



NexPoint Funds I

Prospectus

July 2, 2025

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund	NEDAX	NEDCX	NEDZX

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

Not FDIC Insured
May Lose Value
No Bank Guarantee

Table of Contents

Summary Section

NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund	1
-------------------------------	---

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Additional Information About Investment Strategies	9
Additional Information About Risks	14
Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	28

Management of the Fund

Board of Trustees and Investment Adviser	28
Administrator/Sub-Administrator	29
Multi-Manager Structure	29
About the Fund's Portfolio Managers	30
About the Fund's Underwriter	30

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds I

How to Buy Shares	30
Choosing a Share Class	32
Distribution and Shareholder Service Fees	34
Redemption of Shares	36
Exchange of Shares	39

Net Asset Value (NAV)

41

Dividends and Other Distributions

41

Taxation

42

Financial Highlights

45

Mailings to Shareholders

46

NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund (the “Credit Catalyst Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples.**

You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the “Reduced Sales Charges for Class A Shares” section on page 33 of the Fund’s Prospectus and the “Programs for Reducing or Eliminating Sales Charges” section on page 46 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult the Appendix to the Fund’s Prospectus, which includes information regarding financial intermediary-specific sales charges and related discount policies that apply to purchases through certain specified intermediaries.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.50%	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a % of offering price)	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the net asset value at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower)	1.00% ¹	1.00% ²	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None

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

	Class A	Class C	Class Z
Management fee	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.35%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses ⁴⁵	1.28%	1.28%	1.28%
Interest Payments and Commitment Fees on Borrowed Funds	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Remainder of Other Expenses	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁵	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.63%	3.28%	2.28%
Expense Reimbursement ⁴	-0.88%	-0.88%	-0.88%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	1.75%	2.40%	1.40%

- Class A Shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$500,000 or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within 18 months of purchase.
- Class C Shares are subject to a 1% CDSC for redemptions of shares within one year of purchase. This CDSC does not apply to redemptions under a systematic withdrawal plan.
- Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses differ from the ratios of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- NexPoint Asset Management, L.P. (“NexPoint” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to limit the total annual operating expenses (exclusive of fees paid by the Fund pursuant to its distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), taxes, dividend expenses on short sales, interest payments, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”)) of the Fund to 1.30% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will continue through at least July 2, 2026, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Under the expense limitation agreement, the Adviser may recoup waived and/or reimbursed amounts with respect to the Fund within thirty-six months of the date such amounts were waived or reimbursed, provided the Fund’s total annual operating expenses, including such recoupment, do not exceed the Expense Cap in effect at the time of such waiver/reimbursement.
- Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Acquired Fund fees and expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years
Class A	\$ 718	\$ 1,243
Class C		
if you do not sell your shares	\$ 243	\$ 927
if you sold all your shares at the end of the period	\$ 343	\$ 927
Class Z	\$ 142	\$ 627

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Historical

portfolio turnover information is not available for the Fund because the Fund commenced investment operations on or about the date of this prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its total assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in credit instruments. The Fund defines credit instruments broadly to include any debt instrument or instrument with debtlike characteristics. The Fund's investments in credit instruments typically include corporate and sovereign bonds, senior loans, convertible securities and preferred stocks, and securitized instruments such as mortgage-backed securities (MBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), which are vehicles backed by pools of assets such as mortgages, loans, or other receivables.

The adviser seeks to invest primarily in credit instruments that the Adviser expects to benefit from an event catalyst. Specific event catalysts include, but are not limited to: mergers, acquisitions, capital structure arbitrage (the exploitation of discrepancies of a company's debt and equity securities), tender offers, asset sales or other divestitures, restructurings, spin-offs, initial public offerings, new issue debt, debt refinancings, near-term debt maturities, asset monetizations (the process of converting assets into a revenue source), recapitalizations (the restructuring of a company's debt and equity structure), reorganizations, or broader geopolitical, environmental or economic events that can impact specific industries or the economy as a whole.

Catalyst driven investing also includes purchasing securities that may benefit from a company specific event such as, but not limited to, earnings, company investor days, product publications and other events which may be occurring in the industry the company operates in or in the broader economy.

The Fund may also invest in securities of late-stage distressed issuers and issuers involved in pre- and post-bankruptcy proceedings. The Fund may also purchase securities in anticipation of a company's recovery or turnaround or the liquidation of all or some of the company's assets. The success of any strategy employed by the Fund's Adviser will largely depend upon, among other things, the Adviser's skill in evaluating the likelihood of the successful completion of a particular catalyst or a related event.

In addition to the above strategies, the Fund may invest in other investments or utilize other strategies, including non-credit related event-driven and market neutral strategies. A market neutral strategy is a type of investment

strategy that seeks to profit irrespective of whether prices of securities in the market more generally are broadly increasing or decreasing. The Fund may invest in securities of companies without an identified change or event to hedge unwanted exposures to an industry or the market as a whole.

The Fund may invest in foreign issuers and securities without limit. Non- U.S. securities may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currencies.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization. Also, the Fund may invest without limit in debt instruments of any duration, maturity or credit quality, including high yield debt (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), distressed debt and defaulted debt.

The Fund may make investments that involve the use of investment leverage. The Fund may use derivative instruments of any kind, short sale positions and repurchase agreements to create investment exposure or leverage and the Fund's total notional investment exposure may exceed its net assets significantly. The Fund may employ a variety of hedging strategies to seek to protect against issuer-related risk, including selling short the securities of the company that proposes to acquire the target company and/or the purchase and sale of put and call options.

The Fund may invest in indexed and inverse securities, such as other investment companies, including ETFs, closed-end funds and open-end mutual funds. Those investments may be made for the purpose of, among other things, gaining or hedging market exposure, hedging exposure to a particular industry, sector or component of an event-driven opportunity, or managing the Fund's cash position. The Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash, money market investments, money market funds or other similar short-term investments for defensive purposes.

The Fund's holdings may be adjusted at any time. The Fund may also loan portfolio securities to earn income.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund as defined in the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies. The Adviser expects that the Fund's active or frequent trading of portfolio securities will result in a portfolio turnover rate in excess of 100% on an annual basis.

Principal Risks

When you sell Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them. Consequently, you can lose money by investing in the Fund. No assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, and investment

results may vary substantially over time and from period to period. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Each risk summarized below is a principal risk of investing in the Fund and different risks may be more significant at different times depending upon market conditions or other factors.

Debt Securities Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the value of debt securities typically changes in response to various factors, including, by way of example, market-related factors (such as changes in interest rates or changes in the risk appetite of investors generally) and changes in the actual or perceived ability of the issuer (or of issuers generally) to meet its (or their) obligations. Debt instruments are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest and/or principal.

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

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

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

Prepayment Risk is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of debt securities may repay higher rate

securities before their maturity dates. This may cause the Fund to lose potential price appreciation and to be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates. This may adversely affect the NAV of the Fund's shares.

Senior Loans Risk. The Fund's investments in senior loans are typically below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. As with any debt instrument, senior loans are generally subject to the risk of price declines and to increases in interest rates, particularly long-term rates. Senior loans are also subject to the risk that, as interest rates rise, the cost of borrowing increases, which may increase the risk of default. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. Although senior loans in which the Fund will invest will often be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of a default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Although the Fund will generally have access to financial and other information made available to the Lenders in connection with senior loans, the amount of public information available with respect to senior loans will generally be less extensive than that available for rated, registered or exchange listed securities. Senior loans may have trade settlement periods extending beyond seven days, which could pose a liquidity risk to the Fund.

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

Distressed Securities Risk is the risk that refers to the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers. Because the issuer of such securities is likely to be in a distressed financial condition, repayment of distressed or defaulted securities (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Insolvency laws and practices in foreign jurisdictions are different than those in the U.S. and the effect of these laws and practices may be less favorable and predictable than in the U.S.

Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered highly speculative.

Merger Arbitrage and Event-Catalyst Risk is the risk that the Adviser's evaluation of the outcome of a proposed event or "special situations," whether it be a merger, acquisitions, consolidations, bankruptcies, liquidations, reorganization, regulatory issue or other event, recapitalizations, spin-offs, divestitures, restructurings, tender or exchange offers or other unusual events will prove incorrect and that the Fund's return on the investment will be negative. Even if the Adviser's judgment regarding the likelihood of a specific outcome proves correct, the expected event may be delayed or completed on terms other than those originally proposed, which may cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund's expected gain on an individual catalyst investment is normally considerably smaller than the possible loss should the transaction be unexpectedly terminated. The securities of companies involved in special situations may be more volatile than other securities, may at times be illiquid, or may be difficult to value. Certain special situations carry the additional risks inherent in difficult corporate transitions and the securities of such companies may be more likely to lose value than the securities of more stable companies. The Fund's principal investment strategies are not specifically designed to benefit from general appreciation in the credit markets or general improvement in the economic conditions in the global economy. Accordingly, the Fund may underperform the broad credit markets under certain market conditions, such as during periods when there has been rapid appreciation in the credit markets. The Fund may also underperform the broad credit markets if it holds a significant portion of its assets in cash and money market instruments for an extended period of time due to a lack of credit catalyst opportunities.

Convertible Securities Risk is the risk that the market value of convertible securities may fluctuate due to changes in, among other things, interest rates; other economic conditions; industry fundamentals; market sentiment; the issuer's operating results, financial statements, and credit ratings; and the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk is the risk associated with investing in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments (for example, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (for non-U.S. securities not denominated in U.S. dollars); future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; nationalization; exploration or confiscatory taxation; smaller markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements) that may result in the Fund

experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, certain investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities. See the "Taxation" section below.

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

Derivatives Risk is a combination of several risks, including the risks that: (1) an investment in a derivative instrument may not correlate well with the performance of the securities or asset class to which the Fund seeks exposure, (2) derivative contracts, including options, may expire worthless and the use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, (3) a derivative instrument entailing leverage may result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, (4) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to credit risk, for example, if the counterparty does not meet its obligations (see also "Counterparty Risk"), and (5) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to liquidity risk and the related risk that the instrument is difficult or impossible to value accurately. In addition, changes in laws or regulations may make the use of derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives. The Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy, including its strategy of investing in certain derivative instruments, may be limited to or adversely affected by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company (a "RIC"), and its strategy may bear adversely on its ability to so qualify.

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

Swaps Risk involves both the risks associated with an investment in the underlying investments or instruments and counterparty risk. In a standard over-the-counter ("OTC") swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount calculated based on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor.

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

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

Tax Risk is the risk that the U.S. income tax rule may be uncertain when applied to specific arbitrage transactions, including identifying deferred losses from wash sales or realized gains from constructive sales, among other issues. Such uncertainty may cause the Fund to be exposed to unexpected tax liability.

Leverage Risk is the risk associated with the use of leverage for investment purposes to create opportunities for greater total returns. Any investment income or gains earned with respect to the amounts borrowed that are in excess of the interest that is due on the borrowing will augment the Fund's income. Conversely, if the investment performance with respect to the amounts borrowed fails to cover the interest on such borrowings, the value of the Fund's shares may decrease more quickly than would otherwise be the case. Interest payments and fees incurred in connection with such borrowings will reduce the amount of net income available for payment to Fund shareholders. Because the management fees (including administration fees) paid to NexPoint are calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily managed assets, which include the proceeds of leverage, the dollar amount of the fees paid by the Fund to NexPoint will be higher (and NexPoint will be benefited to that extent) when leverage is utilized. NexPoint will utilize leverage only if it believes such action would result in a net benefit to the Fund's shareholders after taking into account the higher fees and expenses associated with leverage (including higher management fees).

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

Liquidity Risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or "circuit breakers") limits or prevents the Fund from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. At times, a major portion of any portfolio security may be held by relatively few institutional purchasers. Even if the Fund considers such securities liquid because of the availability of an institutional market, such securities may become difficult to value or sell in adverse market or economic conditions.

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

Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk is the risk that the Adviser may not be able to sell illiquid or restricted securities, such as securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, at the price it would like or may have to sell them at a loss. Securities of non-U.S. issuers, and emerging or developing markets securities in particular, are subject to greater liquidity risk.

Shareholder Concentration Risk is the risk that large redemptions by a small number of large shareholders can harm remaining shareholders. Particularly large redemptions may affect asset allocation decisions and could adversely impact remaining Fund shareholders.

Other Investment Companies Risk is the risk that when the Fund invests a portion of its assets in investment companies, including open-end funds, closed-end funds, ETFs and other types of investment companies, those assets will be subject to the risks of the purchased investment companies' portfolio securities, and a shareholder in the Fund will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the Fund's expenses, but also indirectly the expenses of the purchased investment companies. Risks associated with investments in closed-end funds also generally include market risk, leverage risk, risk of market price discount from NAV, risk of anti-takeover provisions and non-diversification.

Portfolio Turnover Risk is the risk that the Fund's high portfolio turnover will increase the Fund's transaction costs and may result in increased realization of net short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), higher taxable distributions and lower after-tax performance. A Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year.

Short Sales Risk: Short sales by a Fund that are not made "against-the-box" (that is when the Funds have an offsetting long position in the asset that is selling short) involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase. When the Funds engage in a short sale on a security, they must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Funds will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrue on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of

any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Funds pay in connection with the short sale. Short selling allows the Funds to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Funds may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet margin calls on their short sale delivery obligations, and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet their short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. If other short positions of the same security are closed out at the same time, a “short squeeze” can occur where demand exceeds the supply for the security sold short. A short squeeze makes it more likely that the Company will need to replace the borrowed security at an unfavorable price. See “Taxation” below for special tax considerations associated with engaging in short sales.

Structured Finance Securities Risk: A portion of the Fund’s investments may consist of mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations or similar instruments. Such structured finance securities are generally backed by an asset or a pool of assets, which serve as collateral. Depending on the type of security, the collateral may take the form of a portfolio of mortgage loans or bonds or other assets. The Fund and other investors in structured finance securities ultimately bear the credit risk of the underlying collateral. In some instances, the structured finance securities are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their degree of risk. The riskiest securities are the equity tranche, which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans serving as collateral, and thus may protect the other, more senior tranches from default. If there are defaults or the relevant collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such securities take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. A senior tranche typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, other tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual

defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to previous defaults and the disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to certain structured finance securities as a class.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities. Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the Fund, and will adversely affect performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery of securities loaned, losses in the investment of collateral, and loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the security.

Operational and Technology Risk is the risk that cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund’s service providers, counterparties, market participants, or issuers of securities held by the Fund may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations.

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

The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Limited Operating History Risk The Fund has no operating history to evaluate and may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies.

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

Performance

Calendar Year Total Returns

Because this is a new Fund that does not yet have an operating history, a bar chart and table describing the Fund's annual performance including a broad-based market index for reference are not yet available. Once available, information on the Fund's investment results, including its net asset value per share, can be obtained at no charge by calling 1-877-665-1287 or by visiting <https://nexpoint.com/funds>.

Portfolio Management

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

Portfolio Manager		
Portfolio Managers	Experience in this Fund	Title with Adviser
James Dondero	0 years	President and Co-Founder
Scott Johnson	0 years	Managing Director

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

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

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

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

- Through your Financial Intermediary
- By writing to NexPoint Funds I — NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Kansas City, Missouri, 64105, or
- By calling SS&C Technologies, Inc. at 1-877-665-1287

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

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or

otherwise investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. If you are investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed later upon withdrawals from that arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Investment Objective.

The investment objective of the Credit Catalyst Fund is to seek current income and capital appreciation. The Board of Trustees can change the Credit Catalyst Fund's investment objective and strategies without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its total assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in credit instruments. The Fund defines credit instruments broadly to include any debt instrument or instrument with debtlike characteristics. The Fund's investments in credit instruments typically include corporate and sovereign bonds, senior loans, convertible securities and preferred stocks, and securitized instruments such as mortgage-backed securities (MBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), which are vehicles backed by pools of assets such as mortgages, loans, or other receivables.

The adviser seeks to invest primarily in credit instruments that the Adviser expects to benefit from an event catalyst. Specific event catalysts include, but are not limited to: mergers, acquisitions, capital structure arbitrage (the exploitation of discrepancies of a company's debt and equity securities), tender offers, asset sales or other divestitures, restructurings, spin-offs, initial public offerings, new issue debt, debt refinancings, near-term debt maturities, asset monetizations (the process of converting assets into a revenue source), recapitalizations (the restructuring of a company's debt and equity structure), reorganizations, or broader geopolitical, environmental or economic events that can impact specific industries or the economy as a whole.

Catalyst driven investing also includes purchasing securities that may benefit from a company specific event such as, but not limited to, earnings, company investor days, product publications and other events which may be occurring in the industry the company operates in or in the broader economy.

The Fund may also invest in securities of late-stage distressed issuers and issuers involved in pre- and post-bankruptcy proceedings. The Fund may also purchase securities in anticipation of a company's recovery or turnaround or the liquidation of all or some of the company's assets. The success of any strategy employed by the Fund's Adviser will largely depend upon, among other things, the Adviser's skill in evaluating the likelihood of the successful completion of a particular catalyst or a related event.

The Fund seeks to make investments that the Adviser believes will appreciate in value or in certain instances, like

with respect to debt securities, will result in the right to repayment being satisfied before the stated maturity date due to, among other things, completed transactions, re-capitalizations, debt retirement, and restructurings. In making investment decisions, the Adviser may also consider the income that can be earned on an investment until the time a credit event opportunity is expected to be realized.

The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers based upon the expectation of the Adviser that the price of such securities may change in the short term due to a special situation, such as spinoffs and split-offs, re-capitalization, credit rating upgrade, debt repayment, the outcome of litigation or other dispute, a positive earnings report, legislative or regulatory changes or other catalyst-driven event. The Fund may seek to profit from special situations by employing one or more arbitrage sub-strategies, including, but not limited to, capital structure arbitrage and convertible arbitrage, or the Fund may seek to use such strategies independently.

Capital structure arbitrage is an investment strategy that seeks to profit from relative pricing discrepancies between related securities, such as securities of different classes issued by the same issuer. Convertible arbitrage is a strategy that seeks to profit from mispricings between an issuer's convertible securities and the underlying equity securities.

In addition to the above strategies, the Fund may invest in other investments or utilize other strategies, including non-credit related event-driven and market neutral strategies. A market neutral strategy is a type of investment strategy that seeks to profit irrespective of whether prices of securities in the market more generally are broadly increasing or decreasing. The performance of a successfully implemented market neutral strategy should have relatively low levels of correlation to the performance of the market overall. The Fund may invest in securities of companies without an identified change or event to hedge unwanted exposures to an industry or the market as a whole.

The Fund may invest in foreign issuers and securities without limit. Non- U.S. securities may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currencies.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers of any market capitalization. Also, the Fund may invest without limit in debt instruments of any duration, maturity or credit quality, including high yield debt (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), distressed debt and defaulted debt. These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality investments.

The Fund may make investments that involve the use of investment leverage. The Fund may use derivative

instruments of any kind, short sale positions and repurchase agreements to create investment exposure or leverage and the Fund's total notional investment exposure may exceed its net assets significantly. The Fund may employ a variety of hedging strategies to seek to protect against issuer-related risk, including selling short the securities of the company that proposes to acquire the target company and/or the purchase and sale of put and call options. The Adviser may utilize option strategies at any time, including in a relatively flat or declining market environment, for hedging or investment purposes. The Fund may utilize other options strategies, such as writing options on securities it does not currently own (known as "uncovered" options), buying or selling options when the Adviser believes they may be mispriced or may provide attractive opportunities to earn income, or engaging in risk-reversal transactions.

The Fund may invest in indexed and inverse securities, such as other investment companies, including ETFs, closed-end funds and open-end mutual funds. Those investments may be made for the purpose of, among other things, gaining or hedging market exposure, hedging exposure to a particular industry, sector or component of an event-driven opportunity, or managing the Fund's cash position. The Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash, money market investments, money market funds or other similar short-term investments for defensive purposes.

Convertible arbitrage is a strategy that seeks to profit from mispricings between an issuer's convertible securities and the underlying equity securities. A common convertible arbitrage approach matches a long position in a convertible security with a short position in the underlying common stock when an investor believes the convertible security is undervalued relative to the value of the underlying equity security. In such a case, the investor may seek to sell short shares of the underlying common stock in order to hedge exposure to the issuer of the equity securities. Convertible arbitrage positions may be designed to earn income from coupon or dividend payments on the investment in the convertible securities.

The Fund's holdings may be adjusted at any time. The Adviser may sell securities at any time, including if the Adviser's evaluation of the risk/reward ratio is no longer favorable, in order to take advantage of what the Adviser considers to be a better investment opportunity, when the Adviser believes the investment no longer represents a relatively attractive investment opportunity, or when the Adviser perceives deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer. The Fund may also loan portfolio securities to earn income.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund as defined in the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies. The Adviser expects that the Fund's active or frequent trading of portfolio securities will result in a portfolio turnover rate in excess of 100% on an annual basis.

Additional Information About Investment Strategies

The following is a description of principal and non-principal investment practices in which the Fund may engage. Any references to investments made by the Fund include those that may be made both directly by the Fund and indirectly by the Fund (e.g., through its investments in derivatives or other pooled investment vehicles). As otherwise provided in this Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), the Fund may invest without limit in the securities, assets, instruments and transactions in which it is permitted to invest. Please refer to the "Principal Investment Strategies" for the Fund for additional information regarding the principal investment practices in which the Fund may engage. Please see "Description of Risks" below for the risks associated with each of the investment practices.

Assignments. The Fund may purchase Assignments from several financial institutions ("Lenders"). The purchaser of an Assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning Lender and becomes a Lender under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning Lender.

Borrowing. The Fund may borrow an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet redemption requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows more money than it has cash or short-term cash equivalents and invests the proceeds, the Fund will create financial leverage. It will do so only when it expects to be able to invest the proceeds at a higher rate of return than its cost of borrowing. The use of borrowing for investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk.

Because the management fees (including administration fees) paid to NexPoint are calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily managed assets, which include the proceeds of leverage, the dollar amount of the fees paid by the Fund to NexPoint will be higher (and NexPoint will be benefited to that extent) when leverage is utilized. NexPoint will utilize leverage only if it believes such action would result in a net benefit to the Fund's shareholders after taking into account the higher fees and expenses associated with leverage (including higher management fees).

Bridge Financing. The Fund may acquire interests in senior loans that are designed to provide temporary or "bridge" financing to a borrower pending the sale of identified assets

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

or the arrangement of longer-term loans or the issuance and sale of debt obligations. A borrower's use of a bridge loan involves a risk that the borrower may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the bridge loan, which may impair the borrower's perceived creditworthiness.

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

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

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

Debt Securities. The Fund invests in debt securities, including investment grade securities, below investment grade securities and other debt obligations. The Fund also may invest in debt securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, common or preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in fixed-income securities, including high-yield securities and U.S. government-issued fixed-income securities.

- **Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds that are rated or determined by the Adviser to be of investment grade quality of varying maturities issued by U.S. corporations and other business entities. Bonds are fixed or variable rate debt obligations,

including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Bonds generally are used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors for a variety of business purposes. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity.

- **Below Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in below investment grade securities (also known as "high-yield securities" or "junk securities"). Such securities may be fixed or variable rate obligations and are rated below investment grade (Ba/BB or lower) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. High-yield debt securities are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development, but also may be issued by established companies. These bonds are regarded by the rating organizations, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. Such securities also are generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings with regard to default rates and deterioration of general economic conditions. High-yield securities held by the Fund may include securities received as a result of a corporate reorganization or issued as part of a corporate takeover.
- **Depository Receipts.** The Fund may invest in American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") and other depository receipts. ADRs and ADSs are securities that represent an ownership interest in a foreign security. They are generally issued by a U.S. bank to U.S. buyers as a substitute for direct ownership of a foreign security and are traded on U.S. exchanges. ADRs may be available through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and a depository, whereas an unsponsored facility may be established by a depository without participation by the issuer of the underlying security. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights with respect to the deposited security. The Fund may invest in both sponsored and unsponsored ADRs.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in various instruments that are commonly known as derivatives. Generally, derivatives are a financial instrument, the value of which is based on, or "derived" from, the value of underlying securities, commodities, currencies, indices, or other assets or instruments, including other derivative contracts. The most common types of derivatives are swaps, futures and options,

and major asset classes include interest rates, equities, commodities and foreign exchange. Futures, forwards, swaps and options are commonly used for traditional hedging purposes to attempt to protect a Fund from exposure to changing interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates and as a low cost method of gaining exposure to a particular securities market without investing directly in those securities. The Fund may enter into credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and credit default index investments, including loan credit default swaps and loan credit default index swaps. The Fund may use these investments (i) as alternatives to direct long or short investment in a particular security, (ii) to adjust a Fund's asset allocation or risk exposure, or (iii) for hedging purposes. The use by a Fund of credit default swaps may have the effect of creating a short position in a security. These investments can create investment leverage, which tends to magnify the effects of an instrument's price changes as market conditions change. A Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy, including its strategy of investing in certain derivative instruments, may be limited or adversely affected by the Fund's intention to qualify as a RIC, and its strategy may bear adversely on its ability to so qualify. Special tax considerations apply to a Fund's use of derivatives. See the "Taxation" section below.

Distressed and Defaulted Securities. The Fund may invest in debt obligations of stressed, distressed and bankrupt issuers. Generally, distressed companies are in need of covenant amendments or have been operating under the provisions of the U.S. bankruptcy code or other similar laws, or may become subject to such provisions in the future. Investments include publicly-traded debt, stressed and par loan obligations that were privately placed with banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions, trade claims, and any other form of obligation recognized as a claim in a bankruptcy or workout process.

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

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Fund may invest in illiquid and restricted securities. Restricted securities

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

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

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

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

Non-U.S. Securities and Emerging Markets. The Fund may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers ("non-U.S. securities"), including investments in the securities of so-called emerging market issuers. Such investment may include securities denominated in U.S. dollars, non-U.S. currencies or

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

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

Options. The Fund may utilize options on securities, indices and currencies. An option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option at a specified exercise or "strike" price. The writer of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security. If an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes on the expiration date a gain equal to the premium received by the Fund at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange-traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, underlying security, exercise price and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when a Fund desires. A Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing sale transaction if the premium received from the sale of the option is less than the premium it initially paid to purchase the option (plus transaction costs). A Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing purchase transaction (premium plus transaction costs) is greater than the premium initially received from writing the option.

Participations. The Fund may invest in Participations. The selling Lenders and other persons interpositioned between such Lenders and a Fund with respect to Participations will likely conduct their principal business activities in the financial services industry. A Fund may be more susceptible

than an investment company that does not invest in Participations in senior loans to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting this industry. Persons engaged in this industry may be more susceptible than are persons engaged in some other industries to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

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

Portfolio Maturity. The Fund are not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of senior loans held in its portfolio, and senior loans usually will have rates of interest that are redetermined periodically. Investment in senior loans with longer interest rate redetermination periods may increase fluctuations in a Fund's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. The senior loans in a Fund's investment portfolio will typically have a dollar-weighted average days to reset until the next interest rate redetermination of 90 days or less. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to a Fund from its investments in senior loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to such Fund from its investments in senior loans should decrease. The amount of time required to pass before a Fund will realize the effects of changing short-term market interest rates on its portfolio will vary with the dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate redetermination on the senior loans in the investment portfolio. A Fund may utilize the investment practices described in this Prospectus to, among other things,

shorten the effective interest rate redetermination period of senior loans in its portfolio. In such event, a Fund will consider such shortened period to be the interest rate redetermination period of the senior loan; provided, however, that such Fund will typically not invest in senior loans that permit the borrower to select an interest rate redetermination period in excess of one year. Because most senior loans in the investment portfolio will be subject to mandatory and/or optional prepayment and there may be significant economic incentives for a borrower to prepay its loans, prepayments of senior loans in a Fund's investment portfolio may occur. Accordingly, the actual remaining maturity of a Fund's investment portfolio invested in senior loans may vary substantially from the average stated maturity of the senior loans held in such Fund's investment portfolio.

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

Restricted Securities. Restricted securities (which include Rule 144A securities) may have contractual restrictions on resale, or cannot be sold publicly until registered. Certain restricted securities may be illiquid. Illiquid investments may be difficult or impossible to sell when a Fund wants to sell them at a price at which the Fund values them.

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

Short Sales. The Fund may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through short sales. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in

anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When a Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short from a broker-dealer and deliver it to the buyer upon conclusion of the sale. A Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee to borrow a security and is often obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time a Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss.

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

Portfolio Turnover. A Fund's rate of portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor for the Adviser in making decisions on when to buy or sell securities. The Fund reserves full freedom with respect to portfolio turnover. The frequency of a Fund's trading will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions. In periods when there are rapid changes in economic conditions or security price levels, portfolio turnover may be significantly higher than during times of economic and market price stability. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate is expected to exceed 100% per year, and under certain market conditions may be substantially higher. A 100% annual turnover rate would occur, for example, if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio were replaced once within a period of one year.

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

Additional Information. The foregoing percentage limitations in the Fund's investment strategies apply at the time of purchase of securities, except that the limit on borrowing described in the Statement of Additional Information is applied on a continued basis. The Board of Trustees may change any of the foregoing investment policies, including a Fund's investment objective and 80% investment policy,

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

without shareholder approval. A Fund will provide shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Additional Information About Risks

Like all mutual funds, investing in the Fund involves risk factors and special considerations. A Fund's risk is defined primarily by its principal investment strategies, which are described earlier in this Prospectus, along with descriptions of the Fund's related risks.

Investments in the Fund are not insured against loss of principal. As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. Investing in shares of the Fund should not be considered a complete investment program. There is a risk that the share value of the Fund will fluctuate.

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

Factors that may affect the Fund's portfolio as a whole are called "principal risks" and are summarized in this section.

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

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

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

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

Debt Securities Risk: The value of a debt security (and other income-producing securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, equity-linked notes, and interests in income-producing trusts) changes in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent a Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by a Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. In response to an interest rate decline, debt securities that provide the issuer with the right to call or redeem the security prior to maturity may be called or redeemed. If a debt security is repaid more quickly than expected, a Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate, reducing the potential for gain. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument is extended, increasing the potential for loss. In response to certain economic conditions, including periods of high inflation, governmental authorities and regulators may respond with significant fiscal and monetary policy changes such as raising interest rates. A Fund may be subject to heightened interest rate risk when the U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Fed") raises interest rates. Recent and potential future changes in government monetary policy may affect interest rates. It is difficult to accurately predict the timing, frequency or magnitude of potential interest rate increases or decreases by the Fed, and the evaluation of macro-economic and other conditions could cause a change in approach in the future. If the Fed and other central banks increase the federal funds rate and equivalent rates, such increases generally will cause market interest rates to rise, which will cause the value of a Fund's debt securities to fall. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, which could reduce liquidity for certain

investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. Increased redemptions may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so and may lower returns. If dealer capacity in fixed-income and related markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income and related markets. Further, potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

The value of a debt security also depends on the issuer's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt security is likely to fall if an issuer or the guarantor of a security is unable or unwilling (or perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations, or if the debt security's rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency. The obligations of issuers (and obligors of asset-backed securities) are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The value of a debt security can also decline in response to other changes in market, economic, industry, political, and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer or debt securities generally. The values of many debt securities may fall in response to a general increase in investor risk aversion or a decline in the confidence of investors generally in the ability of issuers to meet their obligations.

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

Credit risk varies depending upon whether the issuers of the securities are corporations or domestic or foreign governments or their sub-divisions or instrumentalities and whether the particular note or other instrument held by a Fund has a priority in payment of principal and interest. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending upon whether the securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, supported by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, supported only by the credit of the issuing U.S. government agency, instrumentality, or corporation, or otherwise supported by the United States. Obligations issued by U.S. government

agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, such as Government National Mortgage Association, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, while obligations issued by others, such as Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs), are backed solely by the ability of the entity to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the entity's own resources. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Distressed and Defaulted Securities Risk: A Fund may invest in the securities of financially distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties.

Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

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

Fixed Income Market Risk: Fixed income securities markets may, in response to governmental intervention, economic or market developments (including potentially a reduction in the number of broker-dealers willing to engage in market-making activity), or other factors, experience periods of increased volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, a Fund may experience increased levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and at unfavorable prices. Fixed income securities may be difficult to value during such periods. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the Fed, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. As the Fed "tapers" or reduces the amount of bonds it purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, and/or raises the federal funds target rate, such activities could result in the effects described above, and could have a material adverse effect on prices for fixed income securities and on the management of a Fund.

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

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

Below investment grade securities have greater credit and liquidity risk than more highly rated obligations and are generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor. The lower rating of high-yield securities reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payment of principal and interest. Many issuers of high-yield securities are highly leveraged and their relatively high debt to equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their obligations.

Overall declines in the below investment grade bond market and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their obligations at maturity. Investments in obligations of issuers that are generally trading at significantly higher yields than had been historically typical of the applicable issuer’s obligations may include debt obligations that have a heightened probability of being in covenant or payment default in the future. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically, such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted security for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative. High-yield securities will be subject to certain additional risks to the extent that such obligations may be unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured.

Moreover, such obligations may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness and are unlikely to be secured by collateral. See “Taxation” below

and “Income Tax Considerations” in the SAI for a discussion of special tax consequences associated with certain below investment grade securities.

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

Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security’s yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. Duration is useful primarily as a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security’s market price to interest rate (i.e. yield) movements. All other things remaining equal, for each one percentage point increase in interest rates, the value of a portfolio of fixed income investments would generally be expected to decline by one percent for every year of the portfolio’s average duration above zero. For example, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities with an average duration of three years would generally be expected to decline by approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk: Mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by a portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-related securities depend on the payments of principal and interest made by or through the underlying

assets, which may not be sufficient to meet the payment obligations of the mortgage-backed securities. Prepayments of principal, which occur more frequently in falling interest rate conditions, may shorten the term and reduce the value of these securities. The quality and value of the underlying collateral may decline, or default, which has become a significant risk for collateral related to sub-prime mortgage loans, especially in a declining residential real estate market. Further, these securities generally are privately sold and may not be readily marketable, particularly after a rapid decrease in value. Investments in mortgage-backed securities may also be subject to valuation risk.

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

work out outside of bankruptcy may produce similar concessions by senior lenders.

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

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

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

As with any debt security, senior loans are generally subject to the risk of price declines due to increases in interest rates, particularly long-term rates. Senior loans are also subject to the risk that, as interest rates rise, the cost of borrowing increases, which may increase the risk of default. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. Therefore, senior loans may not mitigate price declines in a

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

rising long-term interest rate environment. Declines in interest rates may increase prepayments of debt obligations and require the Fund to invest assets at lower yields. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans.

Although senior loans in which a Fund will invest will often be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of a default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a senior loan. A Fund may also invest in senior loans that are not secured.

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

Derivatives Risk: The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of underlying securities, commodities, currencies, indices, or other assets or instruments, including other derivative contracts. The most common types of derivatives are swaps, futures and options, and major asset classes include interest rates, equities, commodities and foreign exchange. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the assets, rates, or indices they are designed to track.

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

of creating a short position in a security. These investments can create investment leverage and may create additional investment risks that may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. Derivative contracts may expire worthless.

A Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. Derivatives risk is particularly acute in environments (like those of 2008) in which financial services firms are exposed to systemic risks of the type evidenced by the insolvency of Lehman Brothers and subsequent market disruptions. In addition, during those periods, a Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

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

Swap contracts and other OTC derivatives are highly susceptible to liquidity risk (see "Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk") and counterparty risk (see "Counterparty Risk"), and are subject to documentation risks. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (*i.e.*, a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. See "Leverage Risk" below. Derivatives also present other risks described in this section, including securities market risk, illiquid and restricted securities risk, currency risk, credit risk, and counterparty risk. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund's use of derivatives. See the "Taxation" section below.

In accordance with rules and regulations enacted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), transactions in some types of swaps (including certain classes of interest rate swaps and credit default swaps) are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"), through a central clearinghouse known as a derivatives clearing organization, however, the CFTC is expected to impose a mandatory central clearing requirement for additional derivative instruments over time. In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, a Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or

broker. To clear a swap through a derivatives clearing organization, the Fund will submit the contract to, and post margin with, a futures commission merchant (FCM) that is a clearinghouse member. The Fund may enter into the swap with a counterparty other than the FCM and arrange for the contract to be transferred to the FCM for clearing, or enter into the contract with the FCM itself. If the Fund must centrally clear a transaction, the CFTC's regulations also generally require that the swap be executed on a registered exchange (either a designated contract market or swap execution facility).

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

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

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict a Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to a Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. At this point in time, most of the Dodd-Frank Act has been fully implemented, though a small number of remaining rulemakings are unfinished or are subject to further final rule making or phase-in periods. Any future regulatory or legislative activity would not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, though it is within the realm of possibility that, upon implementation of these measures or any future measures, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. While the new regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the new clearing mechanisms will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements expose the Fund to new kinds of risks and costs.

In particular, on October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4" or the "Derivatives Rule"). Fund were required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Rule 18f-4 eliminates the asset segregation framework formerly used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, as amended.

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Derivatives Rule mandates that a fund adopt and/or implement: (i) value-at-risk limitations (VaR); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program; (iii) new Board oversight responsibilities; and (iv) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

Additional legislation may be enacted subsequent to the date of this Prospectus that could negatively affect the assets of a Fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund’s performance or ability to achieve its investment objectives.

In addition, regulations adopted by the prudential regulators that took effect with regards to most funds in 2019 require certain banks to include in a range of financial contracts, including derivative and short-term funding transactions, terms delaying or restricting a counterparty’s default, termination and other rights in the event that the bank and/or its affiliates become subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The regulations could limit a Fund’s ability to exercise a range of cross-default rights if its counterparty, or an affiliate of the counterparty, is subject to bankruptcy or similar proceedings. Such regulations could further negatively impact a Fund’s use of derivatives.

Counterparty Risk: A Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom a Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with a Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. In an attempt to limit the counterparty risk associated with such transactions, a Fund conducts business only with financial institutions judged by the Adviser to present acceptable credit risk. For example, repurchase agreements are loans of money or arrangements under which a Fund purchases securities and the seller agrees to repurchase the securities within a specific time and at a specific price. The repurchase price is generally higher than a Fund’s purchase price, with

the difference being income to a Fund. The counterparty’s obligations under the repurchase agreement are collateralized with U.S. Treasury and/or agency obligations with a market value of not less than 100% of the obligations, valued daily.

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

Hedging Risk: There are several risks in connection with the use by a Fund of futures contracts and related options as a hedging device. One risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contracts and options and movements in the underlying securities or index or movements in the prices of a Fund’s securities which are the subject of a hedge. The Adviser will, however, attempt to reduce this risk by purchasing and selling, to the extent possible, futures contracts and related options on securities and indices the movements of which will, in its judgment, correlate closely with movements in the prices of the underlying securities or index and a Fund’s portfolio securities sought to be hedged. Successful use of futures contracts and options by a Fund for hedging purposes is also subject to the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the market. It is possible that, where a Fund has purchased puts on futures contracts to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the securities or index on which the puts are purchased may increase in value and the value of securities held in the portfolio may decline. If this occurred, the Fund would lose money on the puts and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. In addition, the prices of futures, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the underlying securities or index due to certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit requirements. Such requirements may cause investors to close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the underlying security or index and futures markets. Second, the margin requirements in the

futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets in general, and as a result the futures markets may attract more speculators than the securities markets do. Increased participation by speculators in the futures markets may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Adviser still may not result in a successful hedging transaction over a very short time period. In addition, to maintain margin requirements, a Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices or times because it may not be possible to liquidate a position at a reasonable price. The earmarking of such assets also will have the effect of limiting a Fund's ability otherwise to invest those assets. Special tax considerations apply to a Fund's hedging transactions. See the "Taxation" section below.

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

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

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

be unwound and no longer covered in reaction to market price movements if the Adviser believes such action is in the best interests of the Fund.

A Fund may also write uncovered call and put options. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, a Fund must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. When writing uncovered call options, a Fund must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker-dealer through which it made the uncovered call option as collateral to ensure that the securities can be purchased for delivery if and when the option is exercised.

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

Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if a Fund had invested in the reference assets directly since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. However, certain risks may be reduced (but not eliminated) if a Fund invests in cleared swaps. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. Because bilateral swap agreements are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, these swaps may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The value of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of securities prices from the Adviser's expectations may produce significant losses in a Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and a reference asset may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Adviser's use of swaps

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

may not be effective in fulfilling the Adviser's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities Risk: Illiquid investments may be difficult to resell or dispose of in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. When investments cannot be sold readily at the desired time or price, a Fund may have to accept a much lower price, may not be able to sell the investment at all or may be forced to forego other investment opportunities, all of which may adversely impact a Fund's returns. Illiquid investments also may be subject to valuation risk. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) may be subject to legal restraints on resale and, therefore, are typically less liquid than other securities. The prices received from selling restricted securities in privately negotiated transactions may be less than those originally paid by a Fund. Investors in restricted securities may not benefit from the same investor protections as publicly traded securities.

Shareholder Concentration Risk: Shareholder concentration risk is the risk that large redemptions by a small number of large shareholders can harm remaining shareholders. Concentration risk may also be present if a fund is sold primarily to similarly situated shareholders who tend to behave similarly. Assessing this risk requires the ability to track underlying balances that make up each omnibus account and to identify funds with risky shareholder concentration levels on a real-time basis.

Leverage Risk: When deemed appropriate by the Adviser and subject to applicable regulations, the Fund may use leverage in its investment program, including the use of borrowed funds and investments in certain types of options, such as puts, calls and warrants, which may be purchased for a fraction of the price of the underlying securities while giving the purchaser full exposure to movement in the price of those underlying securities. While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. To the extent a Fund purchases securities with borrowed funds, its net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed funds are not used. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of a Fund. If the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return on the portfolio securities purchased with borrowed funds, a Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged.

If the amount of borrowings that a Fund may have outstanding at any one time is large in relation to its capital,

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

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

Because the management fees (including administration fees) paid to NexPoint are calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily managed assets, which include the proceeds of leverage, the dollar amount of the fees paid by the Fund to NexPoint will be higher (and NexPoint will be benefited to that extent) when leverage is utilized. NexPoint will utilize leverage only if it believes such action would result in a net benefit to the Fund's shareholders after taking into account the higher fees and expenses associated with leverage (including higher management fees).

Lender Liability Risk A number of judicial decisions have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories founded upon the premise that an institutional Lender has violated a duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in a creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of certain of the Fund's investments, the Fund or the Investment Adviser could be subject to such liability.

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

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

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or “circuit breakers”) limits or prevents a Fund from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. A Fund is also exposed to liquidity risk when it has an obligation to purchase particular securities (e.g., as a result of entering into reverse repurchase agreements, writing a put, or closing a short position). When there is no willing buyer or investments cannot be readily sold or closed out, a Fund may have to sell at a lower price than the price at which a Fund is carrying the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all, each of which would have a negative effect on a Fund’s performance. Although most of a Fund’s investments must be liquid at the time of investment, investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Because loan transactions often take longer to settle than transactions in other securities, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a significant period of time. As a result, the Fund may maintain higher levels of cash and short-term investments than mutual funds that invest in securities with shorter settlement cycles, may enter into a line of credit to permit the Fund to finance redemptions pending settlement of the sale of portfolio securities, or may be required to sell portfolio securities when it would not otherwise choose to do so, each of which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance. No assurance can be given that these measures will provide the Fund with sufficient liquidity to pay redemption proceeds in a timely manner in the event of abnormally large redemptions.

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

Merger Arbitrage and Event-Catalyst Risk: Merger arbitrage and event-driven investing involves the risk that the Adviser’s

evaluation of the outcome of a proposed event, whether it be a merger, acquisitions, consolidations, bankruptcies, liquidations, reorganization, regulatory issue or other event, restructurings, tender or exchange offers or other unusual events will prove incorrect and that the Fund’s return on the investment will be negative. Even if the Adviser’s judgment regarding the likelihood of a specific outcome proves correct, the expected event may be delayed or completed on terms other than those originally proposed, which may cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund’s expected gain on an individual catalyst investment is normally considerably smaller than the possible loss should the transaction be unexpectedly terminated. The Fund’s principal investment strategies are not specifically designed to benefit from general appreciation in the credit markets or general improvement in the economic conditions in the global economy. Accordingly, the Fund may underperform the broad credit markets under certain market conditions, such as during periods when there has been rapid appreciation in the credit markets. The Fund may also underperform the broad credit markets if it holds a significant portion of its assets in cash and money market instruments for an extended period of time due to a lack of credit catalyst opportunities.

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

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

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union (EU) countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the global securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) left the EU, commonly referred to as “Brexit,” the UK ceased to be a member of the EU, and the UK and EU entered into a Trade and Cooperation Agreement. While the full impact of Brexit is unknown, Brexit has already resulted in volatility in European and global markets. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict.

There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Political and military events, including in Ukraine, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela, Iran, Syria, and other areas of the Middle East, and nationalist unrest in Europe and South America, also may cause market disruptions.

As a result of continued political tensions and armed conflicts, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine commencing in February of 2022, the extent and ultimate result of which are unknown at this time, the United States and the EU, along with the regulatory bodies of a number of countries, have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian corporate entities and individuals, and certain sectors of Russia’s economy, which may result in, among other things, the continued devaluation of Russian currency, a downgrade in the country’s credit rating, and/or a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, property or interests. These sanctions could also result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities and/or funds invested in prohibited assets, impairing the ability of a Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities and/or assets. These sanctions or the threat of additional sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. The United States and other nations or international organizations may also impose additional economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russia-exposed issuers and companies in various sectors of the Russian economy. Any or all of these potential results could lead Russia’s economy into a recession. Economic sanctions and other actions against Russian institutions, companies, and individuals resulting from the ongoing conflict may also have a substantial negative impact on other economies and securities markets both regionally and globally, as well as on companies with operations in the

conflict region, the extent to which is unknown at this time. The United States and the EU have also imposed similar sanctions on Belarus for its support of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. Additional sanctions may be imposed on Belarus and other countries that support Russia. Any such sanctions could present substantially similar risks as those resulting from the sanctions imposed on Russia, including substantial negative impacts on the regional and global economies and securities markets.

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

The value of the non-U.S. securities held by a Fund that are not U.S. dollar-denominated may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The U.S. dollar value of a foreign denominated non-U.S. security generally decreases when the value of the U.S. dollar rises against the foreign currency in which the security is denominated and tends to increase when the value of the U.S. dollar falls against such currency. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Fund’s NAV or current income could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, the value of a Fund’s assets may be affected by losses and other expenses incurred in converting between various currencies in order to purchase and sell foreign denominated non-U.S. securities, and by currency restrictions, exchange control regulation, currency

devaluations and political and economic developments. The foregoing risks often are heightened for investments in smaller, emerging capital markets. In addition, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

As a result of these potential risks, the Adviser may determine that, notwithstanding otherwise favorable investment criteria, it may not be practicable or appropriate to invest in a particular country. A Fund may invest in countries in which foreign investors, including the Adviser have had no or limited prior experience.

Depository receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in non-U.S. securities directly because the value of a depository receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying non-U.S. equity security. Depository receipts are also subject to liquidity risk. Additionally, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act ("HFCAA") could cause securities of non-U.S. companies, including American depository receipts, to be delisted from U.S. stock exchanges if the companies do not allow the U.S. government to oversee the auditing of their financial information. Although the requirements of the HFCAA apply to securities of all non-U.S. issuers, the SEC has thus far limited its enforcement efforts to securities of Chinese companies. If securities are delisted, a Fund's ability to transact in such securities will be impaired, and the liquidity and market price of the securities may decline. A Fund may also need to seek other markets in which to transact in such securities, which could increase the Fund's costs.

Operational and Technology Risk: The Fund, its service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect a Fund and its shareholders, despite the efforts of the Fund and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

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

and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations. For example, the Fund's or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted, and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber- attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate a Fund's NAV, and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund or its service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

While the Fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes to address the possibility of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of the Fund's investments, which could have material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or unable to accurately price its investments. The Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invest, or securities markets and exchanges.

Other Investment Companies. A Fund may invest in other investment companies. Investment companies combine shareholders' funds for investment in a variety of instruments, including equity securities, debt securities, and money market instruments and may invest primarily in a particular type of security, a particular industry or a mix of securities and industries. An investment company is not taxed on income distributed to shareholders if, among other things, it distributes to its shareholders substantially all of its taxable

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

income for each taxable year. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund may bear a proportionate share of the expenses of such other investment company, including management fees, administration fees and custodial fees, in addition to the expenses of the Fund. To the extent permitted by and subject to applicable law or SEC exemptive relief, the Fund may invest in shares of investment companies (including money market mutual funds) advised or sub-advised by NexPoint or its affiliates.

With respect to ETFs, the risks of owning shares of an ETF include the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF holds. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the ETF being more volatile than its underlying securities. The value of ETFs can be expected to increase and decrease in value in proportion to increases and decreases in the indices that they are designed to track. The volatility of different index tracking stocks can be expected to vary in proportion to the volatility of the particular index they track. ETFs are traded similarly to stocks of individual companies. Although an ETF is designed to provide investment performance corresponding to its index, it may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of its index because of its operating expenses and other factors.

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

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

To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of financial institutions to make loans in

connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of senior loan interests for investment by a Fund may be adversely affected. To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of a Fund to invest in the assets of distressed companies, the availability of distressed company interests for investment by a Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions may reduce or eliminate sources of financing for affected borrowers. Further, to the extent that legislation or federal or state regulators require such institutions to dispose of senior loan interests relating to highly leveraged transactions or subject such senior loan interests to increased regulatory scrutiny, such financial institutions may determine to sell senior loan interests in a manner that results in a price that, in the opinion of the Adviser, is not indicative of fair value. Were the Fund to attempt to sell a senior loan interest at a time when a financial institution was engaging in such a sale with respect to the senior loan interest, the price at which the Fund could consummate such a sale might be adversely affected.

Structured Finance Securities Risk: A portion of the Fund's investments may consist of mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations or similar instruments. Such structured finance securities are generally backed by an asset or a pool of assets, which serve as collateral. Depending on the type of security, the collateral may take the form of a portfolio of mortgage loans or bonds or other assets. The Fund and other investors in structured finance securities ultimately bear the credit risk of the underlying collateral. In some instances, the structured finance securities are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their degree of risk. The riskiest securities are the equity tranche, which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans serving as collateral, and thus may protect the other, more senior tranches from default. If there are defaults or the relevant collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such securities take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. A senior tranche typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, other tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to previous defaults and the disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to certain structured finance securities as a class.

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

Securities Market and Selection Risk: The value of securities owned by a Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. Economic, political and financial conditions, industry or economic trends and developments or public health risks, such as epidemics or pandemics, may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause volatility, illiquidity or other potentially adverse effects in the financial markets. The profitability of a Fund substantially depends upon the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the future price movements of stocks, bonds, loans, options on stocks, and other securities and the movements of interest rates. The Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting price movements.

The market prices of equities may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuing company (such as poor management performance or reduced demand for its goods or services), factors that affect a particular industry (such as a decline in demand, labor or raw material shortages, or increased production costs) or general market conditions not specifically related to a company or industry (such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally). Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. See also "Debt Securities Risk" and "Fixed Income Market Risk" above.

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

In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the United States and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse. Further, there is a risk that the present value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future, known as inflation. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and a fund's investments may be affected, which may reduce a fund's performance.

Further, inflation may lead to the rise in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the fund, resulting in a negative impact on a fund's performance. Generally, securities issued in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of inflationary or deflationary forces, and more developed markets are better able to use monetary policy to normalize markets.

An outbreak of an infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

Short Sales Risk: Short sales by a Fund that are not made "against-the-box" (that is when the Fund has an offsetting long position in the asset that is selling short) involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase. When the Fund engages in a short sale on a security, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrue on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale. Short selling allows the Fund to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Fund may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet margin calls on its short sale delivery obligations, and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet their short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. If other short positions of the same security are closed out at the same time, a “short squeeze” can occur where demand exceeds the supply for the security sold short. A short squeeze makes it more likely that the Company will need to replace the borrowed security at an unfavorable price. See “Taxation” below for special tax considerations associated with engaging in short sales.

Tax Risk: The U.S. income tax rules may be uncertain when applied to specific arbitrage transactions, including identifying deferred losses from wash sales or realized gains from constructive sales, among other issues.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

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

Management of the Fund

The Fund is a party to contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund’s investment adviser, administrator, distributor, and shareholder servicing agent, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (“third-party”) beneficiaries of, any such contractual arrangements, and such contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Fund.

Neither this Prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between NexPoint Funds I (the “Trust”) or the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

Board of Trustees and Investment Adviser

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

NexPoint Asset Management, L.P. (“NexPoint” or the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund. The address of the Adviser is 300 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. Organized in February 2009, NexPoint is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

As of March 31, 2025, NexPoint had approximately \$4.0 billion in assets under management. NexPoint is also the administrator to the Fund. Please see “Administrator/Sub-Administrator” below. NexPoint is owned by Highland Capital Management Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“HCM Services”) and its general partner, Strand Advisors XVI, Inc., of which James Dondero is the sole stockholder. HCM Services is controlled by Mr. Dondero and Mr. Mark Okada by virtue of their respective share ownership.

NexPoint has entered into a Services Agreement (the “Services Agreement”) with Skyview Group (“Skyview”), pursuant to which NexPoint will receive administrative and operational support services to enable it to provide the required advisory services to the Fund.

Certain Skyview personnel are dual-employees of NexPoint Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Adviser. The same services are being performed by the dual-employees. The Adviser, and not the Fund, will compensate all Adviser, Skyview, and dual-employee personnel who provide services to the Fund.

Management Fee

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

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreements for the Fund will appear in the Fund's first semi-annual report to shareholders.

Each Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by the Board, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Fund or by the Adviser, in each case on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior written notice to the other party. In addition, each Investment Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its "assignment", as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, or upon the termination of the relevant Investment Advisory Agreement.

As the Fund was not operational during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, it did not pay advisory fees to the Adviser.

The table below shows the Fund's contractual advisory fee with the Adviser:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fee as a Percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets¹
Credit Catalyst Fund ²	0.95%

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

² The Adviser contractually agreed to limit the total annual fund operating expenses of Credit Catalyst Fund to 1.30% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund through July 2, 2026. Information on the Fund's current expense limitation agreement is provided below.

NexPoint has contractually agreed to limit the total annual operating expenses of the NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund (exclusive of fees paid by the Fund pursuant to its distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, taxes, dividend expenses on short sales, interest payments, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) to 1.30% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund, respectively (the "Expense Caps"). The Credit Catalyst Fund Expense Caps will continue through at least July 2, 2026, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Board of Trustees. Under the expense limitation agreements, the Adviser may recoup waived and/or reimbursed amounts with respect to the Fund within

thirty-six months of the date such amounts were waived or reimbursed, provided the Fund's total annual operating expenses, including such recoupment, do not exceed the applicable Expense Cap in effect at the time of such waiver/reimbursement.

Administrator/Sub-Administrator

NexPoint provides administration services to the Credit Catalyst Fund for a monthly administration fee. In such capacity, NexPoint generally assists the Fund in all aspects of their administration and operations. Additionally, NexPoint furnishes offices, necessary facilities, equipment and personnel. Under a separate Sub-Administration agreement, NexPoint has delegated certain administrative functions to SEI Investments Global Funds Services ("SEI"), One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456, and pays SEI a portion of the fee it receives from the Fund. Under the Sub-Administration agreement, SEI has agreed to provide fund accounting services; asset data services; fund administration and reporting services; and regulatory administration services, including preparation and filing of various reports with the appropriate regulatory agencies and the SEC for the Fund.

NexPoint generally assists in all aspects of the Fund's administration and operations and furnishes offices, necessary facilities, equipment and personnel.

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

Multi-Manager Structure

The Trust and the Adviser qualify for exemptive relief under a multi-managers' exemptive order (the "Order") from certain provisions of the 1940 Act, pursuant to which the Adviser will, subject to the oversight of the Board, be permitted to enter into and materially amend sub-advisory agreements on behalf of the Fund with sub-advisers unaffiliated with the Adviser without such agreements being approved by the shareholders of the Fund (the "Multi-Manager Structure"). The Board and the Adviser will therefore have the right to hire, terminate or replace sub-advisers without first obtaining shareholder approval, including in the event that a sub-advisory agreement has automatically terminated as a result of an assignment. The Adviser will continue to have the ultimate responsibility to oversee each sub-adviser and recommend its hiring, termination and replacement.

Operation of a Fund under the Multi-Manager Structure will not: (1) permit management fees paid by a Fund to NexPoint to be increased without shareholder approval; or (2) diminish NexPoint's responsibilities to a Fund, including NexPoint's overall responsibility for overseeing the portfolio

Management of the Fund

management services furnished by its sub-advisers. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

About the Fund's Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by either an individual portfolio manager who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of a Fund, or a team of portfolio managers, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of a Fund. The portfolio managers of the Fund generally have final authority over all aspects of their portions of a Fund's investment portfolio, including securities purchase and sale decisions, portfolio construction techniques and portfolio risk assessment. The following sets forth the roles of the primary portfolio managers of the Fund followed by biographical information for each portfolio manager. The Fund's SAI provides the following additional information about the: (i) portfolio managers' compensation; (ii) other accounts managed by the portfolio managers; and (iii) portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the Fund, if any.

Portfolio Manager Biographies

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

NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund

James Dondero is the founder of NexPoint, a leading alternative investment group comprised of a set of investment advisers and sponsors, a broker-dealer, and a suite of related investment vehicles. NexPoint specializes in real estate ventures, with offerings in public and private real estate investment trusts (REITs), tax advantaged real estate vehicles, closed-end funds, interval funds, and other real estate-focused investment solutions. In addition to overseeing the group's business and investment activities, Mr. Dondero is the portfolio manager of NexPoint's Merger Arbitrage Fund, Event Driven Fund, and the Climate Tech Fund. He also holds various officer and director roles across NexPoint's publicly traded REITs: NexPoint Residential Trust, Inc., NexPoint Real Estate Finance, Inc., NexPoint Hospitality Trust, NexPoint Diversified Real Estate Trust. Mr. Dondero has over 30 years of experience investing across the alternative landscape. In that time, he has established a number of integrated businesses to manage investments in credit, real estate, and private equity, among other areas, building a global investment network. Mr. Dondero holds a number of board positions at companies within financial services, healthcare, and real estate, among other industries. He is the chairman of NexBank Capital, Inc., a director of

NexBank, and a manager of SeaOne Holdings, LLC. Mr. Dondero has also been instrumental in supporting a number of civic and cultural institutions in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. He is a member of the Southern Methodist University Cox School of Business Executive Board and the George W. Bush Presidential Center Executive Advisory Council. Mr. Dondero graduated from the University of Virginia, where he earned the highest honors (Beta Gamma Sigma, Beta Alpha Psi) from the McIntire School of Commerce with dual majors in accounting and finance. He has received certification as a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and a Certified Managerial Accountant (CMA), and has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Mr. Johnson is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at NexPoint Advisors, L.P. He has over 25 years of investment management experience with extensive experience in private equity, mergers and acquisitions and long/short hedge funds. Prior to joining NexPoint he was the CEO of Enviroklean Product Development which he purchased along with a private equity group. Previously, Mr. Johnson also held positions as President of Trisun Energy Services and was the Portfolio Manager of the Income Fund, L.P., an investment fund focused on making opportunistic investments in public and private debt and equity securities. Prior to managing the Income Fund, he was a Portfolio Manager at Highland Capital Management, L.P. ("HCMLP"). Prior to joining HCMLP, Mr. Johnson was an Associate at Wellspring Capital Management, a private equity firm focused on control-oriented buyout investments. Mr. Johnson started his career as an Analyst in the Mergers & Acquisitions group at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Johnson received a B.B.A. in Finance with honors from the University of Texas at Austin and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

About the Fund's Underwriter

The Fund's shares are offered for sale through NexPoint Securities, Inc. (the "Underwriter"), 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. Shareholders and Financial Advisors (as defined under "How to Buy Shares") should not send any transaction or account requests to this address.

Transaction or account requests should be directed to NexPoint Funds I — (Fund Name), 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Kansas City, Missouri, 64105.

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds I

How to Buy Shares

You can purchase shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (see "Net Asset Value"). You can purchase shares of the Fund from any financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial

intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Underwriter or the Fund with respect to the sale of shares of the Fund (a “Financial Advisor”), or SS&C Technologies, Inc., 430 W. 7th Street, Suite 219424, Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1407, the Fund’s transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”). Your Financial Advisor can help you establish an appropriate investment portfolio, buy shares, and monitor your investments. The Fund has authorized Financial Advisors to receive purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. Financial Advisors are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee receives the order in “good order.”

The specific requirements for “good order” depend on the type of transaction and method of purchase. Contact the Adviser if you have questions about your circumstances. Generally, “good order” means that you placed your order with your Financial Advisor or its authorized designee or your payment (made in accordance with any of the methods set forth in the table below) has been received and your application is complete, including all necessary documentation and signatures. Customer orders will be priced at a Fund’s NAV per share next computed after the orders are received by a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee in good order. Investors may be charged a fee by their Financial Advisors, payable to the Financial Advisor and not a Fund, if investors effect a transaction in Fund shares through either a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from a Fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or contingent deferred (back-end) sales charge (“CDSC”) waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify the Fund or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from a Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries (a “Specified Intermediary”) may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge or CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances. Please refer to the Appendix to the Fund’s Prospectus for the sales charge or CDSC waivers that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.**

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

Outlined below are various methods for buying shares of the Fund:

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

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds I

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

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

⁽²⁾ Regular Mail: Send to "NexPoint Funds I — (Fund Name)," 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Kansas City, Missouri, 64105. Overnight Mail: Send to "NexPoint Funds I — (Fund Name)," 430 W. 7th Street, Suite 219424, Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1407.

Investment Minimums*

Initial Investment	\$2,500
Subsequent Investments	\$ 50
Automatic Investment Plan**	\$ 50

* For retirement plans, the investment minimum is \$50 for each of the initial investment, subsequent investments and the automatic investment plan.

** Your account must already be established and satisfy the initial investment minimum.

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

Retirement Plans

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

Choosing a Share Class

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

Sales Charges

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

Class A Shares

Class A Shares may be appropriate for long-term investors who compensate their investment professionals for the services they provide with traditional front-end sales charges and for investors who qualify for quantity discounts or waivers. Your purchases of Class A Shares are made at the public offering price for these shares, that is, the NAV per share for Class A Shares plus a front-end sales charge that is based on the amount of your initial investment when you open your account. The front-end sales charge you pay on an additional investment is based on your total net investment in the Fund, including the amount of your additional purchase. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or

other distributions are not subject to a sales charge. As shown in the tables below, a portion of the sales charge is paid as a commission to your Financial Advisor on the sale of

Class A Shares. The total amount of the sales charge, if any, differs depending on the amount you invest as shown in the tables below.

Credit Catalyst Fund

Amount Invested	Sales Charge		
	As a % of the Public Offering Price	As a % of Your Net Investment	% of Offering Price Paid to Financial Advisor
Less than \$50,000	5.50%	5.82%	4.75%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.25%	4.44%	3.75%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.25%	3.36%	2.75%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.25%	2.30%	1.75%
\$500,000 or more*	None	None	**

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

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

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

Reduced Sales Charges for Class A Shares

You may pay a lower sales charge when purchasing Class A Shares through Rights of Accumulation, which work as follows: if the combined value (determined at the current public offering price) of your accounts in all classes of shares of a Fund and other Participating Funds (as defined below) maintained by you, your spouse or domestic partner or your minor children, together with the value (also determined at the current public offering price) of your current purchase, reaches a sales charge discount level (according to the above chart), your current purchase will receive the lower sales charge, provided that you have notified the Fund's Underwriter or the Fund and your Financial Advisor, if any, in writing of the identity of such other accounts and your relationship to the other account holders and submitted information (such as account statements) sufficient to substantiate your eligibility for a reduced sales charge. Such reduced sales charge will be applied upon confirmation of such shareholders' holdings by the Transfer Agent. A Fund may terminate or amend this Right of Accumulation at any time without notice. As used herein, "Participating Funds" refers to any series of NexPoint Funds I and NexPoint Funds II (each as defined below under "Exchange of Shares") and registered, open-end investment companies advised by the Adviser and distributed by the Underwriters and as otherwise permitted from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

You may also pay a lower sales charge when purchasing Class A Shares and shares of other Participating Funds by

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

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

Any sales charge discounts described herein do not apply to investors purchasing shares of the Fund through any Specified Intermediary as detailed in the Appendix to the

Fund's Prospectus. Please refer to the Appendix to the Fund's Prospectus for the sales charge discounts that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.

Class C Shares

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

Your purchases of Class C Shares are made at the NAV per share for Class C Shares. Although Class C Shares have no front-end sales charge, they carry a CDSC of 1.00% that is applied to shares sold within the first year after they are purchased. After holding Class C Shares for one year, you may sell them at any time without paying a CDSC. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or other distributions are not subject to a sales charge.

Additionally, for Class C shares of the Fund purchased between October 31, 2018 and October 30, 2019, Class C shares will automatically convert to Class A shares of the same Fund after such shares have been held for ten years, provided that the Fund or financial intermediary has records confirming that the Class C shares have been held for at least ten years and that Class A shares are available for purchase. Certain financial intermediaries do not track shareholder level share lot aging for certain types of accounts. These Class C shares would not be eligible for this automatic conversion. These automatic conversions will be executed based on relative net asset values without any sales charge, fee or other charge. After such a conversion takes place, the shares will be subject to all features and expenses of Class A shares. Please consult your financial adviser for further information.

Class Z Shares

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

Eligible Investors

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

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

- Any endowment, investment company or foundation; and
- Any trustee of the Fund, any employee of NexPoint and any family member of any such trustee or employee.

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

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fees

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

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

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

In addition to payments under the Plans, a Fund may from time to time pay account-based service fees to intermediaries such as broker-dealers, financial advisers, or other financial institutions. These payments are sometimes referred to as “revenue sharing.” Certain firms that sell shares of the Fund receive one or more types of these cash payments. The types of payments that the Underwriter provides to firms are described below. These categories are not mutually exclusive and the Underwriter may make additional types of revenue sharing payments in the future. The same firms may receive payments under more than one or all categories. These payments assist in the Underwriter’s efforts to promote the sale of the Fund’s shares. Not all firms receive additional compensation and the amount of compensation varies. These payments could be significant to a firm and are an important factor in a firm’s willingness to support the sale of the Fund through its distribution system. To the extent firms receiving such payments purchase shares of the Fund on behalf of its clients, NexPoint and/or the Underwriter benefit from increased management and other fees with respect to those assets. The services provided vary by financial intermediary and according to distribution channel and may include sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency, participant recordkeeping, shareholder or participant reporting, shareholder or participant transaction processing, shareholder or participant tax monitoring and reporting, maintenance of shareholder records, preparation of account statements and provision of customer service, and are not intended to include services that are primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares. These additional fees paid by a Fund to intermediaries may take three forms: (i) basis point payments on net assets; (ii) fixed dollar amount payments per shareholder account; and/or (iii) a combination of basis point payments on net assets and fixed dollar amount payments per shareholder account. These may include payments for 401(K)

sub-accounting services, networking fees, and omnibus account servicing fees.

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

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

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

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds I

the Fund. These payments are not reflected in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table for the Fund.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fee Rates

NexPoint Credit Catalyst Fund

	Distribution Fee	Service Fee
Class A	0.10%	0.25%
Class C	0.75%	0.25%
Class Z	None	None

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

The provision of these additional payments, the varying fee structures and the basis on which a firm compensates its registered representatives or salespersons creates an incentive for a particular firm, registered representative, or salesperson to highlight, feature or recommend funds, including the Fund, or other investments based, at least in part, on the level of compensation paid. Additionally, if one mutual fund sponsor makes greater payments than another, a firm has an incentive to recommend one fund complex over another. Similarly, if a firm receives greater compensation for one share class versus another, that firm has an incentive to recommend the share class with the greater compensation. Shareholders should consider whether such incentives exist when evaluating any recommendations from a firm to purchase or sell shares of the Fund and when considering which share class is most appropriate. Shareholders should ask their salesperson or visit their firm’s website for more information about the additional payments they receive and any potential conflicts of interest, as well as for information regarding any fees and/or commissions the firm charges. Firms may categorize and disclose these arrangements differently than the Underwriter and its affiliates.

As of May 31, 2025, the following member firms of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) have arrangements in effect with the Underwriter or the Adviser pursuant to which the firm is entitled to a revenue sharing payment:

- Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
- Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.
- LPL Financial LLC

Contingent Deferred Sales Charges

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

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

Availability of Information

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

Redemption of Shares

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

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

The Fund typically expect that it will take one to three days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds; however, while not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. The Fund typically expects that it will hold cash or cash equivalents or use proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests. The Fund expects to use these sources to meet redemptions under normal market conditions and may also use them under stressed market conditions. Generally, all redemptions will be for cash, although the Fund reserves the right to redeem in-kind as described below. Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of a fund’s net

assets, and may be used in the event that a substantial portion of a fund's assets is represented by one or more illiquid assets, in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used under normal market conditions and under stressed market conditions. You may experience a delay in converting illiquid securities to cash. If payment is made in securities, the fund will value the securities selected in the same manner in which it computes its NAV. If you receive securities when redeeming your account, the securities will be subject to market fluctuation and you may incur tax and transaction costs if you sell the securities.

The Fund is meant for long-term investing. It is not meant for "market timing" or other types of frequent or short-term trading ("disruptive trading"). Disruptive trading can adversely affect Fund performance and the interests of long-term investors by, among other things, interfering with the efficient management of the Fund's investment portfolio. Accordingly, the Fund has adopted, and the Board has approved, policies and procedures reasonably designed to monitor Fund trading activity and, where disruptive trading is detected, to take action to stop such activity. The Fund reserves the right to amend these policies and procedures at any time without prior notice to investors or Financial Advisor.

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

The restrictions described above do not apply to (1) systematic withdrawals (e.g., regular periodic automatic redemptions, dividend and capital gain distributions, and

systematic share class conversions); (2) systematic purchases (e.g., regular periodic automatic purchases, payroll contributions, and dividend reinvestments) where the entity maintaining the shareholder account is able to identify the transaction as a systematic withdrawal or purchase; (3) transactions by fund-of-funds advised by NexPoint; (4) transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor advised charitable fund; and (5) certain transactions (plan contributions, plan benefit payments, plan expenses and portfolio rebalancing) by defined benefit plans that receive asset allocation services from NexPoint. The Fund may also exclude small transactions less than an amount set from time to time under the Fund's policies and procedures.

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

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

Defined Contribution Plans. Participants in certain defined contribution plans that exchange out of any Fund may be restricted from further exchanging back into that same Fund

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

Reservation of Rights to Reject Purchase or Exchange Orders.

The Fund reserve the right to reject any purchase or exchange order at any time for any reason without prior notice to the investor or Financial Advisor.

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

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

Fund that invest in foreign securities may be particularly susceptible to disruptive trading because of investors attempting to engage in "time-zone arbitrage," a trading strategy that exploits the fact that the closing prices of foreign securities owned by the Fund are established some time before the Fund calculates its own share price (which

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

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

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

You may redeem shares of a Fund through your Financial Advisor or its authorized designee or directly from the Fund through the Transfer Agent. If you hold your shares in an individual retirement account ("IRA"), you should consult a tax adviser concerning the current tax rules applicable to IRAs. Outlined below are various methods for redeeming shares:

Method	Instructions
By letter	You may mail a letter requesting redemption of shares to: "NexPoint Funds I – (Fund Name)," 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Kansas City, Missouri, 64105. Your letter should state the name of the Fund, the share class, the dollar amount or number of shares you are redeeming and your account number. You must sign the letter in exactly the same way the account is registered. If there is more than one owner of shares, all must sign. A Medallion signature guarantee is required for each signature on your redemption letter. You can obtain a Medallion signature guarantee from financial institutions, such as commercial banks, brokers, dealers and savings associations. A notary public cannot provide a Medallion signature guarantee. If the account is registered to a corporation, trust or other entity, additional documentation may be needed. Please call 1-877-665-1287 for further details.

Method	Instructions
By telephone or Internet	Unless you have requested that telephone redemptions from your account not be permitted, you may redeem your shares in an account (excluding an IRA) directly registered with the Transfer Agent by calling 1-877-665-1287. If the Transfer Agent acts on telephone or Internet instructions after following reasonable procedures to protect against unauthorized transactions, neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund will be responsible for any losses due to unauthorized telephone transactions and instead you would be responsible. You may request that proceeds from telephone redemptions be mailed to you by check (if your address has not changed in the prior 30 days) or forwarded to you by bank wire. If you would like to request that such proceeds be invested in shares of other NexPoint funds or other registered, open-end investment companies advised by the Adviser and distributed by the Underwriters, please see "Exchange of Shares" below. Among the procedures the Transfer Agent may use are passwords or verification of personal information. The Fund may impose limitations from time to time on telephone redemptions.
Proceeds by check	The Fund will make checks payable to the name(s) in which the account is registered and normally will mail the check to the address of record within seven days.
Proceeds by bank wire	The Fund accept telephone or Internet requests for wire redemption in amounts of at least \$1,000. The Fund will send a wire to either a bank designated on your new account application or on a subsequent letter in good order as described above under the instructions for redeeming shares "By letter." The proceeds are normally wired on the next business day.

Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan

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

Involuntary Redemption

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

Redemption Proceeds

A redemption request received by a Fund will be effected at the NAV per share next determined after the Fund receives

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

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

Exchange of Shares

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

Shareholders of the Fund may exchange their shares in a class of a Fund daily for shares of a different class of the same

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds I

Fund, provided that such shareholder is eligible to purchase shares of the requested class (a “Same-Fund Exchange”).

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

Your exchange privilege will be revoked if the exchange activity is considered excessive. In addition, the Participating Funds may reject any exchange request for any reason, including if they do not think that the exchange is in the best interests of the Participating Funds and/or their shareholders. The Participating Funds may also terminate your exchange privilege if the Adviser determines that your exchange activity is likely to adversely impact its ability to manage the Participating Funds or if the Participating Funds otherwise determine that your exchange activity is contrary to their short-term trading policies and procedures.

Unless you are a tax-exempt investor or investing through a tax-deferred retirement plan or other tax-advantaged

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

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

Cost Basis Reporting

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

Net Asset Value (NAV)

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

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

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Board has designated the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to perform the fair valuation determination for securities and other assets held by the Fund. The Adviser, acting through its "Valuation Committee," is responsible for determining the fair value of investments for which market quotations are not readily available. The Valuation Committee is comprised of officers of the Adviser and certain of the Adviser's affiliated companies and determines fair value and oversees the calculation of the NAV. The Valuation Committee is subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements intended to provide the Board the information it needs to oversee the Adviser's fair value determinations.

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

- Portfolio securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at their current market value.
- Foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when a Fund does not calculate NAV. As a

result, the market value of these investments may change on days when you cannot buy or redeem shares of a Fund.

- Investments by a Fund in any other mutual fund are valued at their respective NAVs as determined by those mutual funds each business day. The prospectuses for those mutual funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.
- All other portfolio securities, including derivatives and cases where market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser as valuation designee pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Rule 2a-5 states that a market quotation is readily available only when that quotation is a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that a Fund can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable. Market quotations may also be not "readily available" if a significant event occurs that causes the Adviser to believe that the market price of a security no longer represents the security's current value at the time of a Fund's NAV calculation. In determining the fair value price of a security, NexPoint may use a number of other methodologies, including those based on discounted cash flows, multiples, recovery rates, yield to maturity or discounts to public comparables.
- Fair value pricing involves judgments that are inherently subjective and inexact; as a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security will be materially different from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that asset.

Dividends and Other Distributions

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

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

Dividends and Other Distributions

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

Fund	Distribution Schedule
Credit Catalyst Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dividends of investment income are typically declared and paid quarterly.• Dividends of short-term and long-term capital gains, if any, are typically declared and paid quarterly.

Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in a Fund. Your investment may have other tax implications. The discussion reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authorities, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect, or subject to new legislation or administrative or judicial interpretations. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax law concerns affecting the Fund and its shareholders, or to address all aspects of taxation that may apply to individual shareholders or to specific types of shareholders, such as foreign persons, that may qualify for special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws. The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice.

Please consult your tax advisor about foreign, federal, state, local or other tax laws applicable to you in light of your particular circumstances. For more information, including for a summary of certain tax consequences to foreign investors of investing in a Fund, please see “Income Tax Considerations” in the SAI.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify annually for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, including by complying with the applicable qualifying income and diversification requirements. If a Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that the Fund distributes to its shareholders in a timely manner in the form of dividends, including capital gain dividends (as defined below). As described in “Dividends and Other Distributions” above, the Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially

all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. A Fund will be subject to a Fund-level income tax at regular corporate income tax rates on any taxable income or gains that it does not distribute to its shareholders.

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

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

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

may adversely affect a Fund's ability to meet one or more of the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a RIC, as well as to avoid Fund-level taxes.

Certain of a Fund's investment practices, including entering into futures, options and other derivative transactions, short sales, and its hedging activities, generally, as well as a Fund's investments in certain types of securities, including certain preferred stock, debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount and foreign debt securities may be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things: (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain or "qualified dividend income" into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income; (iii) accelerate the recognition of income; (iv) convert short-term losses into long-term losses; (v) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash; (vi) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or other securities is deemed to occur; (vii) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities; or (viii) otherwise adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions. These U.S. federal income tax provisions could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to Fund shareholders. The Fund intends to monitor its transactions, may make certain tax elections, and may be required to, among other things, dispose of securities (including at a time when it is not advantageous to do so) to mitigate the effect of these provisions, prevent the Fund's disqualification as a RIC, or avoid incurring Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise tax.

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

Special tax rules may change the treatment of gains and losses recognized by a Fund when the Fund invests in certain foreign debt securities or engages in certain foreign currency transactions. The application of these special rules may also affect the timing, amount or character of distributions made by a Fund. Interest and other income, as well as gain or proceeds received by the Fund from investments in foreign

securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties between the U.S. and other countries may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Foreign withholding and other taxes paid by a Fund will reduce the return from the Fund's investments. Under some circumstances, a Fund may be eligible to make a special election that generally will require you to include in income your share of any foreign income taxes paid by the Fund or by certain underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests. You may be able either to deduct this amount from your income or claim it as a foreign tax credit. There is no assurance that a Fund will make this special election for a taxable year even if it is eligible to do so.

Dividends paid to you by a Fund from net capital gain realized by the Fund (that is, the excess of any net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case with reference to any loss carryforwards) that the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends") generally are treated as long-term capital gain includible in net capital gain and taxable to individuals at reduced rates, regardless of how long you have held your shares. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gains, provided holding periods and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. All other dividends paid to you by a Fund (including dividends from short-term capital gain (that is, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over any net long-term capital loss)) from its current or accumulated earnings and profits generally are taxable to you as ordinary income.

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

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

Taxation

gain includible in net capital gain if you have held the applicable Fund shares for more than one year.

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

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

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

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

otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after your sale or exchange of the shares. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

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

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

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

Financial Highlights

This section normally details the financial performance of the fund. Because the fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, there are no financial highlights to report.

Mailings to Shareholders

In order to reduce duplicative mail and expenses of the Fund, we may, in accordance with applicable law, send a single copy of the Fund's Prospectus and shareholder reports to your household even if more than one family member in your household owns shares of the Fund. Additional copies of the Prospectus and shareholder reports may be obtained by

calling 1-877-665-1287. If you do not want us to consolidate your Fund mailings and would prefer to receive separate mailings at any time in the future, please call us at the telephone number above and we will furnish separate mailings, in accordance with instructions, within 30 days of your request.

Investment Adviser

NexPoint Asset Management, L.P.
300 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201

Transfer Agent

SS&C Technologies, Inc.
430 W. 7th Street, Suite 219424
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1407

Custodian

BNY Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
New York, NY 10286

Distributor

NexPoint Securities, Inc.
200 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Ave, Suite 800
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

NEXPOINT

801 Pennsylvania Ave
Kansas City, Missouri, 64105

<http://nexpoint.com>

NexPoint Funds I

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

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

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

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

You may review and obtain information about the Fund (including the SAI and other reports) on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may obtain a free copy of the SAI, the Fund's annual/semi-annual reports to shareholders, once filed, Form N-CSR, once filed, and other information such as the Fund's financial statements and make shareholder inquiries by contacting:

Telephone 1-877-665-1287

Websites

<http://nexpoint.com>

Standard Mail:

NexPoint Funds
801 Pennsylvania Ave,
Kansas City,
Missouri, 64105

Overnight Mail:

NexPoint Funds
430 W 7th Street, Suite 219424
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1407

NEXPOINT

Appendix

Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers

As described in the Prospectus, Class A Shares of the Fund, as applicable, are subject to an initial sales charge and Class C Shares are subject to a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC"). Class A and Class C shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge or CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances. This Appendix details some of the variations in sales charge waivers for Class A and Class C shares purchased through certain specified financial intermediaries. The term "fund family," as used in this Appendix, refers to those registered investment companies that are advised by NexPoint Asset Management, L.P. ("NexPoint" or the "Adviser") or its affiliates.

You should consult your financial representative for assistance in determining whether you may qualify for a particular sales charge waiver or discount.

The information in this Appendix is part of, and incorporated in, the Fund's Prospectus.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("Merrill Lynch"):

Purchases or sales of front-end (i.e. Class A) or level-load (i.e., Class C) mutual fund shares through a Merrill platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales load waivers (front-end, contingent deferred, or back-end waivers) and discounts, which differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus. Purchasers will have to buy mutual fund shares directly from the mutual fund company or through another intermediary to be eligible for waivers or discounts not listed below.

It is the client's responsibility to notify Merrill at the time of purchase or sale of any relationship or other facts that qualify the transaction for a waiver or discount. A Merrill representative may ask for reasonable documentation of such facts and Merrill may condition the granting of a waiver or discount on the timely receipt of such documentation.

Additional information on waivers and discounts is available in the Merrill Sales Load Waiver and Discounts Supplement (the "Merrill SLWD Supplement") and in the Mutual Fund Investing at Merrill pamphlet at ml.com/funds. Clients are encouraged to review these documents and speak with their financial advisor to determine whether a transaction is eligible for a waiver or discount.

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

- Shares of mutual funds available for purchase by employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation, and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans provided the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch investment advisory program
- Brokerage class shares exchanged from advisory class shares due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage account
- Shares purchased through the Merrill Lynch Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through the systematic reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same mutual fund in the same account
- Shares exchanged from level-load shares to front-end load shares of the same mutual fund in accordance with the description in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement
- Shares purchased by eligible employees of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members who purchase shares in accounts within the employee's Merrill Lynch Household (as defined in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement)
- Shares purchased by eligible persons associated with the fund as defined in this prospectus (e.g. the fund's officers or trustees)

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of a mutual fund redemption in front-end load shares provided (1) the repurchase is in a mutual fund within the same fund family; (2) the repurchase occurs within 90 calendar days from the redemption trade date, and (3) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill Lynch's account maintenance fees are not eligible for Rights of Reinstatement

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

- Shares sold due to the client's death or disability (as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 22e(3))
- Shares sold pursuant to a systematic withdrawal program subject to Merrill Lynch's maximum systematic withdrawal limits as described in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement
- Shares sold due to return of excess contributions from an IRA account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the investor reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulation
- Front-end or level-load shares held in commission-based, non-taxable retirement brokerage accounts (e.g. traditional, Roth, rollover, SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans) that are transferred to fee-based accounts or platforms and exchanged for a lower cost share class of the same mutual fund

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent (Class A and C Shares)

- Breakpoint discounts, as described in this prospectus, where the sales load is at or below the maximum sales load that Merrill Lynch permits to be assessed to a front-end load purchase, as described in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA), as described in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement, which entitle clients to breakpoint discounts based on the aggregated holdings of mutual fund family assets held in accounts in their Merrill Lynch Household
- Letters of Intent (LOI), which allow for breakpoint discounts on eligible new purchases based on anticipated future eligible purchases within a fund family at Merrill Lynch, in accounts within your Merrill Lynch Household, as further described in the Merrill Lynch SLWD Supplement

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in the Fund's Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund.
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account.
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("OPCO"):

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an OPCO platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at OPCO

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a OPCO affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same amount, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Restatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO
- Employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

CDSC Waivers on A, B and C Shares available at OPCO

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations
- Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-end load Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at OPCO. Eligible fund family assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc., and each entity's affiliates ("Raymond James")

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Fund's Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased within the same fund family through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.

- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Classes A, B and C shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's Prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the Fund's Prospectus.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the Fund's Prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.