earnings dilution of greater than a specified percentage of shares outstanding; (iii) whether the plan has an option exercise price below the market price on the day of the grant; (iv) whether the proposal relates to an amendment to extend the term of options for persons leaving the firm voluntarily or for cause; and (v) whether the stock option plan has certain other embedded features.
2. **Director Compensation.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on director compensation: (i) whether director shares are at the same market risk as those of the issuer's shareholders; and (ii) how stock option programs for outside directors compare with the standards of internal stock option programs.
3. **Golden and Tin Parachutes.** AIM may consider the following factors when voting on golden and/or tin parachutes: (i) whether they will be submitted for shareholder approval; and (ii) the employees covered by the plan and the quality of management.

State of Incorporation

State Takeover Statutes. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on proposals to opt out of a state takeover statute: (i) the power the statute vests with the issuer's board; (ii) the potential of the statute to stifle bids; and (iii) the potential for the statute to empower the board to negotiate a better deal for shareholders.

Mergers and Restructurings

1. Mergers and Acquisitions. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on a merger and/or acquisition: (i) anticipated financial and operating benefits as a result of the merger or acquisition; (ii) offer price; (iii) prospects of the combined companies; (iv) how the deal was negotiated; and (v) changes in corporate governance and the potential impact on shareholder rights. AIM may also consider what impact the merger or acquisition may have on groups/organizations other than the issuer's shareholders.
2. Corporate Restructurings. With respect to a proxy proposal that includes a spin-off, AIM may consider the tax and regulatory advantages, planned use of sale proceeds, market focus, and managerial incentives. With respect to a proxy proposal that includes an asset sale, AIM may consider the impact on the balance sheet or working capital and the value received for the asset. With respect to a proxy proposal that includes a liquidation, AIM may consider management's efforts to pursue alternatives, the appraisal value of assets, and the compensation plan for executives managing the liquidation.

Investment Company Proxies

Except as otherwise provided in the following paragraph, for a client that is invested in an investment company, AIM votes each proxy of the investment company on a case-by-case basis and takes all reasonable steps to ensure that proxies are voted consistent with all applicable investment policies of the client and in accordance with any resolutions or other instructions approved by authorized persons of the client.

For a client that is invested in an investment company that is advised by AIM or its affiliates, if there is a conflict of interest that may be presented when voting for the client (for example, a proposal to approve a contract between AIM and the investment company), AIM will resolve the conflict by doing any one of the following: (i) voting in accordance with the written policies of the client or with the instructions or consent of the client after providing notice of and disclosing the conflict to that client; (ii) voting the proxy in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third-party service provider; or (iii) delegating the vote to an independent third-party service provider.

1. Election of Directors or Trustees. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on the director or trustee nominees of a mutual fund: (i) board structure, director independence and qualifications, and compensation paid by the fund and the family of funds; (ii) availability and attendance at board and committee meetings; (iii) investments made by the nominees in the fund; and (iv) the fund's performance.
2. Converting Closed-End Fund to Open-End Fund. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on converting a closed-end fund to an open-end fund: (i) past performance as a closed-end fund; (ii) the market in which the fund invests; (iii) measures taken by the board to address any discount of the fund's shares; (iv) past shareholder activism; (v) board activity; and (vi) votes on related proposals.
3. Proxy Contests. AIM may consider the following factors related to a proxy contest: (i) past performance of the fund; (ii) the market in which the fund invests; (iii) measures taken by the board to address past shareholder activism; (iv) board activity; and (v) votes on related proposals.
4. Investment Advisory Agreements. AIM may consider the following factors related to approval of an investment advisory agreement: (i) proposed and current fee arrangements/schedules; (ii) fund category/investment objective; (iii) performance benchmarks; (iv) total return performance as compared with peers; and (v) the magnitude of any fee increase and the reasons for such fee increase.
5. Policies Established in Accordance with the 1940 Act. AIM may consider the following factors: (i) the extent to which the proposed changes fundamentally alter the investment focus of the fund and comply with SEC interpretation; (ii) potential competitiveness; (iii) regulatory developments; and (iv) current and potential returns and risks.
6. Changing a Fundamental Restriction to a Non-Fundamental Restriction. AIM may consider the following when voting on a proposal to change a fundamental restriction to a non-fundamental restriction: (i) reasons given by the board and management for the change; and (ii) the projected impact of the change on the fund's portfolio.
7. Rule 12b-1 Plans. AIM may consider the following when voting on a proposal to approve a Rule 12b-1 Plan: (i) fees charged to comparably sized funds with similar investment objectives; (ii) the distributor's reputation and past performance; and (iii) competitiveness of the fund among other similar funds in the industry.

8. Names Rule Proposals. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on a proposal to change a fund name, consistent with Rule 35d-1 of the 1940 Act: (i) whether the fund invests a minimum of 80% of its assets in the type of investments suggested by the proposed name; (ii) the political and economic changes in the target market; and (iii) current asset composition.
9. Disposition of Assets/Termination/Liquidation. AIM may consider the following when voting on a proposal to dispose of fund assets, terminate, or liquidate the fund: (i) strategies employed to salvage the fund; (ii) the fund's past performance; and (iii) the terms of the liquidation.
10. Changes to Charter Documents. AIM may consider the following when voting on a proposal to change a fund's charter documents: (i) degree of change implied by the proposal; (ii) efficiencies that could result; (iii) state of incorporation; and (iv) regulatory standards and implications.
11. Changing the Domicile of a Fund. AIM may consider the following when voting on a proposal to change the domicile of a fund: (i) regulations of both states; (ii) required fundamental policies of both states; and (iii) the increased flexibility available.
12. Change in Fund's Subclassification. AIM may consider the following when voting on a change in a fund's subclassification from diversified to non-diversified or to permit concentration in an industry: (i) potential competitiveness; (ii) current and potential returns; (iii) risk of concentration; and (iv) consolidation in the target industry.

Distressed and Defaulted Securities

1. Waivers and Consents. AIM may consider the following when determining whether to support a waiver or consent to changes in provisions of indentures governing debt securities that are held on behalf of clients: (i) likelihood that the granting of such waiver or consent will potentially increase recovery to clients; (ii) potential for avoiding cross-defaults under other agreements; and (iii) likelihood that deferral of default will give the obligor an opportunity to improve its business operations.
2. Voting on Chapter 11 Plans of Liquidation or Reorganization. AIM may consider the following when determining whether to vote for or against a Chapter 11 plan in a case pending with respect to an obligor under debt securities which are held on behalf of clients: (i) other alternatives to the proposed plan; (ii) whether clients are treated appropriately and in accordance with applicable law with respect to their distributions; (iii) whether the vote is likely to increase or decrease recoveries to clients.

Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Other Business. Proxy ballots sometimes contain a proposal granting the board authority to "transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting." AIM may consider the following factors when developing a position on proxy ballots that contain a proposal granting the board authority to "transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting": (i) whether the board is limited in what actions it may legally take within such authority; and (ii) AIM's responsibility to consider actions before supporting them.
2. Equal Access. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on equal access: (i) the opportunity for significant company shareholders to evaluate and propose voting recommendations on proxy proposals and director nominees, and to nominate candidates to the board; and (ii) the added complexity and burden of providing shareholders with access to proxy materials.
3. Charitable Contributions. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on charitable contributions: (i) the potential benefits to shareholders; and (ii) the potential impact on the issuer's resources that could have been used to increase shareholder value.
4. Special Interest Issues. AIM may consider the following factors when voting on special interest issues: (i) the long-term benefit to shareholders of promoting corporate accountability and responsibility on social issues; (ii) management's responsibility with respect to special interest issues; (iii) any economic costs and restrictions on management; (iv) a client's instruction to vote proxies in a specific manner and/or in a manner different from these Policies and Procedures; and (v) the responsibility to vote proxies for the greatest long-term shareholder value.