

NexPoint Funds II

Prospectus

January 31, 2023

	Class A	Class C	Class Y
Equity Fund			
NexPoint Climate Tech Fund (formerly Highland Small-Cap Equity Fund)	HSZAX	HSZCX	HSZYX

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

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NexPoint Climate Tech Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of NexPoint Climate Tech Fund (“Climate Tech Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek long-term growth of capital.

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 NexPoint Funds II funds. 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 31 of the Fund’s Prospectus and the “Programs for Reducing or Eliminating Sales Charges” section on page 60 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 Y
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	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)	None 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)

	Class A	Class C	Class Y
Management Fee	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%
Interest Payments and Commitment Fees on Borrowed Funds	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Dividend Expense on Short Sales	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Remainder of Other Expenses	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ³	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.49%	4.24%	3.24%
Expense Reimbursement ³	-2.19%	-2.19%	-2.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	1.30%	2.05%	1.05%

¹ Class A Shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within one year of purchase.

² 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.

³ 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 pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), taxes, such as —deferred tax expenses, 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 1.15% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will continue through at least January 31, 2024, 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. In addition, the fees and expenses shown in the table above and the Expense Example that follows include the Fund’s share of the fees and expenses of any affiliated funds in which the Fund invests. However, to avoid charging duplicative fees, the Adviser will waive and/or reimburse the Fund’s Management Fee with respect to the amount of its net assets invested in the underlying affiliated funds. The amount of this waiver will fluctuate depending on the Fund’s daily allocations to underlying affiliated funds. The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” shown may not correlate to the Fund’s ratios of expenses to average daily net assets shown in the “Financial Highlights” section of the Fund’s prospectus, which do not include “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.” This affiliated fund fee waiver is expected to remain in effect permanently, and it cannot be terminated without the approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

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 in the footnote above. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$700	\$1,392	\$2,106	\$3,986
Class C				
if you do not sell your shares	\$208	\$1,088	\$1,981	\$4,274
if you sold all your shares at the end of the period	\$308	\$1,088	\$1,981	\$4,274
Class Y	\$107	\$793	\$1,502	\$3,389

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes under normal circumstances in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks, of climate tech companies. This investment policy is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund defines “climate tech” as technologies and business models that act to decarbonize the energy, transport, buildings and infrastructure, industry, and agriculture sectors. The Fund defines a climate tech company as having at least 50% of its assets, income, earnings, sales or profits committed to or derived from technology solutions, products and services to help curb or mitigate effects of global climate change. Due to the evolving nature related to climate change the Adviser expects climate tech companies to be involved in a wide array of businesses. The Fund invests in companies across all market capitalizations. The Fund may invest in common stocks and preferred stocks of foreign companies, either directly or through American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”) or Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

The portfolio managers seek to identify securities of companies with characteristics such as

- quality management focused on generating shareholder value
- attractive products or services

- appropriate capital structure
- strong competitive positions in their industries

The portfolio managers may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, or when valuation becomes excessive and more attractive alternatives are identified. The portfolio managers seek to diversify the portfolio across geographies, and industries.

The Fund may borrow for investment purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows and invests the proceeds, the Fund will create financial leverage. The use of borrowing for investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). REITs are publicly traded corporations or trusts that specialize in acquiring, holding and managing residential, commercial or industrial real estate.

The Fund may also sell securities short and use futures and options to gain short exposure. The Adviser will vary the Fund’s long and short exposures over time based on its assessment of market conditions and other factors.

The Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in debt securities and foreign (non-U.S.) securities. The Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), closed-end funds or other mutual funds. The Fund may invest without limitation in warrants and may also use derivatives, primarily swaps (including equity, variance and volatility swaps), options and futures contracts on securities, interest rates, commodities and/or currencies, as substitutes for direct investments the Fund can make. The Fund may also use derivatives such as swaps, options (including options on futures), futures, and foreign currency transactions (e.g., foreign currency swaps, futures and forwards) to any extent deemed by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the Fund, and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, to hedge various investments for risk management and speculative purposes. The Fund may also invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), which are typically characterized as “publicly traded partnerships” that qualify to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and are principally engaged in one or more aspects of the exploration, production, processing, transmission, marketing, storage or delivery of energy-related commodities, such as natural gas, natural gas liquids, coal, crude oil or refined petroleum products (collectively, the energy industry).

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.

Climate Tech Companies Risk is the risk that climate tech companies may be more volatile than companies operating in more established industries. Climate tech companies are subject to specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates; changes in governmental or environmental regulation; slowdowns in new construction; and seasonal weather conditions, extreme weather or other natural disasters. Certain investments may be dependent on U.S. and foreign government policies, including tax incentives and subsidies. The above factors could also impact the ability of climate tech companies to pay dividends comparable to those paid by other technology companies. The Fund's performance relative to the market also may be impacted by whether the climate tech sector is out of favor with investors. Similarly, the Fund's exclusion of investments in companies other than climate tech companies may adversely affect the Fund's relative performance at times when those other types of investments are performing well.

Equity Securities Risk is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or long periods of time. In addition, common stocks represent a share of ownership in a company, and rank after bonds and preferred stock in their claim on the company's assets in the event of bankruptcy. In addition to these risks, preferred stock and convertible securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, which could result in losses to the Fund. The credit quality of preferred stock and convertible securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security.

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

Credit Risk is the risk that the value of debt securities owned by the Fund may be affected by the ability of issuers to make principal and interest payments and by the issuer's or counterparty's credit quality. If an issuer cannot meet its payment obligations or if its credit rating is lowered, the value of its debt securities may decline. Lower quality bonds are generally more sensitive to these changes than higher quality bonds. Non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the obligation

experiencing non-payment and a potential decrease in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund.

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

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.

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

Focused Investment Risk is the risk that although the Fund is a diversified fund, it may invest in securities of a limited number of issuers in an effort to achieve a potentially greater investment return than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers. As a result, price movements of a single issuer's securities will have a greater impact on the Fund's net asset value, causing it to fluctuate more than that of a more widely diversified fund.

Growth Investing Risk is the risk of investing in growth stocks that may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Growth-oriented funds will typically underperform when value investing is in favor.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Management Risk is the risk associated with the fact that the Fund relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may be incorrect in its assessment of the intrinsic value of the companies whose securities the Fund holds, which may result in a decline in the value of Fund shares and failure to achieve its investment objective.

Mid-Cap Company Risk is the risk that investing in securities of mid-cap companies may entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.

MLP Risk is the risk of investing in MLP units, which involves some risks that differ from an investment in the equity securities of a company. The Fund may invest in MLP units. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. Holders of units issued by an MLP are exposed to a remote possibility of liability for all of the obligations of that MLP in certain instances. Holders of MLP units are also exposed to the risk that they will be required to repay amounts to the MLP that are wrongfully

distributed to them. Additionally, a sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products could adversely affect MLP revenues and cash flows and changes in the regulatory environment could adversely affect the profitability of MLPs. Investments in MLP units also present special tax risks. See "MLP Tax Risk" below.

MLP Tax Risk is the risk that the MLPs in which the Fund invests will fail to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If an MLP does not meet current legal requirements to maintain its partnership status, or if it is unable to do so because of tax or other law changes, it would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In that case, the MLP would be obligated to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local taxes) at the entity level on its taxable income and distributions received by the Fund would be characterized as dividend income to the extent of the MLP's current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal tax purposes. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and the value of the Fund's investment in any such MLP. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares and the cash available for distribution to Fund shareholders could be reduced.

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

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.

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.

Pandemics and Associated Economic Disruption An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in late 2019 and subsequently spread globally ("COVID-19"). This coronavirus has resulted and may continue to result in the closing of borders, enhanced health screenings, disruptions to healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general anxiety and economic uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus may be short-term or may last for an extended period of time and has resulted and may continue to result in a substantial economic downturn. Health crises caused by outbreaks of disease, such as the coronavirus, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. The impact of this outbreak, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could continue to negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and impact the Fund's ability to complete repurchase requests. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests, lines of credit available to the Fund and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

Real Estate Securities Risk is the risk that an investment in real estate securities will be closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values or income may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments.

REIT-Specific Risk includes the risk that an investment in the stocks of REITs will decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. An investment in a REIT also may be adversely affected or lost if the REIT fails to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes. In the

event an investment fails to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes, the REIT will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local taxes) as a C corporation. The resulting corporate taxes could reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and liquidity risk. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to (i) qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable tax law, or (ii) maintain their exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Securities Lending Risk is the risk that 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.

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

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

Small-Cap Company Risk is the risk that investing in the securities of small-cap companies either directly or indirectly through investments in ETFs, closed-end funds or mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") may pose greater market and liquidity risks than larger, more established companies, because of limited product lines and/or operating history, limited financial resources, limited trading markets, and the potential lack of management depth. In addition, the securities of such companies are typically more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies.

Swaps Risk involves both the risks associated with an investment in the underlying investments or instruments (including equity investments) and counterparty risk. In a standard over-the-counter ("OTC") swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of

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

Value Investing Risk is the risk of investing in undervalued stocks that may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. Value stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks. Value-oriented funds will typically underperform when growth investing is in favor.

Performance

The bar chart and the Average Annual Total Returns table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class A Shares for each full calendar year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index or indices.

Prior to September 14, 2022, the Fund was managed pursuant to a different investment strategy. As a result of the difference in investment strategy, the performance information presented for periods prior to September 14, 2022 reflects management of the Fund consistent with investment strategies in effect during those periods and might have differed materially if the Fund’s investments had been managed under its current investment strategies.

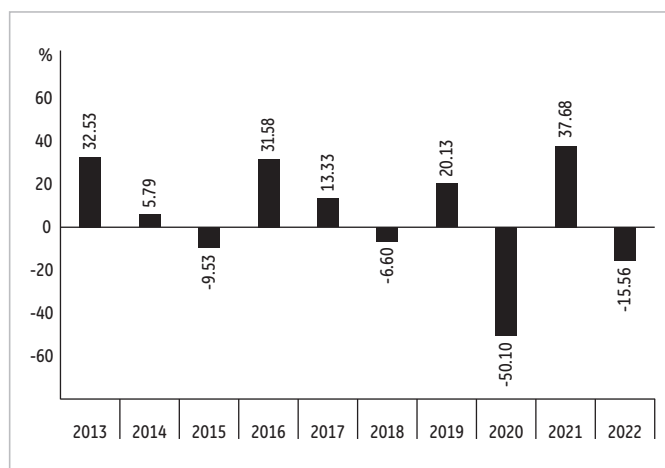
As with all mutual funds, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not predict how the Fund will perform in the future. The Fund’s performance reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented, without which returns would have been lower. Both the chart and the table assume the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The bar chart does not reflect the deduction of applicable sales charges for Class A Shares. If sales charges had been reflected, the returns for Class A Shares would be less than those shown below. The returns of Class C and Class Y Shares would have substantially similar returns as Class A because the classes are

invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the classes have different expenses (including sales charges). Updated information on the Fund’s performance can be obtained by visiting <https://www.nexpoint.com/nexpoint/funds/nexpoint-climate-tech-fund/> or by calling 1-877-665-1287.

Prior to September 14, 2022, the Fund was managed pursuant to different principal investment strategies, and thus, the performance presented prior to this date should not be attributed to the current principal investment strategies. The Fund’s performance shown below might have differed materially had the Fund been managed pursuant to the current principal investment strategies prior to September 14, 2022.

Calendar Year Total Returns

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



The highest calendar quarter total return for Class A Shares of the Fund was 20.85% for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and the lowest calendar quarter total return was -53.70% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2022)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A (inception 9/30/98)			
Return Before Taxes	-20.42%	-9.31%	1.50%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-20.42%	-10.87%	-0.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-12.09%	-6.83%	1.08%
Return Before Taxes			
Class C (inception 9/30/99)	-17.00%	-8.92%	1.34%
Class Y (inception 9/30/98)	-15.32%	-8.04%	2.34%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)			
	-17.96%	5.76%	8.56%
S&P Small-Cap 600 Index* ((reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)			
	-16.15%	5.82%	10.77%

* Effective September 14, 2022, the Fund's investment adviser elected to change the benchmark index from the Standard & Poor's Small Cap 600 Growth Index to the MSCI ACWI Index as this index is more reflective of the Fund's investment strategy.

After-tax returns in the table above are shown for Class A Shares only and after-tax returns for other share classes will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. For example, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax- advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

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

Portfolio Management

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

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Managers	
	Experience in this Fund	Title with Adviser
James Dondero	7 years	Co-Founder
Scott Johnson	Less than 1 year	Managing Director

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase minimum (for Class A and Class C Shares) (reduced for certain accounts)

	By mail	By wire	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$1,000	\$25
Subsequent Investments	\$100	\$1,000	\$25

There is no program asset size or minimum investment requirements for initial and subsequent purchases of shares by eligible omnibus account investors.

Purchase minimum (for Class Y Shares) (eligible investors only)

Initial Investment	None
Subsequent Investments	None

Class Y Shares are available to investors who invest through programs or platforms maintained by an authorized financial intermediary.

Individual investors that invest directly with the Fund are not eligible to invest in Class Y Shares.

The Fund reserves the right to apply or waive investment minimums under certain circumstances as described in the Prospectus under the "Choosing a Share Class" section.

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 II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, PO Box 219424, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9424, or
- By calling DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. at 1-877-665-1287

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

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

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Investment Objective. The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term growth of capital.

Additional Information About Investment Strategies

The following is a description of 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 “Additional Information About Risks” below for the risks associated with each of the principal 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 repurchase requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows more money than it has cash or short-term cash equivalents and invests the proceeds, 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).

Cash and Temporary Defensive Positions: Under normal circumstances, the Fund may hold cash: (i) pending investment, (ii) for investment purposes, (iii) for cash management purposes, such as to meet redemptions or pay operating expenses, and (iv) during a Fund’s repositioning.

The Fund that invests in equity securities may equitize cash, including by purchasing proxies for stocks such as ETFs, options or futures, in order to provide equity-like risk and returns on temporary cash balances

The Fund may from time to time take temporary defensive positions when the portfolio managers believe that adverse market, economic, political or other conditions exist. In these circumstances, the portfolio managers may (x) without limit hold cash, or (y) restrict the securities markets in which the Fund’s assets are invested by investing those assets in securities markets deemed to be conservative in light of the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. The Fund may utilize cash as an asset class to hedge the portfolio and reduce volatility.

In addition, the Fund may hold cash under circumstances where the liquidation of the Fund has been approved by the Trustees, and, therefore, investments in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policies would no longer be appropriate. To the extent that the Fund holds cash, it may not achieve its investment objective.

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

- **Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds that are rated or determined by the Adviser to be of investment grade quality of varying maturities issued by U.S. corporations and other business entities. Bonds are fixed or variable rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Bonds generally are used by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors for a variety of business purposes. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity.
- **Below Investment Grade Securities.** The Fund may invest in below investment grade securities (also known as “high-yield securities” or “junk securities”). Such securities may be fixed or variable rate obligations and are rated below investment grade (Ba/BB or lower) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. High-yield debt securities are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development, but also may be issued by established companies. These bonds are regarded by the rating organizations, on balance, as

predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. Such securities also are generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings with regard to default rates and deterioration of general economic conditions. High-yield securities held by the Fund may include securities received as a result of a corporate reorganization or issued as part of a corporate takeover.

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

change. The 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 the Fund’s use of derivatives. See the “Taxation” section below.

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

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

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

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Fund may invest in illiquid and restricted securities. Restricted securities generally may not be resold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”),

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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, the Fund may not be able to sell these securities when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or, to the extent they are sold privately, may have to sell them at less than the price of otherwise comparable securities. Restricted securities may be illiquid; however, some restricted securities such as those eligible for resale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act may be treated as liquid.

Leveraged Investment Techniques and Short Positions. The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet redemption requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the Fund borrows money from a bank, it may be required to post cash and/or securities as collateral to cover the loan until such time as it is repaid.

The Fund that employs leverage or utilizes shorting in its investment strategy may have a market exposure which can range from 150% net long to 50% net short. Such extremes however, will be uncommon. Examples of leveraged investment techniques include: (i) borrowing up to one third of the Fund's total assets to purchase additional securities for the Fund; and (ii) buying ETFs, closed-end funds or mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that are designed to have market exposure that may be inverse to a particular index or that is several times the market exposure of a particular index. The Fund that is permitted to borrow for investment purposes may, to a limited extent, increase the number and extent of "long" positions by borrowing (e.g., by purchasing securities on margin). The Fund may take a "short position" where the portfolio managers believe that the price of a security or value of an index will decline. The Fund may "short" a particular security by selling the security without owning it at the time of the sale, with the intent of later purchasing the security at a lower price. If the price of the security goes down, the short position will be profitable to the Fund. Conversely, if the price rises the short position will be unprofitable to the Fund. The Fund may also gain short exposure to an index by buying an Underlying Fund that has an inverse exposure to the index.

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

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

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

Options. The Fund may utilize options on securities, indices and currencies. An option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option at a specified exercise or "strike" price. The writer of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the

underlying security. If an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes on the expiration date a gain equal to the premium received by the Fund at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange-traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, underlying security, exercise price and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund desires. The Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing sale transaction if the premium received from the sale of the option is less than the premium it initially paid to purchase the option (plus transaction costs). The Fund realizes an economic loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing purchase transaction (premium plus transaction costs) is greater than the premium initially received from writing the option.

Other Investment Companies. The 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 income for each taxable year. As a shareholder of another investment company, the 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.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are companies that own interests in real estate or in real estate related loans or other interests, and their revenue primarily consists of rent derived from owned, income producing real estate properties and capital gains from the sale of such properties. A REIT in the U.S. is generally not taxed on income distributed to shareholders so long as it meets certain tax related requirements, including the requirement that it distribute substantially all of its taxable income to such shareholders.

Portfolio Turnover. The 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 the Fund's trading will vary from year to year, depending on

market conditions. In periods when there are rapid changes in economic conditions or security price levels, portfolio turnover may be significantly higher than during times of economic and market price stability. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100% per year, and under certain market conditions may be substantially higher. A 100% annual turnover rate would occur, for example, if all the securities in the Fund's portfolio were replaced once within a period of one year.

Securities Lending. The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities amounting to not more than 30% 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 the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short from a broker-dealer and deliver it to the buyer upon conclusion of the sale. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee to borrow a security and is often obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss.

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

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

Temporary Defensive Positions. When adverse market or economic conditions occur, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a portion of its total assets in defensive investments.

Such investments may include fixed-income securities, high quality money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents. To the extent the Fund takes temporary defensive positions, it may not achieve its investment objective.

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

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 SAI is applied on a continued basis. The Board of Trustees may change any of the foregoing investment policies, including the Fund's investment objective and 80% investment policy without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Additional Information About Risks

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

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

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

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 their investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Climate Tech Companies Risk: Climate tech companies may be more volatile than companies operating in more established industries. Climate tech companies are subject to specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates; changes in governmental or environmental regulation; slowdowns in new construction; and seasonal weather conditions, extreme weather or other natural disasters. Climate tech companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular technology products, which may result in overproduction or underproduction. Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment for climate tech companies may adversely impact their profitability. Obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions can significantly affect climate tech companies. As increased capital enters the climate tech space, there may be pressure on power pricing, which in turn could result in lower rates of returns for certain climate tech companies. Certain investments may be dependent on U.S. and foreign government policies, including tax incentives and subsidies. The above factors could also impact the ability of climate tech companies to pay dividends comparable to those paid by other technology companies.

The Fund's performance relative to the market also may be impacted by whether the climate tech sector is out of favor with investors. Similarly, the Fund's exclusion of investments in companies other than climate tech companies may adversely affect the Fund's relative performance at times when those other types of investments are performing well.

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

within a specific time and at a specific price. The repurchase price is generally higher than the Fund's purchase price, with the difference being income to the Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

Debt Securities Risk: The value of a debt security (and other income-producing securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, equity-linked notes, and interests in income-producing trusts) changes in response to interest rate changes. In general, the value of a debt security is likely to fall as interest rates rise. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities or for debt securities that do not pay current interest (such as zero-coupon securities). Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. In response to an interest rate decline, debt securities that provide the issuer with the right to call or redeem the security prior to maturity may be called or redeemed. If a debt security is repaid more quickly than expected, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate, reducing the potential for gain. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument is extended, increasing the potential for loss. Beginning in March 2022, the U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Fed") began increasing interest rates and has signaled the potential for further increases. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which the Fed will increase interest rates any further, or the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such increases, and the evaluation of

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macro-economic and other conditions could cause a change in approach in the future. Any 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 the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so and may lower returns. If dealer capacity in fixed-income and related markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income and related markets. Further, recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

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

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 the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. The Fund may enter into credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and credit default index investments, including loan credit default swaps and loan credit default index swaps. The use by the Fund of credit default swaps may have the effect of creating a short position in a security. These investments can create investment leverage and may create additional investment risks that may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. Derivative contracts may expire worthless.

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

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

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

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

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 the Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared derivatives transaction at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions or to terminate those transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member, because margin for cleared derivatives transactions in excess of a clearing house’s margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, the Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund’s behalf. In those cases, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and/or loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Fund

and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation. For example, documentation relating to cleared derivatives generally includes a one-way indemnity by the Fund in favor of the clearing member for losses the clearing member incurs as the Fund’s clearing member and typically does not provide the Fund any remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent.

While futures contracts entail similar risks, the risks likely are more pronounced for cleared swaps due to their more limited liquidity and market history.

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 the Fund. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if the Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, the Fund may indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Fund’s behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund’s transactions on the swap execution facility.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Fund’s ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. 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

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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, effective August 19, 2022 (the “Compliance Date”), Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Derivatives Rule”) replaced the asset segregation regime of Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Release 10666) with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. As of the Compliance Date, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) rescinded Release 10666 and withdrew no-action letters and similar guidance addressing a fund’s use of derivatives and began requiring funds to satisfy the requirements of the Derivatives Rule. As a result, on or after the Compliance Date, the Fund will no longer engage in “segregation” or “coverage” techniques with respect to derivatives transactions and will instead comply with the applicable requirements of the Derivatives Rule.

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

The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for reverse repurchase agreements, similar financing transactions and unfunded commitment agreements. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as “derivatives transactions” subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund’s use of derivatives.

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

Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETF”) Risk: The value of ETFs can be expected to increase and decrease in value in proportion to increases and decreases in the indices that they are designed to track. The volatility of different index tracking stocks can be expected to vary in proportion to the volatility

of the particular index they track. ETFs are traded similarly to stocks of individual companies. Although an ETF is designed to provide 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.

Focused Investment Risk: The Fund's whose investments are focused in particular countries, regions, sectors, companies, or industries with high positive correlations to one another (e.g., different industries within broad sectors, such as technology or financial services), or in securities from issuers with high positive correlations to one another, are subject to greater overall risk than funds whose investments are more diversified. The Fund that focuses its investments in a particular type of security or sector, or in securities of companies in a particular industry, is vulnerable to events affecting those securities, sectors, or companies. Securities, sectors, or companies that share common characteristics are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens, and often react similarly to specific economic, market, political or other developments.

Although the fund is a diversified Fund, it may invest in securities of a limited number of issuers in an effort to achieve a potentially greater investment return than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers. A fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in a relatively small number of securities may have more risk because changes in the value of a single security or the impact of a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a great adverse impact on the fund's net asset value.

Foreign Custody Risk: The risk associated with foreign securities and cash of the Fund being held with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

Hedging Risk: There are several risks in connection with the use by the Fund of futures contracts and related options as a hedging device. One risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures

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

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, the Fund may have to accept a much lower price, may not be able to sell the investment at all or may be forced to forego other investment opportunities, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's returns. Illiquid investments also may be subject to valuation risk. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A

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securities) may be subject to legal restraints on resale and, therefore, are typically less liquid than other securities. The prices received from selling restricted securities in privately negotiated transactions may be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Investors in restricted securities may not benefit from the same investor protections as publicly traded securities.

Interest Rate Risk: When interest rates decline, the value of fixed rate securities already held by the Fund can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of existing fixed-rate portfolio securities can be expected to decline. To the extent the Fund invests in fixed-rate debt securities with longer maturities, the Fund is subject to greater interest rate risk than funds investing solely in shorter-term fixed-rate debt securities. In addition, the interest rates of floating rate loans typically only adjust to changes in short-term interest rates; long-term interest rates can vary dramatically from short-term interest rates. In a period of rising interest rates, the higher cost of any leverage employed by the Fund and/or increasing defaults by issuers of high-yield securities would likely exacerbate any decline in the Fund's NAV. If an issuer of a debt security containing a redemption or call provision exercises either provision in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would likely replace the security with a security having a lower interest rate, which could result in a decreased return for shareholders.

Please refer to "LIBOR Transition and Associated Risk" for more information.

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.

Recent and potential future changes in government monetary policy may affect the level of interest rates. As the Fed "tapers" or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to its quantitative easing program, and/or raises the federal funds target rate, there is a heightened risk that interest rates will rise, which could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and could cause the value of a Fund's investments, and a Fund's NAV, to decline, potentially suddenly and significantly, which may negatively impact a Fund's performance.

Legislation Risk: To the extent that state, federal or international regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the MLPs, the availability of MLP investments for the Fund may be adversely affected. 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 debt securities relating to highly leveraged transactions or subject such securities to increased regulatory scrutiny, such financial institutions may determine to sell debt securities 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 securities at a time when a financial institution was engaging in such a sale with respect to the securities, the price at which the Fund could consummate such a sale might be adversely affected.

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

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

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

LIBOR Transition and Associated Risk: LIBOR is the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between major international banks who are members of the British Bankers Association. LIBOR is the most common benchmark interest rate index used to make adjustments to variable-rate loans. It is used throughout global banking and financial industries to determine interest rates for a variety of financial instruments (such as debt instruments and derivatives) and borrowing arrangements.

Due to manipulation allegations in 2012 and reduced activity in the financial markets that it measures, in July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body, announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021 that it will stop encouraging banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. The ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publishing most LIBOR maturities, including some U.S. LIBOR maturities, on December 31, 2021, and is expected to cease publishing the remaining and most liquid U.S. LIBOR maturities on June 30, 2023. It is expected that market participants have transitioned or will transition to the use of alternative reference or benchmark rates prior to the applicable LIBOR publication date. Additionally, although regulators have encouraged the development and adoption of alternative rates, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate remains uncertain.

Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation dates, the impact on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments remains uncertain. It is expected that market participants will adopt alternative rates such as SOFR or otherwise amend financial instruments referencing LIBOR to include fallback provisions and other measures that contemplate the discontinuation of LIBOR or other similar market disruption events, but neither the effect of the transition process nor the viability of such measures is known. Further, uncertainty and risk remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include alternative rates and revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. To facilitate the transition of legacy derivatives contracts referencing LIBOR, the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. launched a protocol to incorporate fallback provisions. While

the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the expected LIBOR cessation dates, there are obstacles to converting certain longer term securities and transactions to a new benchmark or benchmarks and the effectiveness of one alternative reference rate versus multiple alternative reference rates in new or existing financial instruments and products has not been determined. Furthermore, the risks associated with the cessation of LIBOR and transition to replacement rates may be exacerbated if an orderly transition to alternative reference rates is not completed in a timely manner. Certain proposed replacement rates to LIBOR, such as SOFR, which is a broad measure of secured overnight US Treasury repo rates, are materially different from LIBOR, and changes in the applicable spread for financial instruments transitioning away from LIBOR will need to be made to accommodate the differences. Furthermore, the risks associated with the expected discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to replacement rates may be exacerbated if an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. As market participants transition away from LIBOR, LIBOR's usefulness may deteriorate and these effects could be experienced until the permanent cessation of the majority of U.S. LIBOR rates in 2023. The transition process may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates. LIBOR's deterioration may adversely affect the liquidity and/or market value of securities that use LIBOR as a benchmark interest rate.

Alteration of the terms of a debt instrument or a modification of the terms of other types of contracts to replace LIBOR or another interbank offered rate ("IBOR") with a new reference rate could result in a taxable exchange and the realization of income and gain/loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued final regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from IBOR to a new reference rate in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the final regulations, alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument to replace an operative rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate (as defined in the final regulations) including true up payments equalizing the fair market value of contracts before and after such IBOR transition, to add a qualified rate as a fallback rate to a contract whose operative rate uses a discontinued IBOR or to replace a fallback rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate would not be taxable. The IRS may provide additional guidance, with potential retroactive effect.

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired

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

Mid-Cap Company Risk: Investments in securities of mid-cap companies entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.

MLP Risk: The Fund may invest in MLP units. An investment in MLP units involves some risks which differ from Equity Securities Risk. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. Holders of units issued by an MLP are exposed to a remote possibility of liability for all of the obligations of that MLP in the event that a court determines that the rights of the holders of MLP units to vote to remove or replace the general partner of that MLP, to approve amendments to that MLP's partnership agreement, or to take other action under the partnership agreement of that MLP would constitute "control" of the business of that MLP, or a court or governmental agency determines that the MLP is conducting business in a state without complying with the partnership statute of that state. Holders of MLP units are also exposed to the risk that they will be required to repay amounts to the MLP that are wrongfully distributed to them.

MLP Tax Risk: If an MLP does not meet current legal requirements to maintain its partnership status, or if it is unable to do so because of tax or other law changes, it would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In that case, the MLP would be obligated to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local taxes) at the entity level on its taxable income and distributions received by the Fund would be taxable to the Fund as dividend income to the extent of the MLP's current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal tax purposes. In addition, any distributions that the Fund receives from an MLP that were treated as dividends in the hands of the Fund

could materially affect the tax character of the Fund's distributions to shareholders. See "Distributions" and "Taxation" below. Moreover, in the case of an MLP treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any items of loss or deduction in excess of such MLP's items of income or gain would not be treated as incurred directly by the Fund and would be permitted to be used only by such MLP. Therefore, in general, the classification of a MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by (i) reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP to the Fund and, in turn, for distribution by the Fund to the Fund's shareholders and (ii) reducing the value of the Fund's investment in any such MLP and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares.

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.

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," and the UK ceased to be a member of the EU. Following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020 regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on a provisional basis on January 1, 2021, and formally entered into force on May 1, 2021. 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. This uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere, and may

cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain countries within the EU. Despite the influence of the lockdowns, and the economic bounce back, Brexit has had a material impact on the UK's economy. Additionally, trade between the UK and the EU did not benefit from the global rebound in trade in 2021, and remained at the very low levels experienced at the start of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020, highlighting Brexit's potential long-term effects on the UK economy. In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU. Additionally, the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is likely to continue to stretch the resources and deficits of many countries in the EU and throughout the world, increasing the possibility that countries may be unable to make timely payments on their sovereign debt. These events and the resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the performance of the Fund.

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 Russia, North Korea, Venezuela, Iran, Ukraine, 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 the Fund's non-U.S. securities will be somewhat greater than the expenses for a fund that invests primarily in domestic securities. Certain investments in non-U.S. securities may also be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities.

The value of the non-U.S. securities held by the Fund that are not U.S. dollar-denominated may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The U.S. dollar value of a foreign denominated non-U.S. security generally decreases when the value of the U.S. dollar rises against the foreign currency in which the security is denominated and tends to

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

increase when the value of the U.S. dollar falls against such currency. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Fund's NAV or current income could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected by losses and other expenses incurred in converting between various currencies in order to purchase and sell foreign denominated non-U.S. securities, and by currency restrictions, exchange control regulation, currency devaluations and political and economic developments. The foregoing risks often are heightened for investments in smaller, emerging capital markets. In addition, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Governmental actions may also have a significant effect on the economic conditions in emerging market countries, which may adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. In particular, trade disputes may result in governmental actions that could have an adverse effect on investments in emerging market countries, including but not limited to restrictions on investments in particular companies.

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

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, their service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend

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

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

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and their shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations. For example, the Fund 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 the 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 their 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 the 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 invests, or securities markets and exchanges.

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

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk: To the extent 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.

Pandemics and Associated Economic Disruption: An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in late 2019 and subsequently spread globally ("COVID-19"). This coronavirus has and may continue to result in the closing of borders, enhanced health screenings, disruptions to healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general anxiety and economic uncertainty.

The impact of this coronavirus may be short-term or may last for an extended period of time and has resulted in and may continue to result in a substantial economic downturn. Health crises caused by outbreaks of disease, such as the coronavirus, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. The impact of this outbreak, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could continue to negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. For example, a widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and impact the Fund's ability to complete repurchase requests. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests, lines of credit available to the Fund and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers.

The United States responded to the coronavirus pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary

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stimulus packages, including the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) passed in late March 2020. The CARES Act provides for over \$2.2 trillion in resources to small businesses, state and local governments, and individuals adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In late December 2020, the government also passed a spending bill that included \$900 billion in stimulus relief for the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, in March 2021, the government passed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, a \$1.9 trillion stimulus bill to accelerate the United States’ recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, in mid-March 2020, the U.S. Federal Reserve (the “Fed”) cut interest rates to historically low levels and announced a new round of quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Fed also enacted various programs to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, which added \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system; establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding; establishing a program to support money market funds; easing various bank capital buffers; providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years; and providing funding to help credit flow in asset-backed securities markets. In addition, the Fed extended credit to small- and medium-sized businesses. As the Fed “tapers” or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, and/or if the Fed raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, which could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and could cause the value of a fund’s investments, and the fund’s NAV, to decline, potentially suddenly and significantly. As a result, the fund may experience high redemptions and, as a result, increased portfolio turnover, which could increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may negatively impact the fund’s performance. There is no assurance that the U.S. government’s support in response to COVID-19 economic distress will offset the adverse impact to securities in which the Fund may invest and future governmental support is not guaranteed.

Real Estate Securities Risk: The securities of issuers that own, construct, manage or sell residential, commercial or industrial real estate are subject to risks in addition to those of other issuers. Such risks include: changes in real estate values and property taxes, overbuilding, variations in rental income, interest rates and changes in tax and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment. Performance of a particular real estate security depends on the structure, cash flow and management skill of the particular company.

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.

REIT-Specific Risk: Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skill and are not diversified. Such trusts are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibility of failing to qualify for special tax treatment under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and to maintain an exemption under the 1940 Act. For example, because the Fund may acquire debt securities of issuers primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry, it also could conceivably own real estate directly as a result of a default on such securities. Any rental income or income from the disposition of such real estate could adversely affect its ability to retain its tax status, which would have adverse tax consequences on its shareholders. Finally, certain REITs may be self-liquidating at the end of a specified term, and run the risk of liquidating at an economically inopportune time.

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

Securities Market Risk: The value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. The profitability of the

Fund substantially depends upon the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the future price movements of stocks, bonds, loans, options on stocks, and other securities and the movements of interest rates. The Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting price movements.

The market prices of equities may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuing company (such as poor management performance or reduced demand for its goods or services), factors that affect a particular industry (such as a decline in demand, labor or raw material shortages, or increased production costs) or general market conditions not specifically related to a company or industry (such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, unexpected trading activity among retail investors or adverse investor sentiment generally). See also "Debt Securities Risk" above.

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

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.

Short Sales Risk: Short sales by the 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, they must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrue on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale. Short selling allows the Fund to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Fund may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet 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 "shorts 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.

Small-Cap Company Risk: Investing in securities of small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investing in larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources. Their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than securities of larger, more established companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than are larger companies. Consequently, the prices of small company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more than other stocks. Although investing in small-cap companies may offer potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed and their stock prices could decline significantly. Investments in small-cap companies may also be subject to valuation risk.

More on Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

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

- **Growth Investing Risk:** Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. Growth-oriented funds will typically underperform when value investing is in favor.
- **Value Investing Risk:** Undervalued stocks may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. An undervalued stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the Adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the Adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur. Value stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks. Value-oriented funds will typically underperform when growth investing is in favor.

Swaps Risk: The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in securities. Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference assets directly since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. However, certain risks may be reduced (but not eliminated) if the Fund invests in cleared swaps. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. Because bilateral swap agreements are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, these swaps may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is

illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

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

Valuation Risk: Portfolio securities may be valued using techniques other than market quotations, under the circumstances described under "Net Asset Value." The value established for a portfolio security may be different than what would be produced through the use of another methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio security is sold at a discount to its established value.

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 (<https://www.nexpoinassetmgmt.com/resources/#forms>).

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 II (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 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 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 Diversified Real Estate Trust; 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 December 31, 2022, NexPoint had approximately \$2.7 billion in assets under management. 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”), effective February 25, 2021, pursuant to which NexPoint will receive administrative and operational support services to enable it to provide the required advisory services to the Fund. The Adviser, and not the Fund, will compensate all Adviser and Skyview personnel who provide services thereunder.

Effective July 12, 2022, certain Skyview personnel became 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 the Fund shall mean the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the aggregate amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund appears in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended March 31, 2022.

The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by the Board, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the Adviser, in each case on not more than 60 days’ nor less than 30 days’ prior written notice to the other party. In addition, 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.

The table below shows the advisory fees that the Adviser received for the Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 and the Fund’s contractual advisory fee with the Adviser:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid as a Percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets for the Fiscal Period Ended September 30, 2022	Contractual Advisory Fee as a Percentage of Average Daily Managed Assets
NexPoint Climate Tech Fund	(1.04)%	0.95%

NexPoint 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 1940 Act, taxes, such as deferred tax expenses, 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 1.15% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of such Fund, respectively (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will continue through at least January 31, 2024, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Board. Under the expense limitation agreement, the Adviser may recoup waived and/or reimbursed amounts with respect to the Fund

Management of 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. Additionally, the Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that are advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. Fees and expenses of such investments will be borne by shareholders of the Fund. However, to avoid charging duplicative fees, the Adviser will waive and/or reimburse the Fund's Management Fee with respect to the amount of its net assets invested in the underlying affiliated funds. The amount of this waiver will fluctuate depending on the Fund's daily allocations to underlying affiliated funds. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, waivers for affiliated fund investments resulted in a 0.20% impact to the Fund's net expenses ratio. This affiliated fund fee waiver is expected to remain in effect permanently, and it cannot be terminated without the approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Administrator

On behalf of the Fund, NexPoint Funds II has entered into an administration agreement with SEI Global Funds Services ("SEI"), One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, and pays SEI a monthly fee for administration services. 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" in the SAI.

Multi-Manager Structure

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

without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements.

The Trust and the Adviser will be subject to certain conditions imposed by the Order, including the condition that within 90 days of hiring of a new non-affiliated sub-adviser, the Fund will provide shareholders with an information statement containing information about the sub-adviser. Shareholders of the Fund retain the right to terminate a sub-advisory agreement for the Fund at any time by a vote of the majority of such outstanding securities of the Fund.

Operation of the Fund under the Multi-Manager Structure will not: (1) permit management fees paid by the Fund to NexPoint to be increased without shareholder approval; or (2) diminish NexPoint's responsibilities to the Fund, including NexPoint's overall responsibility for overseeing the portfolio management services furnished by its sub-advisers. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

About the Fund's Portfolio Managers

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

(i) portfolio managers' compensation; (ii) other accounts managed by the portfolio managers; and (ii) portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the Fund, if any.

Portfolio Management Team

NexPoint Climate Tech Fund is managed by James Dondero and Scott Johnson.

Portfolio Manager Biographies

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

James Dondero is the founder and principal of NexPoint, a Dallas-based alternative investment firm. Mr. Dondero has over 30 years of experience investing across the alternative landscape. In that time, he established a number of integrated businesses to manage investments in real estate, private equity, and high-yield and structured credit, among

other areas. Mr. Dondero holds various leadership roles across the NexPoint businesses; he serves as a portfolio manager for several funds and is an officer and director at NexPoint's publicly traded REITs. Additionally, Mr. Dondero holds director positions at several companies within financial services, real estate, and other industries. He is the chairman of NexBank Capital, Inc. and a director of SeaOne Holdings, LLC. A dedicated philanthropist, Mr. Dondero actively contributes to initiatives in education, veterans' affairs, and community and economic development, and has 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 highest honors (Beta Gamma Sigma, Beta Alpha Psi) from the McIntire School of Commerce with dual majors in accounting and finance. He received certification as a Certified Managerial Accountant (CMA) and is a holder of the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Scott Johnson has managed the Fund's portfolio since September 14, 2022. 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 NexPoint Asset Management, L.P. Prior to joining NexPoint, 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 II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, PO Box 219424, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9424.

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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 DST Asset Manager Solutions, 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 the Fund's NAV per share next computed after the orders are received by a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee in good order. Investors may be charged a fee by their Financial Advisors, payable to the Financial Advisor and not the Fund, if investors effect a transaction in Fund shares through either a Financial Advisor or its authorized designee.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the 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 the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries (a "Specified Intermediary")**

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

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 II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund.” All purchases must be in U.S. Dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. NexPoint Funds II 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 II — NexPoint Climate Tech Equity Fund.” All purchases must be in U.S. Dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. NexPoint Funds II 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. Financial Advisor may exchange shares of a class of the Fund you own for shares of a different class of the same Fund, subject to the conditions described in “Exchange of Shares” below. To exchange, send written instructions to the applicable Fund, at the address noted below ⁽²⁾ or call 1-877-665-1287.
By wire	You may purchase shares of the Fund by wiring money from your bank account to your Fund account. Prior to sending wire transfers, please

Method	Instructions
	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 https://www.nexpointassetgmt.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. If your initial purchase of shares is by wire, you must first complete a new account application and promptly mail it to NexPoint Funds II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, at the address noted below. ⁽²⁾ After completing a new account application, please call 1-877-665-1287 to obtain your account number. Please include your account number on the wire.
By electronic funds transfer via an automated clearing house (“ACH”) transaction ⁽¹⁾	You may purchase shares of the Fund by electronically transferring money from your bank account to your Fund account by calling 1-877-665-1287. An electronic funds transfer may take up to two business days to settle and be considered in good order. You must set up this feature prior to your telephone request. Be sure to complete the appropriate section of the application.
Automatic investment plan	You may make monthly or quarterly investments automatically from your bank account to your Fund account. You may select a pre-authorized amount to be sent via electronic funds transfer. For this feature, please call the applicable Fund at 1-877-665-1287 or visit the Fund’s website, (https://www.nexpointassetgmt.com/resources/#forms), where you may obtain a copy of the “Account Options Form.”
By exchange	You or your Financial Advisor may acquire shares of the Fund for your account by exchanging shares you own in certain other funds advised by NexPoint for shares of the same class of the Fund, subject to the conditions described in “Exchange of Shares” below. In addition, you or your Financial Advisor may exchange shares of a class of 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.

⁽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 Fund.

⁽²⁾ Regular Mail: Send to “NexPoint Funds II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund,” PO Box 219424, Kansas City, MO 64121-9424. Overnight Mail: Send to “NexPoint Funds II — (Fund Name),” 430 W 7th Street, Suite 219424, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407.

The following minimum investment amounts apply to direct accounts with the Fund.

Minimum Investments for Class A and Class C

	By mail	By wire	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$1,000	\$25
Subsequent Investments	\$100	\$1,000	\$25

Accounts that fall below the \$500 account minimum may be automatically redeemed by the Fund on 30 days' notice and the account shareholder will bear any associated transaction costs, market exposure risks and tax consequences.

Minimum Investments for Class Y Shares (eligible investors only)

Initial Investment	None
Subsequent Investments	None

Class Y Shares are available to investors who invest through programs or platforms maintained by an authorized financial intermediary. There is no minimum investment for purchases of shares by eligible investors. Individual investors that invest directly with the Fund are not eligible to invest in Class Y Shares.

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

Retirement Plans

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

Purchases in Kind — If You Invest More than \$10 Million

Large investments in the Fund (\$10 million or more) may be detrimental to existing shareholders because they can significantly increase transaction costs charged to existing shareholders. In these circumstances, the Fund may require that you purchase Fund shares "in kind," or provide the Fund with securities instead of cash. The Fund or the Transfer Agent would inform you of the securities acceptable to the Fund. The securities would be accepted by the Fund at their market value in return for Fund shares of equal value. You may have to pay associated brokerage commissions for the securities that you purchase. The transfer of securities to the Fund will be a taxable event.

Choosing a Share Class

The Fund offers three classes of shares—Class A, Class C, and Class Y 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 number of years for which you are willing to invest. Based on your personal situation, your Financial Advisor can help you decide which class of shares makes the most sense for you. Sales charges and expenses are determined by the share class you select and manner in which you purchase.

Class A Shares carry an initial sales charge. Class A Shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") if the shares are sold within one year of purchase. Class C Shares are offered without an initial sales charge, but are subject to a CDSC for one year after purchase. Class Y Shares are offered without an initial sales charge or a CDSC, but are not available to individual investors that invest directly with the Fund. Class C Shares have higher annual operating expenses than Class A and Class Y Shares because of higher distribution and shareholder service fees.

Your Financial Advisor may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class. It is important to remember that the CDSCs and distribution and shareholder service fees for the Class C Shares have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge on sales of Class A Shares: to compensate the Underwriter for concessions and expenses it pays to Financial Advisors.

The Fund may modify the manner in which shares are offered, minimum investments, or sales charge rates or waivers at any time without prior notice.

Purchasing 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 may be paid as a commission (or dealers' reallowance) 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.

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds II

NexPoint Climate Tech Fund

Your Investment**	Front-End Sales Charge		Maximum Dealers' Reallowance*
	(As a % of Purchase Price)	(As a % of Your Net Investment)	(As a % of Purchase Price)
Less than \$50,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.25%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.25%	4.44%	3.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.25%	3.36%	2.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00%	2.04%	1.55%
\$1,000,000 or more***	None	None	†

* From time to time, the Fund may decide to reallocate the entire amount of the front-end sales charge to dealers. Dealers who receive more than 90% of the sales charge may be considered "underwriters" under the U.S. securities laws.

** Except for certain employee benefit plans that select Class C Shares (see "Purchasing Class C Shares" below), purchases of \$1,000,000 or more intended for Class C Shares should be made in Class A Shares (for individual investors) or in Class Y Shares (for institutional investors).

*** Purchases of \$1 million or more of Class A Shares pursuant to a sales charge waiver are subject to a 0.50% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. The Class A Shares CDSC does not apply to investors purchasing \$1 million or more of any Fund's Class A Shares if such investors are otherwise eligible to purchase Class A Shares pursuant to another sales charge waiver. The CDSC is calculated by multiplying the CDSC percentage by the lesser of the share class' net asset value at the time of the purchase or its net asset value at the time of redemption.

† For purchases through a Financial Advisor that exceed \$1 million, the Financial Advisor will receive a concession of 0.50% of any amounts under \$3 million, 0.40% of any amounts greater than \$3 million and less than \$5 million, 0.25% of any amounts greater than \$5 million and less than \$25 million and 0.12% thereafter, to the selling dealer.

Reduced Sales Charges for Class A Shares

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

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/resources/>.

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.

Variations in sales charges for Class A Shares reflect the varying efforts required to sell Class A Shares to separate categories of purchasers. These provisions may be altered or discontinued at any time. 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.

Purchasing 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.

Class C Shares are available for investment through programs or platforms maintained by Financial Advisors, provided that the cost to NexPoint (or its affiliates) for providing or paying for any selling or administrative servicing activities in connection with investor accounts on such programs or platforms does not typically exceed an amount equal to 1.00% (reflecting the Class C Shares distribution and service fees or Rule 12b-1 fees) of the average net asset value of such accounts. There is no program asset size or minimum investment requirements for initial and subsequent purchases of shares by eligible omnibus account investors.

Because you may purchase Class C Shares at the NAV next determined without paying an initial sales charge, your entire investment in Class C Shares is available to work for you. However, Class C Shares pay higher Rule 12b-1 fees than each of the other share classes and never convert to Class A Shares. In that regard, Class C Shares may be more appropriate for investors with a shorter investment horizon because long-term shareholders of Class C Shares may pay more than the economic equivalent of Class A Shares' maximum front-end sales charge.

Trail commissions of up to 1.00% may be paid by the Underwriter or Adviser to Financial Advisors that provide ongoing services with respect to Class C Shares.

Class C Shares are subject to a 0.50% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. Proceeds from the CDSC may be used to defray the expenses of the Fund and NexPoint related to the sale of Class C Shares, including the payment of compensation to Financial Advisors. 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.

The CDSC is calculated by multiplying the CDSC percentage by the lesser of the share class' net asset value of the block of shares being redeemed at the time of their purchase or the

net asset value at the time of redemption. An amount up to 1.5% of the amount invested in Class C Shares may be paid to Financial Advisors.

Purchasing Class Y Shares

Your purchase of Class Y Shares are made at NAV without a sales charge or CDSC. Class Y Shares are only available to eligible investors.

Eligible Investors

The Fund offer Class Y 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.

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 the Fund on any day that the NYSE is open for business. The Fund, however, may suspend the right of redemption and postpone payment for more than seven days: (i) during periods when trading on the NYSE is

closed on days other than weekdays or holidays; (ii) during periods when trading on the NYSE is restricted; (iii) during any emergency which makes it impractical for the Fund to dispose of its securities or fairly determine the NAV of the Fund; and (ii) during any other period permitted by the SEC for your protection.

The Fund typically expects that it will take one to three days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds; however, while not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. The Fund typically expects that it will hold cash or cash equivalents or use proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests. The Fund expects to use these sources to meet redemptions under normal market conditions and may also use them under stressed market conditions. Generally, all redemptions will be for cash, although the Fund reserves the right to redeem in-kind as described below. Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the Fund's net assets, and may be used in the event that a substantial portion of the 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) the Fund within 30 days of a purchase or exchange into (or redemption out of) the Fund may be restricted from further investing in any series of NexPoint Funds I 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 have 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 the Fund may be restricted from further exchanging back into the Fund for a period of at least 30 days. This restriction does not affect the participant's ability to exchange into any investment option that has not been restricted or the participant's ability to continue contributions into the participant's defined contribution plan (including the Fund). This restriction also does not apply to certain withdrawals (such as distributions, hardship withdrawals and plan loans), systematic rebalancing or loan repayments. Ask your plan administrator or visit your plan administrator's website for more information.

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

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

Risks of Disruptive Trading. Disruptive trading, especially involving large dollar amounts, may adversely affect Fund

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

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

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

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

You may redeem shares of the Fund through your Financial Advisor or its authorized designee or directly from the Fund through the Transfer Agent. Your Financial Advisor may charge a fee for such services. 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:

Shareowner Guide — How to Invest in NexPoint Funds II

Method	Instructions
By letter	You may mail a letter requesting redemption of shares to: “NexPoint Funds II — NexPoint Climate Tech Fund Fund,” P.O. Box 219424, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9424. Your letter should state the name of the Fund, the share class, the dollar amount or number of shares you are redeeming and your account number. You must sign the letter in exactly the same way the account is registered. If there is more than one owner of shares, all must sign. A Medallion signature guarantee is required for each signature on your redemption letter. You can obtain a Medallion signature guarantee from financial institutions, such as commercial banks, brokers, dealers and savings associations. A notary public cannot provide a Medallion signature guarantee. If the account is registered to a corporation, trust or other entity, additional documentation may be needed. Please call 1-877-665-1287 for further details.
By telephone or the Internet	Unless you have requested that telephone or Internet 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 or visiting the Fund’s website at http://www.nexpoint.com . 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 or Internet transactions and instead you would be responsible. You may request that proceeds from telephone or Internet 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 Underwriter, 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 or Internet redemptions.
Proceeds by check	The Fund will make checks payable to the name(s) in which the account is registered and normally will mail the check to the address of record within seven days.
Proceeds by bank wire	The Fund accepts telephone or Internet requests for wire redemption in amounts of at least \$1,000. The Fund will send a wire to either a bank designated on your new account application or on a subsequent letter in good order as described above under the instructions for redeeming shares “By letter.” The proceeds are normally wired on the next business day.

Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan

You may automatically redeem shares on a monthly basis if you have at least \$10,000 in your account and if your account

is directly registered with the Transfer Agent. Call 1-877-665-1287 or visit the Fund’s website <https://www.nexpointassetmgmt.com/resources/#forms> for more information about this plan.

Involuntary Redemption

The Fund may redeem all shares in your account (other than an IRA) if their aggregate value falls below \$5,000 as a result of redemptions (but not as a result of a decline in NAV). You will be notified in writing if the Fund initiates such action and allowed 30 days to increase the value of your account to at least \$5,000.

Redemption Proceeds

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

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

Exchange of Shares

Shareholders of the Fund may exchange their Fund shares on any business day for shares of the same share class of any series of NexPoint Funds II and NexPoint Funds I (except for the Highland/iBoxx Senior Loan ETF), and any other Participating Fund 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 the Fund daily for shares of a different class of the same Fund, provided that such shareholder is eligible to purchase shares of the requested class (a “Same-Fund Exchange”).

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

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

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

To exchange via the Internet, visit the Fund’s website at <http://www.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 the Fund, the Fund or, if you purchase your shares through a Financial Advisor or other intermediary, your Financial Advisor or other intermediary, as applicable, 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’s Transfer Agent at 1-877-665-1287 or consult your Financial Advisor or other intermediary, 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.

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, 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 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 NexPoint Securities, Inc., a FINRA member broker-dealer that is an affiliate of the Adviser. NexPoint and its affiliates may benefit from such arrangements. 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 the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Fund. By purchasing a class of shares subject to higher distribution fees and service fees, you may pay more over time than on a class of shares with other types of sales charge arrangements. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charges permitted by the rules of FINRA.

The 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 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, the 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." Many 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 their 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 the 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 their own financial resources, make cash payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (directly and not as an expense of the Fund) as an incentive to sell shares of the Fund and/or to promote retention of their customers' assets in the Fund. The amounts of these payments could be significant, and may create an incentive for the financial intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell Fund shares to you. 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 the Fund. These payments are not reflected in the "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" table for the Fund.

Distribution and Shareholder Service Fee Rates

	Distribution Fee	Service Fee
Class A	0.00%*	0.25%*
Class C	0.75%	0.25%
Class Y	None	None

* Under the Fund's Plan, the Fund may pay up to 0.25% for distribution fees and/or shareholder servicing fees.

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 September 30, 2021, 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 website at <http://www.nexpoint.com>, which provides links to the Prospectus and SAI containing the relevant information.

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

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

- Investments by the Fund in any other mutual fund are valued at their respective NAVs as determined by those mutual funds each business day. The prospectuses for those mutual funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.
- All other portfolio securities, including derivatives and cases where market quotations are not readily available 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 pay dividends of their net investment income and any net realized capital gains according to the schedule below. Unless you instruct the Fund to pay dividends of net investment income and dividends of net realized capital gains to you in a check mailed to you, they will automatically be reinvested in your account. There are no fees or charges to reinvest dividends or other distributions.

Dividends are generally taxable to you in the manner described below even if they are reinvested in additional shares of the Fund.

The Fund is generally subject to a 4% excise tax on net investment income and net realized capital gains that are not distributed on a calendar-year basis. To avoid this tax or Fund-level U.S. federal income taxes, the Fund may pay dividends of net investment income and net realized capital gains more frequently than shown in the schedule below. See “Taxation” below.

Fund	Distribution Schedule
NexPoint Climate Tech Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term and long-term capital gains, if any, are typically declared and paid annually.

Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in the Fund. Your investment may have other tax implications. The discussion reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authorities, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect, or subject to new 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 the Fund, please see “Income Tax Considerations” in the SAI.

Taxation of the Fund

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

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

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

The tax rules applicable to certain derivative instruments, as well as certain exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”), in which the Fund may invest are uncertain under current law, including the provisions applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. For instance, the timing and character of income or gains arising from ETNs 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 the Fund’s ability to meet one or more of the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a RIC, as well as to avoid Fund-level taxes.

Taxation

Certain of the Fund's investment practices, including entering into futures, options and other derivative transactions, short sales, and its hedging activities, generally, as well as the Fund's investments in certain types of securities, including certain preferred stock, debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount, foreign debt securities, and securities of REITs 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. The Fund's investments in certain derivative instruments and certain commodity-related investments, including ETFs and ETNs providing exposure to a single commodity or a commodities index, are or may be limited by its intention to qualify as a RIC, and, in certain cases, may adversely affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC in a particular year.

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

The Fund may have high portfolio turnover during a year. High portfolio turnover can cause the Fund to realize greater amounts of short-term capital gains or other income than in the absence of such turnover and these amounts will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them. As noted above, the Fund is generally required to distribute such additional income to its shareholders in respect of each taxable year.

Federal Income Taxation of Shareholders of the Fund

Taxation of Distributions. Distributions paid to you by the Fund from net capital gain realized by the Fund (that is, the excess of any net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined 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 the Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gains, provided holding periods and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. All other dividends paid to you by the Fund (including dividends from short-term capital gain (that is, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over any net long-term capital loss)) from its current or accumulated earnings and profits, generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Corporations are taxed at the same rate on ordinary income as on capital gains.

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

To the extent that the amount of the Fund's total distributions exceeds the Fund's current 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 includible in net capital gain if you have held the

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

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

The Fund (or, if Fund shares are purchased through a Financial Advisor, the Financial Advisor) 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.

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

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

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

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. The 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

The financial highlights tables that follow are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the last five fiscal years ended September 30.

Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information for the years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd. ("Cohen") an independent public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Reports, which are available upon request. This information for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 has been audited by other independent registered public accounting firms.

Financial Highlights

NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, Class A

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

	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 7.15	\$ 4.19	\$ 12.05	\$ 14.02	\$ 15.23
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss ^(a)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(0.55)</u>	<u>3.04</u>	<u>(6.70)</u>	<u>(0.16)</u>	<u>1.21</u>
Total from Investment Operations	(0.56)	3.03	(6.73)	(0.18)	1.16
Less Distributions Declared to shareholders:					
From net investment income	—	(0.05)	—	—	(0.03)
From net realized gains	—	—	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.34)
From return of capital	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total distributions declared to shareholders	—	(0.07)	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.37)
Net Asset Value, End of Year ^(b)	\$ 6.59	\$ 7.15	\$ 4.19	\$ 12.05	\$ 14.02
Total Return ^{(b)(c)}	(7.83)%	72.74%	(61.72)%	1.17%	9.50%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(d)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$10,664	\$11,672	\$ 9,059	\$29,719	\$36,072
Gross expenses ^{(e)(f)}	3.25%	3.33%	4.28%	3.53%	2.94%
Net investment loss	(0.13)%	(0.13)%	(0.36)%	(0.17)%	(0.36)%
Portfolio turnover rate	32%	—%	15%	12%	38%

^(a) Net investment income (loss) per share was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

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

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

^(d) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

^(e) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

Supplemental Expense Ratios:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other expenses) ^(f)	1.26%	1.45%	2.33%	2.69%	2.34%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.03%	0.17%	0.93%	1.26%	0.67%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.03%	—%	—%	0.06%	0.26%

^(f) This includes the additional voluntarily elected waiver by the Adviser during the period, which resulted in a 0.20% impact to the net expenses ratio.

Amounts designated as "—" are zero or have been rounded to zero.

Financial Highlights

NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, Class C

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

	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 3.97	\$ 2.34	\$ 7.27	\$ 9.35	\$11.01
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss ^(a)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.11)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(0.30)</u>	<u>1.69</u>	<u>(3.75)</u>	<u>(0.22)</u>	<u>0.79</u>
Total from Investment Operations	(0.34)	1.66	(3.80)	(0.29)	0.68
Less Distributions Declared to shareholders:					
From net investment income	—	(0.02)	—	—	—
From net realized gains	—	—	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.34)
From return of capital	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total distributions declared to shareholders	—	(0.03)	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.34)
Net Asset Value, End of Year ^(b)	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.97	\$ 2.34	\$ 7.27	\$ 9.35
Total Return ^{(b)(c)}	(8.56)%	71.54%	(62.04)%	0.44%	8.64%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(d)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$ 809	\$1,006	\$ 833	\$3,233	\$4,323
Gross expenses ^{(e)(f)}	4.00%	4.08%	5.03%	4.25%	3.69%
Net investment loss	(0.88)%	(0.87)%	(1.06)%	(0.93)%	(1.12)%
Portfolio turnover rate	32%	—%	15%	12%	38%

^(a) Net investment income (loss) per share was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

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

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

^(d) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

^(e) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

Supplemental Expense Ratios:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other expenses) ^(f)	2.01%	2.20%	3.08%	3.44%	3.09%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.03%	0.17%	0.93%	1.26%	0.67%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.03%	—%	—%	0.06%	0.26%

^(f) This includes the additional voluntarily elected waiver by the Adviser during the period, which resulted in a 0.20% impact to the net expenses ratio.

Amounts designated as "—" are zero or have been rounded to zero.

Financial Highlights

NexPoint Climate Tech Fund, Class Y

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

	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 8.17	\$ 4.78	\$ 13.56	\$ 15.48	\$ 16.59
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.01 ^(b)	0.01 ^(b)	0.01	0.02	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(0.64)</u>	<u>3.46</u>	<u>(7.66)</u>	<u>(0.15)</u>	<u>1.31</u>
Total from Investment Operations	(0.63)	3.47	(7.65)	(0.13)	1.29
Less Distributions Declared to shareholders:					
From net investment income	—	(0.05)	—	—	(0.06)
From net realized gains	—	—	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.34)
From return of capital	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total distributions declared to shareholders	—	(0.08)	(1.13)	(1.79)	(2.40)
Net Asset Value, End of Year ^(c)	\$ 7.54	\$ 8.17	\$ 4.78	\$ 13.56	\$ 15.48
Total Return ^{(c)(d)}	(7.71)%	73.28%	(61.63)%	1.40%	9.55%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(e)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$2,407	\$2,268	\$ 1,634	\$11,618	\$10,606
Gross expenses ^{(f)(g)}	3.00%	3.08%	4.03%	3.29%	2.71%
Net investment income (loss)	0.14%	0.11%	0.08%	0.13%	(0.15)%
Portfolio turnover rate	32%	—%	15%	12%	38%

^(a) Net investment income (loss) per share was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

^(b) The per share amount for net investment income (loss) between classes does not accord the aggregate net investment income (loss) for the period due to class specific distribution and shareholder service fees charged to Class A and Class Y of the Financial Statements.

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

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

^(e) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

^(f) Supplemental expense ratios are shown below:

Supplemental Expense Ratios:

	For the Years Ended June 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net expenses (net of waiver/reimbursement, if applicable, but gross of all other expenses) ^(g)	1.01%	1.20%	2.08%	2.44%	2.10%
Interest expense and commitment fees	0.03%	0.17%	0.93%	1.26%	0.68%
Dividends and fees on securities sold short	0.03%	—%	—%	0.06%	0.25%

^(g) This includes the additional voluntarily elected waiver by the Adviser during the period, which resulted in a 0.20% impact to the net expenses ratio.

Amounts designated as "—" are zero or have been rounded to zero.

Additional Information

Additional information is available free of charge in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference (legally considered part of this document). In the Annual Report for the Fund, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year. Additional information about the Fund’s investments is available in the Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. To receive a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, please visit the Fund’s web site at <https://www.nexpointassetmgmt.com/resources/#forms> or call 1-877-665-1287. You may request to receive paper reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary free of charge at any time.

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 (legally considered part of this document).

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.

Reports and other information about the Fund may be obtained:

- free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov; or
- for a duplication fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

If you have questions about the Fund, please call (877) 665-1287.

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

The Trust’s Investment Company Act file number is 811-07142.

Investment Adviser

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300 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201

Transfer Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc.
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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Distributor

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Dallas, Texas 75201

Custodian

Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10286

NPII-PROS-0123

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. (formerly Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, 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”):

If you purchase Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account held at Merrill Lynch you will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Fund’s Prospectus or SAI.

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

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by a 529 Plan (does not include 529 Plan units or 529-specific share classes or equivalents)
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares exchanged due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch’s policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch’s platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (*i.e.* level-load) shares of the same fund pursuant to Merrill Lynch’s policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch 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 the Prospectus
- Eligible shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement). 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 reinstatement

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

- Death or disability of the shareholder

- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the 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 pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based account or platform (applicable to A and C shares only)
- Shares received through an exchange due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers

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

- Breakpoints as described in the Prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to sales charge discounts as described in the Fund's prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for sales charge discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- 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 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 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.