

THE SARATOGA
ADVANTAGE TRUST



PROSPECTUS DATED DECEMBER 29, 2017

THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST

JAMES ALPHA MANAGED RISK EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY PORTFOLIO

CLASS I SHARES (Ticker: JEIMX)

CLASS A SHARES (Ticker: JEAMX)

CLASS C SHARES (Ticker: JECMX)

The SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST (the “Trust”) is a mutual fund company. *The James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio (the “Portfolio”) is managed by James Alpha Advisors, LLC (the “Manager”) and sub-advised by EAB Investment Group, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”).* Shares of the Portfolio are available to investors and advisory services.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Investment Objective: The primary investment objective of the Portfolio is capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in The Saratoga Advantage Trust Portfolios. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and under “Shareholder Information – Class A Reduced Sales Charge Information” on page 19 of the Portfolio’s Prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER FEES	Class A	Class I	Class C
Maximum Sales Charge on Purchases of Shares (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	NONE	NONE
Sales Charge on Reinvested Dividends (as a % of offering price)	NONE	NONE	NONE
Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (as a % of offering price)	NONE	NONE	1.00%
Redemption Fee on Shares Held 30 days or Less (as a % of amount redeemed)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management Fees	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution and/or Service Rule 12b-1 Fees	0.25%	NONE	1.00%
Other Expenses			
Interest Payments and Fees on Borrowed Funds	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
Total of Other Expenses	1.31%	1.30%	1.30%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (before Expense Waiver/Reimbursement)	3.44%	3.18%	4.18%
Expense Reduction/ Reimbursement	(0.05)%	(0.26)%	(0.05)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (after Expense Reduction/ Reimbursement) ⁽²⁾	3.39%	2.92%	4.13%

- (1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in the above fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Portfolio’s financial statements because the financial statements will include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies (“Acquired Funds”). Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (2) Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Manager and the Portfolio, the Manager has agreed to waive its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Portfolio to ensure that Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (excluding front end and contingent deferred sales loads, interest and tax expenses, leverage, dividends and interest on short positions, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger, reorganization or liquidation, extraordinary or non-routine expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) for the Portfolio do not exceed 2.45%, 1.99%, and 3.20% of the Portfolio’s average net assets for Class A, Class I, and Class C shares, respectively, through December 31, 2018, (each an “Expense Cap”). This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated during its term only by, or with the consent of, the Trust’s Board of Trustees. The Manager is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Portfolio, subject to limitations, for fees it waived and Portfolio expenses it paid within three (3) years of the end of the fiscal year in which such fees were waived or expenses paid, as long as the reimbursement does not cause the Portfolio’s operating expenses to exceed (i) the Expense Cap in place at the time the advisory fees were waived or the expenses were incurred; or (ii) the current Expense Cap, whichever is less.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. This example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, and the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same and reflect the contractual expense waiver in place for the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs, if you held or sold your shares, at the end of each period would be:

IF YOU SOLD YOUR SHARES

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Class A	\$897	\$1,566	\$2,257	\$4,079
Class I	\$295	\$956	\$1,642	\$3,467
Class C	\$515	\$1,265	\$2,129	\$4,352

IF YOU HELD YOUR SHARES

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Class A	\$897	\$1,566	\$2,257	\$4,079
Class I	\$295	\$956	\$1,642	\$3,467
Class C	\$415	\$1,265	\$2,129	\$4,352

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the duration of the arrangements only.

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio 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, which must be borne by the Portfolio and its shareholders and may result in higher taxes when Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 152% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by combining a long equity strategy with an options hedging strategy that seeks to provide protection during significant equity market downturns. The long equity strategy seeks to replicate the returns of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and to enhance these returns through the use of leverage. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index measures the performance of securities across 23 emerging market countries (i.e., countries that are in the early stages of their industrial cycle). The Portfolio will achieve exposure to MSCI Emerging Markets Index companies primarily through exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), mutual funds and closed-end funds but may also gain exposure through direct investment in common and preferred stocks.

The Portfolio’s options hedging strategy attempts to reduce the risk associated with the Portfolio’s long equity exposure with two different strategies – a low volatility strategy and a high volatility strategy. The low volatility strategy, referred to as a “calendar spread” will seek to protect the Portfolio from significant market downturns (e.g., a drop of 12% or more in the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) by buying significantly out of the money put options and offsetting the cost of these put options by selling (writing) put options with a shorter maturity and with an exercise (strike) price that is higher than the purchased put options. Out of the money put options are options with a strike price that is lower than the market price of the underlying asset. When market volatility is low and options are less expensive, the Portfolio may seek to own more put options long than it sells (writes) short to provide greater protection during a significant market downturn.

The high volatility strategy seeks to protect the Portfolio from modest market downturns (e.g., a drop of between 6% and 8% in the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index). Conventional put spreads consist of buying slightly out of the money put options and selling put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration. Typically, the notional value of the put spreads will be larger than the Portfolio’s exposure from its long equity strategy. The Portfolio expects primarily to use listed exchange-traded options.

When market volatility is high, the Portfolio may also sell (write) covered call options to generate additional income.

Although the Portfolio intends to be hedged at all times using at least one of the above strategies, the Portfolio may from time to time use a combination of option hedging strategies. The Sub-Adviser will use its discretion on when to deploy the options hedging strategies, which will vary depending on option prices.

The Sub-Adviser may also seek to enhance the returns of the Portfolio’s long equity strategy by buying or selling options on ETFs whose strategies seek to minimize volatility (volatility ETFs). This strategy will be used opportunistically to express the Sub-Adviser’s views on whether actual market volatility will be higher or lower than expected volatility. This strategy will include either buying long put or call options on volatility ETFs or employing a covered option spread on volatility ETFs. A covered option spread will consist of buying (or selling) slightly out of the money call or put options and selling (or buying) call or put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of emerging market issuers or investments that provide exposure to equity securities of emerging market issuers, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The Portfolio intends to borrow money from banks to create leverage of up to 30% of the Portfolio’s assets. The Portfolio plans to invest the assets obtained through leverage in additional instruments that provide exposure to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index companies as well as in additional options as part of the Portfolio’s hedging strategies. The Portfolio will therefore have long exposure of up to 130% of its assets.

The Sub-Adviser uses proprietary valuation methods and risk measures as well as publicly available data regarding market volatility levels in managing the hedging strategies. The Sub-Adviser considers multiple factors in determining how much leverage to employ and expected market volatility levels, such as premium at risk (i.e., the amount of net option premiums paid in implementing the hedging strategy), the time to expiration of options, the rate that options lose value as they near maturity (known as Theta), the risk of gain or loss resulting from changes in volatility (known as Vega), and the notional exposure of the options relative to the Portfolio’s long positions. The Sub-Adviser’s proprietary option valuation methods will be used to determine when to use a particular option strategy and when to realize gains on the Portfolio’s options positions.

The Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in a small group of issuers or in any one issuer than a diversified fund can.

Principal Investment Risks. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. The Portfolio share price will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio investments. When you sell your Portfolio shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them and, accordingly, you can lose money investing in this Portfolio.

Borrowing. The Portfolio will borrow money for investment purposes, which is a form of leveraging. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk while increasing investment opportunity. Leverage will magnify changes in the Portfolio's net asset value ("NAV") and on the Portfolio's investments. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the long equity positions held by the Portfolio. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Portfolio's assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leverage also creates interest expenses for the Portfolio. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Portfolio will have to pay, the Portfolio's net income will be greater than it would be if leverage were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of the Portfolio will be less than it would be if leverage were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The use of derivatives in connection with leverage creates the potential for significant loss.

Currency/Exchange Rate Risk. The dollar value of the Portfolio's foreign investments will be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the dollar and the currencies in which those investments are traded.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is an investment whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying asset (including an underlying security), reference rate or index. The derivatives in which the Portfolio may invest include options and swaps. Derivatives may be volatile and some derivatives have the potential for loss that is greater than the Portfolio's initial investment. Many derivatives are entered into over the counter or "OTC" (not on an exchange or contract market) and may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than more traditional investments, such as stocks or bonds, because there may be fewer purchasers or sellers of the derivative instrument or the derivative instrument may require participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. The Portfolio may also lose money on a derivative if the counterparty (issuer) fails to pay the amount due. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Portfolio's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Portfolio's rights as a creditor (e.g., the Portfolio may not receive the amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). The Portfolio may also lose money on a derivative if the underlying asset on which the derivative is based, or the derivative itself, does not perform as the Manager or Sub-Adviser anticipated.

Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be less tax efficient. The use of certain derivatives may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gains, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gain. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Portfolio from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, which could make the investment strategy more costly to implement or require the Portfolio to change its investment strategy. The Portfolio's use of derivatives also may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Portfolio as a regulated investment company.

Special Risks of Swaps. Certain swap transactions are structured as two-party contracts and are therefore often less liquid than other types of investments, and the Portfolio may be unable to sell or terminate its swap positions at a desired time or price. Certain swaps, such as total return swaps where two parties agree to "swap" payments on defined underlying assets or interest rates, can have the potential for unlimited losses. Swaps are also subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The swaps market is subject to extensive regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") and certain SEC and Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") rules promulgated thereunder. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Portfolio costs and expenses and could adversely affect the Portfolio's ability, among other things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Special Risks of Options. If the Portfolio sells (writes) a put option, there is risk that the Portfolio may be required to buy the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Portfolio sells (writes) a call option, there is risk that the Portfolio may be required to sell the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Portfolio purchases a put option or call option, there is risk that the price of the underlying investment will move in a direction that causes the option to expire worthless.

Emerging Market Securities Risk. The Portfolio may invest in issuers domiciled in "emerging markets," those countries determined by the Manager to have developing or emerging economies and markets. Emerging market investing involves risks in addition to those risks involved in foreign investing. For example, many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. In addition, economies in emerging markets generally are dependent heavily upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The securities markets of emerging countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and other more developed countries.

Equity Securities Risk. The Portfolio is subject to risks associated with investing in equity securities, including market risk, issuer risk, price volatility risks and market trends risk. The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. The Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective may be affected by the risks attendant to any investment in equity securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk. Shares of ETFs have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or other assets rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. As a shareholder in an ETF (as with other investment companies), the Portfolio would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses in addition to its own fees and expenses. Further, if the Portfolio invests in leveraged ETFs, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the NAV of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Portfolio's foreign investments will be affected by changes in the foreign country's exchange rates; political and social instability; changes in economic or taxation policies; difficulties when enforcing obligations; decreased liquidity; and increased volatility. Foreign companies may be subject to less regulation resulting in less publicly available information about the companies. These risks are magnified for investments in developing or emerging countries, which may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

Hedging Strategy Risk. The Portfolio's hedging strategy is designed to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate, losses resulting from volatility and equity market declines. Even where the hedging strategy is used successfully, the Portfolio is likely to experience some loss in value during periods of volatility and/or equity market declines. It is important to know that the hedging strategy may not be successful in reducing volatility or offsetting equity market declines, and may result in losses. Also, the hedging strategy may prevent the Portfolio from achieving higher investment returns than may be available by investing in an unhedged portfolio or a comparable mutual fund without a similar hedging strategy and the Portfolio's use of derivatives and ETFs will increase the Portfolio's expenses. It is possible that the hedging strategy could result in losses and/or expenses that are greater than if the Portfolio did not include the hedging strategy.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Portfolio's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested. An investment in the Portfolio's common shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio, which are generally traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The Portfolio's common shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created from borrowing money or certain types of transactions or instruments, including derivatives, may impair the Portfolio's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase volatility or otherwise not achieve its intended objective. In addition to leverage resulting from borrowing money or entering into derivative positions, investments such as ETFs may include "embedded" leverage, which means the ETF pays a return linked to a multiple of the performance of the underlying index, securities basket or other reference asset. These investments may be more volatile than investments in unlevered securities, which may increase the volatility of the Portfolio.

Management Risk. The investment techniques and risk analysis used by the Portfolio's portfolio managers (the "Portfolio Managers") may not produce the desired results. For example, there is no guarantee that the hedging strategy employed by the Portfolio's Sub-Adviser will produce a portfolio with the level of reduced exposure to stock market risk that is expected by the Sub-Adviser. In addition, the Portfolio's hedging strategy will cause the Portfolio to underperform the broader equity markets during market rallies and to underperform significantly during sharp market upswings. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio's hedging strategies will protect against all market losses and may cause the Portfolio to lose money during modest market downturns.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The frequency of the Portfolio's transactions will vary from year to year. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Portfolio's performance.

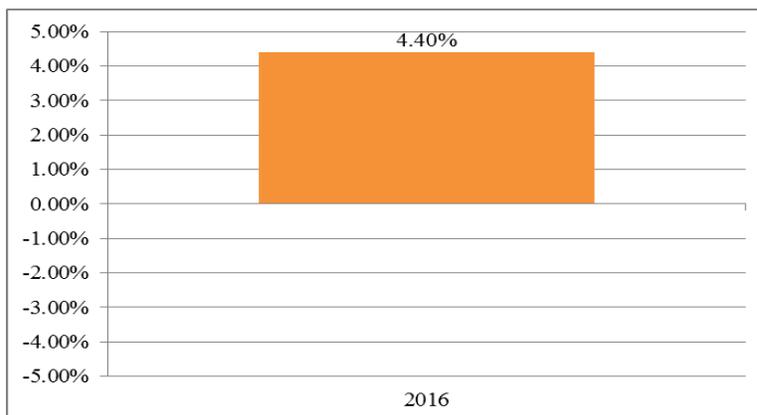
Non-Diversification Risk. The Portfolio is non-diversified, meaning it can invest a greater portion of its assets in the obligations or securities of a small number of issuers or any single issuer than a diversified fund can. Because a large percentage of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers, a change in the value of one or a few issuers' securities will affect the value of the Portfolio more than would occur in a diversified fund.

Volatility Risk. The Portfolio may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Portfolio's NAV per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Shares of the Portfolio are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance. The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing how the average annual returns for the past 1 year and since inception of the Portfolio compare with those of the MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index and a peer group benchmark comprised of funds with investment objectives and strategies similar to those of the Portfolio. The returns in the bar chart do not reflect the deduction of sales charges. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than shown. The Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. You may obtain the Portfolio's updated performance information by calling toll free 1-800-807-FUND or by visiting www.saratogacap.com.

CLASS I ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS – CALENDAR YEAR



Class I Shares Year-To-Date (as of September 30, 2017): 8.50%

Best Quarter: Q3 2016 4.56%
Worst Quarter: Q4 2016 -2.21%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016)

	1 Year	Life of Portfolio*
Class I Shares		
Return Before Taxes	4.40%	-3.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.35%	-3.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	2.53%	-2.40%
MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.19%	-0.89%
Morningstar US Fund Diversified Emerging Markets	8.08%	-2.31%
Class A Shares		
Return Before Taxes	-1.99%	-7.42%
Class C Shares		
Return Before Taxes	2.21%	-4.07%

* The Portfolio commenced operations on July 31, 2015.

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, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Portfolio shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Manager and Sub-Adviser. James Alpha Advisors, LLC is the Portfolio’s manager (the “Manager”). EAB Investment Group, LLC serves as the Portfolio’s sub-adviser (“EAB” or the “Sub-Adviser”). The Manager monitors the performance of EAB.

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals serve as the Portfolio’s Portfolio Managers:

Portfolio Manager	Primary Title
Kevin R. Greene	Managing Partner of the Manager, and has managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.
James S. Vitalie	Chief Executive Officer of the Manager, and has managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.
Michael J. Montague	Chief Operating Officer of the Manager, and has managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.
Edward Boll	Chief Executive Officer and Director of Portfolio Management of EAB, and has managed the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.
William Viscontò	President and Director of Risk Management of EAB, and has managed the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.
James Ryan	Director of Strategy Development of EAB, and has managed the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Portfolio since its inception in 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares. Generally, the minimum initial investment in the Portfolio is \$2,500 for Class A and Class C shares. The investment minimum for Class I shares of the Portfolio is \$1 million, subject to certain exceptions. The minimum subsequent investment in the Trust is \$100, except for employee benefit plans, mutual fund platform programs, supermarket programs, associations and individual retirement accounts, which have no minimum subsequent investment requirements. There is no minimum subsequent investment for the Portfolio. You may purchase and redeem shares of the Portfolio on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone, or through a financial intermediary and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Tax Information. Distributions you receive from the Portfolio, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Portfolio shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-free plan, in which case your distributions generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account. The Portfolio’s investment techniques may cause more of the Portfolio’s income dividends and capital gains distributions to be taxable at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such techniques.

Financial Intermediary Compensation. If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Manager and/or the Portfolio’s distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the Portfolio is capital appreciation. The Portfolio's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by combining a long equity strategy with an options hedging strategy that seeks to provide protection during significant equity market downturns. The long equity strategy seeks to replicate the returns of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and to enhance these returns through the use of leverage. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index measures the performance of securities across 23 emerging market countries (*i.e.*, countries that are in the early stages of their industrial cycle). The Portfolio will achieve exposure to MSCI Emerging Markets Index companies primarily through ETFs, mutual funds and closed-end funds but may also gain exposure through direct investment in common and preferred stocks.

The Portfolio's options hedging strategy attempts to reduce the risk associated with the Portfolio's long equity exposure with two different strategies – a low volatility strategy and a high volatility strategy. The low volatility strategy, referred to as a “calendar spread” will seek to protect the Portfolio from significant market downturns (*e.g.*, a drop of 12% or more in the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) by buying significantly out of the money put options and offsetting the cost of these put options by selling (writing) put options with a shorter maturity and with an exercise (strike) price that is higher than the purchased put options. Out of the money put options are options with a strike price that is lower than the market price of the underlying asset. When market volatility is low and options are less expensive, the Portfolio may seek to own more put options long than it sells (writes) short to provide greater protection during a significant market downturn.

The high volatility strategy seeks to protect the Portfolio from modest market downturns (*e.g.*, a drop of between 6% and 8% in the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index). Conventional put spreads consist of buying slightly out of the money put options and selling put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration. Typically, the notional value of the put spreads will be larger than the Portfolio's exposure from its long equity strategy. The Portfolio expects primarily to use listed exchange-traded options.

A put option is a standardized contract that gives the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified amount of an underlying security at a specified time and price in exchange for paying a premium. When the Portfolio buys a put option, it has the right to sell the underlying security at the specified time and price. When the Portfolio sells (writes) a put option, the purchaser has the option to sell the underlying security to the Portfolio and receive the specified price.

When market volatility is high, the Portfolio may also sell (write) covered call options to generate additional income. A call option is the opposite of a put option and gives the holder the right to buy shares of an underlying security at a specified time and price in exchange for paying a premium. “Covered” call options are call options sold (written) by the Portfolio on securities that it owns.

Although the Portfolio intends to be hedged at all times using at least one of the above strategies, the Portfolio may from time to time use a combination of option hedging strategies. The Sub-Adviser will use its discretion on when to deploy the options hedging strategies, which will vary depending on option prices.

The Sub-Adviser may also seek to enhance the returns of the Portfolio's long equity strategy by buying or selling options on ETFs whose strategies seek to minimize volatility (volatility ETFs). This strategy will be used opportunistically to express the Sub-Adviser's views on whether actual market volatility will be higher or lower than expected volatility. This strategy will include either buying long put or call options on volatility ETFs or employing a covered option spread on volatility ETFs. A covered option spread will consist of buying (or selling) slightly out of the money call or put options and selling (or buying) call or put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of emerging market issuers or investments that provide exposure to equity securities of emerging market issuers, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The Portfolio considers various factors when determining whether a company is in a particular country or region/continent, including whether (1) it is organized under the laws of a country or in a country in a particular region/continent; (2) it has a principal office in a country or in a country in a particular region/continent; (3) it derives 50% or more of its total revenues from businesses in a country or in a country in a particular region/continent; and/or (4) its securities are traded principally on a security exchange, or in an over-the-counter (OTC) market, in a particular country or in a country in a particular region/continent. The Portfolio will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change in its policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of emerging market issuers or investments that provide exposure to equity securities of emerging market issuers, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

The Portfolio intends to borrow money from banks to create leverage of up to 30% of the Portfolio's assets. The Portfolio plans to invest the assets obtained through leverage in additional instruments that provide exposure to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index companies as well as in additional options as part of the Portfolio's hedging strategies. The Portfolio will therefore have long exposure of up to 130% of its assets.

The Sub-Adviser uses proprietary valuation methods and risk measures as well as publicly available data regarding market volatility levels in managing the hedging strategies. The Sub-Adviser considers multiple factors in determining how much leverage to employ and expected market volatility levels, such as premium at risk (i.e., the amount of net option premiums paid in implementing the hedging strategy), the time to expiration of options, the rate that options lose value as they near maturity (known as Theta), the risk of gain or loss resulting from changes in volatility (known as Vega), and the notional exposure of the options relative to the Portfolio's long positions. The Sub-Adviser's proprietary option valuation methods will be used to determine when to use a particular option strategy and when to realize gains on the Portfolio's options positions.

The Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in a small group of issuers or in any one issuer than a diversified fund can.

The strategies employed by the Sub-Adviser and the Portfolio's investments in the types of securities described in this Prospectus vary from time to time and, at any time, the Portfolio may not be invested in all types of securities described in this Prospectus. The Portfolio may also invest in securities and other investments not described in this Prospectus. Any percentage limitations with respect to assets of the Portfolio are applied at the time of purchase.

The "Principal Investment Strategies" discussed in this Prospectus are not the exclusive strategies that the Portfolio may employ and additional investment strategies may be added in the future without the approval of shareholders. For additional information regarding the types of instruments in which the Portfolio may invest, please see the "Investment of the Trust's Assets and Related Risks" section of the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information.

General Investment Policies of the Portfolio

Sub-Adviser(s). To achieve the Portfolio's investment objective, the Manager will rely on the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser may use a variety of investment techniques in managing the Portfolio. These techniques may change over time as new instruments and techniques are introduced or as a result of regulatory or market developments. The Manager has discretion to select additional sub-advisers for the Portfolio, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees and, if required, the Portfolio's shareholders, to and allocate the assets of the Portfolio among the sub-adviser(s). The Manager has discretion to manage directly all or a portion of the Portfolio's investment strategies.

Temporary or Cash Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio will seek to stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Portfolio, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments, including affiliated and unaffiliated instruments, for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. This may result in the Portfolio not achieving its investment objectives during that period. To the extent that the Portfolio uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Portfolio would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

Change in Investment Objective and Strategies. The Portfolio's investment objective and strategies are non-fundamental (unless otherwise indicated) and may be changed by the Board without the approval of the Portfolio's shareholders. A notice period of 60 days will be given to shareholders prior to a change in non-fundamental policies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio

As with any mutual fund, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Portfolio. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. When you sell your Portfolio shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them and, accordingly, you can lose money investing in this Portfolio.

Borrowing. The Portfolio will borrow money for investment purposes, which is a form of leveraging. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk while increasing investment opportunity. Leverage will magnify changes in the Portfolio's NAV and on the Portfolio's investments. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the long equity positions held by the Portfolio. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Portfolio's assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leverage also creates interest expenses for the Portfolio. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Portfolio will have to pay, the Portfolio's net income will be greater than it would be if leverage were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of the Portfolio will be less than it would be if leverage were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The use of derivatives in connection with leverage creates the potential for significant loss.

Currency/Exchange Rate Risk. The dollar value of the Portfolio's foreign investments will be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the dollar and the currencies in which those investments are traded. The Portfolio may buy or sell currencies other than the U.S. dollar in order to capitalize on anticipated changes in exchange rates. There is no guarantee that these investments will be successful.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on or is derived from an underlying asset (including an underlying security), reference rate or index. Derivatives may be used as a substitute for purchasing the underlying asset or as a hedge to reduce exposure to risks. The derivatives in which the Portfolio may invest include options and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks similar to, as well as risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities or other more traditional instruments. OTC derivatives, which are those not cleared and settled through a central exchange, may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. When used for hedging or reducing exposure, the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Portfolio could lose more than the cash amount invested in derivatives. Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Portfolio. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Portfolio's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Portfolio's rights as a creditor (e.g., the Portfolio may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). Central clearing and exchange trading of certain derivatives are designed to reduce counterparty and liquidity risk, but they do not eliminate those risks completely.

Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be less tax efficient. The use of certain derivatives may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gains, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gain. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Portfolio from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, which could make the investment strategy more costly to implement or require the Portfolio to change its investment strategy. The Portfolio's use of derivatives also may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Portfolio as a regulated investment company.

Special Risks of Swaps. Certain swap transactions are structured as two-party contracts and are therefore often less liquid than other types of investments, and the Portfolio may be unable to sell or terminate its swap positions at a desired time or price. Certain swaps, such as total return swaps where two parties agree to "swap" payments on defined underlying assets or interest rates, can have the potential for unlimited losses. Swaps are also subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The swaps market is subject to extensive regulation under the Dodd-Frank Act and certain SEC and CFTC rules promulgated thereunder. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Portfolio costs and expenses and could adversely affect the Portfolio's ability, among other things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Special Risks of Options. If the Portfolio sells (writes) a put option, there is risk that the Portfolio may be required to buy the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Portfolio sells (writes) a call option, there is risk that the Portfolio may be required to sell the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Portfolio purchases a put option or call option, there is risk that the price of the underlying investment will move in a direction that causes the option to expire worthless. Options can involve economic leverage, which could result in these investments experiencing greater volatility than other investments, which could increase the volatility of the Portfolio.

Emerging Market Securities Risk. Investment in emerging markets subjects the Portfolio to a greater risk of loss than investments in a developed market. This is due to, among other things, (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume, (iii) political and economic instability, (iv) high levels of inflations, deflation, or currency devaluation, (v) greater risk of market shut down, (vi) more governmental limitations on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital than those typically found in a developed market, and (vii) the risk that companies may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards than companies in more developed markets.

The financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility in the Portfolio's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Settlement prices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Such differences include delays beyond periods customary in the United States and practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, which increase the likelihood of a "failed settlement." Failed settlements can result in losses to the Portfolio. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are not subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets.

Equity Securities Risk. The Portfolio is subject to risks associated with investing in equity securities, including market risk, issuer risk, price volatility risks and market trends risk. The price of equity securities may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. Price movements in equity securities may result from factors or events affecting individual issuers, industries or the market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles that may cause downward price movements over prolonged periods of time. The Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective may be affected by the risks attendant to any investment in equity securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk. Shares of ETFs have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or portfolio securities rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. As a shareholder in an ETF (as with other investment companies), the Portfolio would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses. At the same time, the Portfolio would continue to pay its own investment management fees and other expenses. As a result, the Portfolio and its shareholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in ETFs. In addition, the Portfolio would have increased market exposure to those companies held in its portfolio that are also held by the ETF. The securities of other investment companies and ETFs in which the Portfolio may invest may be leveraged. As a result, the Portfolio may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. An investment in securities of other investment companies and ETFs that use leverage may expose the Portfolio to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Portfolio's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the shares) will be diminished. ETFs generally have obtained exemptive orders permitting other investment companies to acquire their securities in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Portfolio's investments in foreign securities involve risks in addition to the risks associated with domestic securities. One additional risk is currency risk. Foreign securities also have risks related to economic and political developments abroad, including expropriations and any effects of foreign social, economic or political instability. In particular, adverse political or economic developments in a geographic region or a particular country in which the Portfolio invests could cause a substantial decline in the value of its portfolio securities. Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Economic sanctions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate the Portfolio's ability to purchase or sell securities or groups of securities for a substantial period of time. International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, may adversely affect the Portfolio's foreign holdings or exposures. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or the imposition of punitive taxes. Governmental actions can have a significant effect on the economic conditions in foreign countries, which also may adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Portfolio's investments. For example, the governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain sectors or industries. In addition, a foreign government may limit or cause delay in the convertibility or repatriation of its currency which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value and/or liquidity of investments denominated in that currency. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair the Portfolio's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer the Portfolio's assets back into the United States, or otherwise adversely affect the Portfolio's operations. Certain foreign investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Portfolio, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Certain foreign investments may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers and sellers or when dealers are unwilling to make a market for certain securities. When the Portfolio holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets. Foreign companies, in general, are not subject to the regulatory requirements of U.S. companies and, as such, there may be less publicly available information about these companies. Moreover, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally are different from those applicable to U.S. companies. Finally, in the event of a default of any foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for the Portfolio to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of the securities. Furthermore, foreign exchanges and broker-dealers are generally subject to less government and exchange scrutiny and regulation than their U.S. counterparts. In addition, differences in clearance and settlement procedures in foreign markets may cause delays in settlements of the Portfolio's trades effected in those markets.

Compared to the United States and other developed countries, developing or emerging countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Prices of these securities tend to be especially volatile and, in the past, securities in these countries have been characterized by greater potential loss than securities of companies located in developed countries.

Hedging Strategy Risk. The Portfolio's hedging strategy is designed to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate, losses resulting from volatility and equity market declines. Even where the hedging strategy is used successfully, the Portfolio is likely to experience some loss in value during periods of higher volatility and/or equity market declines. It is important to know that the hedging strategy may not be successful in reducing volatility or offsetting equity market declines, and may result in losses. Also, the hedging strategy may prevent the Portfolio from achieving higher investment returns than may be available by investing in an unhedged portfolio or a comparable mutual fund without a similar hedging strategy and the Portfolio's use of derivatives and ETFs will increase the Portfolio's expenses. It is possible that the hedging strategy could result in losses and/or expenses that are greater than if the Portfolio did not include the hedging strategy.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested. An investment in common shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio, which are generally traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your common shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Leverage Risk. Borrowing money to buy securities exposes the Portfolio to leverage because the Portfolio can achieve a return on a capital base larger than the assets that shareholders have contributed to the Portfolio. Leverage also exists when the Portfolio purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing cash in an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction. Such instruments may include, among others, written options and derivatives. Except in the case of borrowing, the Portfolio mitigates leverage risk by segregating or earmarking liquid assets or otherwise covers transactions that may give rise to such risk. To the extent that the Portfolio is not able to close out a leveraged position because of market illiquidity, the Portfolio's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of liquid assets segregated or earmarked to cover obligations and may liquidate Portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leveraging may cause the Portfolio to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's portfolio securities. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio's leverage strategies will be successful. Certain investments, such as ETFs, may include "embedded" leverage, which means the ETF pays a return linked to a multiple of the performance of the underlying index, securities basket or other reference asset. These investments may be more volatile than investments in unlevered securities, which may increase the volatility of the Portfolio.

Management Risk. The investment techniques and risk analysis used by the portfolio managers may not produce the desired results. For example, there is no guarantee that the hedging strategy employed by the Sub-Adviser will produce a portfolio with the level of reduced exposure to stock market risk that is expected by the Sub-Adviser. In addition, the Portfolio's hedging strategy will cause the Portfolio to underperform the broader equity markets during market rallies and to underperform significantly during sharp market upswings. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio's hedging strategies will protect against all market losses and may cause the Portfolio to lose money during modest market downturns.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The frequency of the Portfolio's transactions will vary from year to year. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Portfolio's performance.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Portfolio is non-diversified, meaning it can invest a greater portion of its assets in the obligations or securities of a small number of issuers or any single issuer than a diversified fund can. Because a large percentage of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers, a change in the value of one or a few issuers' securities will affect the value of the Portfolio more than would occur in a diversified fund.

Volatility Risk. The Portfolio may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Portfolio's NAV per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Shares of the Portfolio are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's securities is available in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information.

The Trust discloses the Portfolio's top holdings on a calendar quarter basis with a one- to three-week lag on its public website until they are included in the Trust's next shareholder report or quarterly report. The Portfolio will make available complete month-end portfolio holdings information with a 30-day lag. Such information can be obtained by calling 1-800-807-FUND.

In addition, you may obtain complete Portfolio holdings information or other disclosure of holdings as required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements on a fiscal quarterly basis within two months after the end of the fiscal period by calling 1-800-807-FUND.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

The Manager

The Portfolio has entered into an Investment Management Agreement (“Management Agreement”) with James Alpha Advisors, LLC, located at 515 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, under which the Manager manages the Portfolio’s investments subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Manager specializes in identifying, seeding, and growing alternative investments for institutional and individual investors, and is a registered investment adviser. As of September 30, 2017, the Manager managed approximately \$595 million in assets. Under the Management Agreement, the Portfolio compensates the Manager for its management services at the annual rate of 1.20% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets, payable on a monthly basis.

Subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Manager is responsible for managing the Portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies, and making recommendations with respect to the hiring, termination or replacement of sub-advisers. The Manager also maintains related records for the Portfolio.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has granted exemptive relief (the “Order”) to permit the Manager, subject to certain conditions, to enter into and materially amend investment sub-advisory agreements with certain affiliated and unaffiliated sub-advisers on behalf of the Portfolio without shareholder approval. This means that the Manager is able to reduce the sub-advisory fees and retain a larger portion of the management fee, or increase the sub-advisory fee and retain a smaller portion of the management fee. Pursuant to the Order, the Adviser is not required to disclose its contractual fee arrangements with any sub-adviser. The Manager compensates the sub-adviser out of its management fee. Under a manager of managers structure, the Manager would have ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight of the Board of Trustees, for overseeing the Trust’s sub-advisers and recommending to the Board of Trustees their hiring, termination, or replacement. Within 90 days of retaining a new sub-adviser, shareholders of the Portfolio will receive notification of the change. A manager of managers structure enables the Portfolio to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements. The structure does not permit investment advisory fees paid by the Portfolio to be increased or change the Manager’s obligations under the investment advisory agreement, including the Manager’s responsibility to monitor and oversee sub-advisory services furnished to the Portfolio, without shareholder approval.

The Manager may invest the Portfolio’s assets in securities and other instruments. The Manager may exercise this discretion in order to invest the Portfolio’s assets pending allocation to a sub-adviser, to hedge the Portfolio against exposure created by a sub-adviser, or to modify the Portfolio’s exposure to a particular investment or market-related risk. The Manager may also exercise this discretion over unallocated assets and may reallocate to itself assets previously allocated to a sub-adviser.

Portfolio Expenses. The Portfolio is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Manager and the Portfolio, the Manager has agreed to reduce its management fees and/or pay expenses of the Portfolio to ensure that the total annual Portfolio operating expenses (excluding front-end and contingent deferred sales loads, taxes, leverage, interest, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger, reorganization or liquidation, extraordinary or non-routine expenses for the Portfolio and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) for the Portfolio do not exceed 2.45%, 1.99%, and 3.20% of the Portfolio’s average net assets for Class A, Class I, and Class C shares, respectively, through December 31, 2018, subject thereafter to annual re-approval of the agreement by the Board of Trustees. Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of expenses made by the Manager may be reimbursed by the Portfolio in subsequent fiscal years if the Manager so requests. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Manager toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Portfolio expenses. The Manager is permitted to be reimbursed by the Portfolio for fees waived and/or expense payments made by the Manager within three (3) years of the end of the fiscal year in which such fees were waived or expenses paid, as long as the reimbursement does not cause the Portfolio’s operating expenses to exceed (i) the Expense Cap in place at the time the advisory fees were waived or the expenses were incurred; or (ii) the current Expense Cap, whichever is less. Any such reimbursement will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees. The Portfolio must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Manager is entitled to any reimbursement of management fees and/or expenses. This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated during its term only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Management Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement was included in the Portfolio’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017.

The Sub-Adviser

The Manager, on behalf of the Portfolio, has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with EAB to manage the Portfolio's assets using its hedged equity strategy, and the Manager compensates EAB out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Portfolio. EAB makes investment decisions for the assets it has been allocated to manage, subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Manager oversees EAB for compliance with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies, strategies and restrictions, and monitors EAB's adherence to its investment style. The Board of Trustees supervises the Manager and EAB, establishes policies that EAB must follow in its management activities, and oversees the hiring and termination of any sub-adviser recommended by the Manager.

EAB Investment Group, LLC

EAB is located at 103 Carnegie Center, Suite 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. EAB's hedged equity strategy is designed to try to meet the needs of investors looking to improve the profile of their portfolio on a risk adjusted basis. As of September 30, 2017, EAB had approximately \$39.4 million in assets under management. In addition to the EAB Portfolio Managers, EAB's management team includes James C. Riggio. Mr. Riggio is the Chief Operations Officer at EAB. Prior to joining EAB, Mr. Riggio was the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Highland Financial Group, a portfolio management company and consultancy that focused on options based risk management. Previously, Mr. Riggio was also a Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers, a Vice President and General Manager at Unisys and a Client Executive at IBM.

Portfolio Managers

Manager

Kevin R. Greene, James S. Vitalie and Michael J. Montague are responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio's portfolio managed by the Manager, as well as for oversight of the Portfolio's portfolio managed by EAB.

Kevin R. Greene serves as a Managing Partner of the Manager, and is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day management of the firm. Mr. Greene is the former Chairman & CEO of Capital Resource Holdings, LLC the holding company parent of CRA RogersCasey, one of the leading pension consulting firms in the United States. Prior to CRA RogersCasey, he founded Bryant Park Capital, a privately held investment bank specializing in private equity financing and mergers and acquisitions for both private and public companies in the U.S. and Europe. Since 1991, Mr. Greene has served as the Chairman and CEO of KR Group, an international consulting and investment banking firm which he founded.

James S. Vitalie serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and has over 20 years of experience successfully building financial services firms. Formerly the Institutional Group Head of Old Mutual Capital serving on the Executive and Product Development Committees, Mr. Vitalie was responsible for distribution and marketing of mutual funds, separate accounts and registered hedge fund of fund products. Prior to Old Mutual, Mr. Vitalie was the President of Curian Capital, an industry leading managed account platform. At Curian, Mr. Vitalie created the infrastructure of the asset management firm, developed and executed its strategic plan, and served as the Chairman of the Investment Policy Committee. Additionally, Mr. Vitalie was President of Foliofn Institutional, a financial services and technology company. As President of Century Business Services (CBZ) Retirement and Wealth Management Services division Mr. Vitalie created the strategic direction of the company, led the acquisition and integration efforts for the division and established their broker dealer and registered investment advisor. While at CBZ Mr. Vitalie was also responsible for securing the financing and launching of Allbridge Solutions as well as serving as its President and COO. Prior to CBZ, Mr. Vitalie was a partner at The Benefits Group, where he was responsible for the pension and investment services group. Lastly, Mr. Vitalie practiced corporate transactional law at Eckert, Seamans, Cherin & Mellott. Mr. Vitalie is also an officer of the Trust.

Michael J. Montague serves as Chief Operating Officer of the Manager and is responsible for daily operations of the Manager as well as independent risk monitoring for the Manager's funds. Most recently Mr. Montague worked as a Portfolio Manager for a global macro fund primarily responsible for commodity research and trading. Mr. Montague previously served as a Portfolio Manager for Chapin Hill Advisors, Inc., overseeing asset allocation, trading, and investment activity. Prior to Chapin Hill Advisors, Mr. Montague served as a Portfolio Manager for the Cayuga MBA Fund LLC, a long/short equity hedge fund. He began his career with Schlumberger where he spent six years working as a Senior Geophysicist in Schlumberger's Oilfield Services division.

Sub-Adviser

Edward Boll, William Viscontio, and James Ryan are the co-Portfolio Managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio's assets managed by EAB. Mr. Boll is the Founder, Chief Executive Officer, and Director of Portfolio Management of EAB, prior to which he was the co-Founder of DC Trading Partners, LLC; a senior portfolio manager at Goldman Sachs SLK Hull Derivatives Group; and Founder of TFM Investment Group, New York Division. Mr. Viscontio is the Founder, President and Director of Risk Management at EAB. Previously, Mr. Viscontio was Head Volatility Trader at McGowan Investors LLC; co-Founder of Volare Capital; and Head of Portfolio Management and Trading Floor Operations for PFTC Advisors and PFTC Trading. Mr. Ryan is the Director of Strategy Development at EAB. Previously, Mr. Ryan co-founded RB Derivatives LP, a quantitative equity trading firm. In 1990, Mr. Ryan co-founded Heard Trading, LLC. Heard Trading, LLC specialized in proprietary option trading and ETF arbitrage.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

Supervision

Saratoga Capital Management, LLC ("SCM"), 1616 N. Litchfield Rd., Suite 165, Goodyear, Arizona 85395, serves the Portfolio in a supervision capacity with responsibility to monitor the performance of the Portfolio's outside service providers (other than sub-advisers, which are monitored by the Manager), assist in the review of financial statements and other regulatory filings and board meeting materials related to the Portfolio. Pursuant to the supervision agreement with the Portfolio, the Portfolio pays SCM an annual supervision fee of the greater of \$15,000 or 0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets, payable on a monthly basis, which fee decreases at various asset levels. SCM, a Delaware limited liability company, also acts as investment manager to certain other portfolios of the Saratoga Advantage Trust (the "Saratoga Funds").

The Trust is designed to help investors to implement an asset allocation strategy to meet their individual needs as well as select individual investments within each asset category among the myriad of choices available. The Trust makes available assistance to help certain investors identify their risk tolerance and investment objectives through use of an investor questionnaire, and to select an appropriate model allocation of assets among the portfolios of the Trust. As further assistance, the Trust makes available to certain investors the option of automatic reallocation or rebalancing of their selected model. The Trust also provides, on a periodic basis, a report to the investor containing an analysis and evaluation of the investor's account. Shares of the Portfolio and the Saratoga Funds are offered to participants in investment advisory programs that provide asset allocation recommendations to investors based on an evaluation of each investor's objectives and risk tolerance. An asset allocation methodology developed by SCM, the Saratoga Strategic Horizon Asset Reallocation Program[®] (the "SaratogaSHARP[®] Program"), may be utilized in this regard by investment advisers that have entered into agreements with SCM. SCM receives a fee from the investment advisers with whom it has entered into such agreements. Shares of the Portfolio and the Saratoga Funds are also available to other investors and advisory services.

Pursuant to the SaratogaSHARP[®] Program, SCM may suggest to the investment advisers that SCM has entered into agreements with in connection with the SaratogaSHARP[®] Program the allocation to the Portfolio of the assets of one or more Saratoga Funds (each, a "sleeve"). Any such allocation would increase the Portfolio's assets and, therefore, the management fees of the Portfolio payable to the Manager. Conversely, such allocation would decrease the management fees of the Saratoga Funds payable to SCM, which acts as supervisor but not investment adviser to the Portfolio. The Manager has agreed to reimburse SCM an amount equivalent to any reduction in management fees that SCM experiences as a result of the allocation of one or more sleeves of the Saratoga Funds to the Portfolio, less any supervision fees that SCM receives from the sleeve that is allocated to the Portfolio. Any such reimbursement will be paid by the Manager and not out of the assets of the Portfolio.

Administration

The Bank of New York Mellon, located at 225 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10286, is the custodian of the assets of the Trust.

Gemini Fund Services, LLC, located at 17605 Wright Street, Suite 2, Omaha, Nebraska 68130, serves as the Trust's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent").

Gemini Fund Services, LLC, located at 80 Arkay Drive, Suite 110, Hauppauge, New York 11788, provides administrative (including custody administration) and fund accounting services to the Trust. As such, they manage the administrative affairs of the Trust, calculate the NAV of the shares of the Portfolio, and create and maintain the Trust's required financial records.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

PRICING OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The price of shares of the Portfolio called “net asset value” or “NAV” is based on the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

The NAV per share of the Portfolio is determined once daily at the close of trading on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open. Shares will not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed.

Generally, the Portfolio’s securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security’s primary securities exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign, and including the National Association of Securities Dealers’ Automated Quotation System (“NASDAQ”)) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary securities exchange (or in the case of NASDAQ securities, at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price) or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the primary exchange. When a market price is not readily available, including circumstances under which the Manager determines that a security’s market price is not accurate, a portfolio security is valued by a pricing committee at its fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. In these cases, the Portfolio’s NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair value rather than their market price.

Debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty days or less at the time of purchase may be valued at amortized cost. The amortized cost valuation method involves valuing a debt obligation in reference to its cost rather than market forces.

In addition, with respect to securities that primarily are listed on a foreign exchange, when an event occurs after the close of a foreign exchange that is likely to have changed the value of the foreign securities (for example, a percentage change in value of one or more U.S. securities indices in excess of specified thresholds), such securities will be valued at their fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. Securities also may be fair valued in the event of a development effecting a country or region or an issuer-specific development, which is likely to have changed the value of the security. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in ETFs, the Portfolio’s NAV is calculated, in relevant part, based upon the NAVs of such ETFs (which are registered open-end management investment companies). The prospectuses for these ETFs explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

The Portfolio’s current NAV per share is made available on the Portfolio’s website at www.saratogacap.com.

PURCHASE OF SHARES

Purchase of shares of the Portfolio must be made through a Financial Intermediary having a sales agreement with Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, the Portfolio’s distributor (the “Distributor”), or through a broker or intermediary designated by that Financial Intermediary, or directly through the Transfer Agent. Shares of the Portfolio are available to participants in consulting programs and to other investors and to investment advisory services. Purchase requests received by the Portfolio in proper form prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be effected at the NAV per share determined on that day. Requests received after the close of regular trading will receive the NAV per share determined on the following business day. A purchase order is deemed to be received by the Portfolio when it is received in good order by the Transfer Agent or by a Financial Intermediary, or a broker or intermediary designated by a Financial Intermediary, authorized to accept purchase orders on behalf of the Trust. The Portfolio, however, reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any application to purchase shares. Applications will not be accepted unless they are accompanied by a check drawn on a U.S. bank, thrift institution, or credit union in U.S. funds for the full amount of the shares to be purchased. After you open your account, you may purchase additional shares by sending a check together with written instructions stating the name(s) on the account and the account number, to the appropriate address noted below. Make all checks payable to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will not accept payment in cash, including cashier’s checks or money orders. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Portfolio will not accept third party checks, U.S. Treasury checks, credit card checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. Not all share classes may be available in all states.

Note: Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Portfolio’s Transfer Agent, will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder’s account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Portfolio, for any check returned to the transfer agent for insufficient funds.

For more information regarding the purchase of shares, contact the Trust at 1-800-807-FUND.

Information regarding transaction processing and the establishment of new accounts should be sent to:

via Regular Mail	via Overnight Mail
The Saratoga Advantage Trust c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC P.O. Box 541150 Omaha, NE 68154	The Saratoga Advantage Trust c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street, Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

If you wish to wire money to make a subsequent investment in the Portfolio, please call 1-800-807-FUND to receive wiring instructions and to notify the Portfolio that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds by wire. The Portfolio will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day of receipt provided that such funds are received by the Portfolio's designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

PURCHASE OF SHARES IN GOOD ORDER. All purchase requests directly through the Transfer Agent must be received by the transfer agent in "good order." This means that your request must include:

- The Portfolio and account number.
- The amount of the transaction (in dollars or shares).
- Accurately completed orders.
- Any supporting legal documentation that may be required.

If you are purchasing shares through a Financial Intermediary, please consult your intermediary for purchase instructions. Orders to purchase shares through a Financial Intermediary will be effected at the NAV per share next determined after the purchase order has been received in good order by the Financial Intermediary. The Trust makes available assistance to help certain investors identify their risk tolerance and investment objectives through use of an investor questionnaire, and to select an appropriate model allocation of assets among the Portfolio and the Saratoga Funds. As further assistance, the Trust makes available to certain investors the option of automatic reallocation or rebalancing of their selected model. The Trust also provides, on a periodic basis, a report to the investor containing an analysis and evaluation of the investor's account.

Financial Intermediaries may charge a processing or service fee in connection with the purchase or redemption of Portfolio shares, or other fees. The amount and applicability of such a fee is determined and disclosed to its customers by each individual Financial Intermediary. Processing or service fees typically are fixed, nominal dollar amounts and are in addition to the sales and other charges described in this Prospectus. Your Financial Intermediary will provide you with specific information about any processing or service fees you will be charged.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means to you: when you open an account we will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. If you are unable to verify your identity, we reserve the right to restrict additional transactions and/or liquidate your account at the next calculated NAV after your account is closed (less any applicable sales/account charges and /or tax penalties) or take any other action required by law.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY PROGRAMS. The Trust is designed to allow Consulting Programs and other investment advisory programs to relieve investors of the burden of devising an asset allocation strategy to meet their individual needs as well as selecting individual investments within each asset category among the myriad of available choices. Generally, the Consulting Programs provide advisory services in connection with investments among the Trust's portfolios by identifying the investor's risk tolerance and investment objectives through evaluation of an investor questionnaire; identifying and recommending an appropriate allocation of assets among the Trust's portfolios that is intended to conform to such risk tolerance and objectives in a recommendation; and providing, on a periodic basis, an analysis and evaluation of the investor's account and recommending any appropriate changes in the allocation of assets among the Trust's portfolios. The investment advisers for the Consulting Programs are also responsible for reviewing the asset allocation recommendations and performance reports with the investor, providing any interpretations, monitoring identified changes in the investor's financial characteristics and the implementation of investment decisions.

The investment advisers in the Consulting Programs may use SCM's SaratogaSHARP® Program in assisting their clients in translating investor needs, preferences and attitudes into suggested portfolio allocations. In addition, SCM may provide some or all of the administrative services to the investment advisers for the Consulting Programs such as the preparation, printing and processing of investment questionnaires and investment literature and other client communications. SCM receives a fee from the investment adviser for these services.

The additional fee payable by the client for the Consulting Programs is subject to negotiation between the client and his or her investment advisor and is paid directly by each advisory client to his or her investment advisor either by redemption of Trust portfolio shares or by separate payment.

OTHER ADVISORY PROGRAMS. Shares of the Trust's portfolio are also available for purchase by certain registered investment advisers (other than the investment advisers for the Consulting Programs) as a means of implementing asset allocation recommendations based on an investor's investment objectives and risk tolerance. In order to qualify to purchase shares on behalf of its clients, the investment adviser must be approved by SCM. Investors purchasing shares through these investment advisory programs will bear different fees for different levels of services as agreed upon with the investment advisers offering the programs. Registered investment advisers interested in utilizing the Trust's portfolios for the purposes described above should call 1-800-807-FUND (1-800-807-3863).

CONTINUOUS OFFERING. For Class A and Class C shares of the Portfolio, the minimum initial investment in the Portfolio is \$2,500. For Class I shares of the Portfolio, the minimum initial investment in the Portfolio is \$1 million, which minimum would be waived for an investment adviser/broker making an allocation to the Portfolio's Class I shares aggregating \$1 million or more within 90 days. If the adviser/broker does not purchase \$1 million or more in the aggregate within 90 days, then the adviser/broker's next purchase would have to be for a minimum of the difference between \$1 million and the aggregate total invested during the 90 days until aggregate purchases total \$1 million or more (e.g., if the adviser/broker's aggregate purchases within 90 days total \$500,000 then the adviser/broker would have to make a single aggregate purchase of at least \$500,000 to make future purchases of less than \$1 million). In addition, the minimum initial investment for Class I shares of the Portfolio may be waived for certain investments, including sales through banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions in: (i) discretionary and non-discretionary sponsored advisory programs; (ii) fund supermarkets; (iii) asset allocation programs; (iv) certain retirement plans investing directly with the Portfolio; (v) retirement plans investing through certain retirement plan platforms; and (vi) certain endowments, foundations and other not-for-profit entities investing directly with the Portfolio. With respect to each share class, investments made in response to the SaratogaSHARP® asset allocation program's allocations and reallocations will not be subject to a minimum initial investment. For employees and relatives of the Manager, EAB, SCM, firms distributing shares of the Trust, and the Trust service providers and their affiliates, the minimum initial investment in the Trust is \$1,000 with no minimum for any individual Saratoga Fund and the Portfolio. With respect to Class A shares and Class C shares, there is no minimum initial investment for employee benefit plans, mutual fund platform programs, supermarket programs, associations, and individual retirement accounts. The minimum subsequent investment in the Trust is \$100, except for employee benefit plans, mutual fund platform programs, supermarket programs, associations and individual retirement accounts, which have no minimum subsequent investment requirements. There is no minimum subsequent investment for the Portfolio or for a Saratoga Fund. The Trust reserves the right at any time to vary the initial and subsequent investment minimums.

The Trust offers an Automatic Investment Plan under which purchase orders of \$100 or more for Class A shares may be placed periodically in the Trust. The purchase price is paid automatically from cash held in the shareholder's designated account. For further information regarding the Automatic Investment Plan, shareholders should contact their representative or the Trust at 1-800-807-FUND (1-800-807-3863).

The sale of shares will be suspended during any period when the determination of NAV is suspended and may be suspended by the Board of Trustees whenever the Board judges it to be in the best interest of the Trust to do so. The Distributor in its sole discretion, may accept or reject any purchase order.

The Manager and/or Distributor may from time to time provide compensation to dealers in connection with sales of shares of the Trust, including financial assistance to dealers in connection with conferences, sales or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public and advertising campaigns.

Generally, the Portfolio reserves the right to reject any purchase requests, including exchanges from the other Saratoga Funds that it regards as disruptive to efficient portfolio management. A purchase request could be rejected because of, amongst other things, the timing or amount of the investment or because of a history of excessive trading by the investor.

CLASS C SHARES CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

Class C shares are sold at NAV next determined without an initial sales charge so that the full amount of an investor's purchase payment may be invested in the Trust. A CDSC of 1%, however, will be imposed on most Class C shares redeemed within one year after purchase. The CDSC will be imposed on any redemption of Class C shares if after such redemption the aggregate current value of an account with the Trust falls below the aggregate amount of the investor's purchase payments for Class C shares made during the one year preceding the redemption. In addition, Class C shares are subject to an annual 12b-1 fee of 1.00% of the average daily net assets. Class C shares of the Trust which are held for one year or more after purchase will not be subject to any CDSC upon redemption. The CDSC is based upon the investors original purchase price. Any CDSC paid on the redemptions of Class C shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described due to rounding.

Brokers that have entered into selling agreements with the Portfolio's distributor may receive a commission of up to 1.00% of the purchase price of Class C shares at the time of purchase. Brokers may also receive distribution and/or shareholder service fees for Class C shares held for over a year.

Certain shareholders may be eligible for CDSC waivers. Please see the information set forth below for specific eligibility requirements. You must notify your authorized Financial Intermediary or the Transfer Agent at the time a purchase order is placed that the purchase (or redemption) qualifies for a CDSC waiver. Similar notification must be made in writing when an order is placed by mail. The CDSC waiver will not be granted if: (i) notification is not furnished at the time of order; or (ii) a review of the records of the authorized dealer of the Portfolio's shares or the Trust's Transfer Agent does not confirm your represented holdings. In order to verify your eligibility, you may be required to provide account statements and/or confirmations regarding shares of the Portfolio or other Trust Portfolios.

CDSC WAIVERS. A CDSC will not be imposed on: (i) any amount which represents an increase in value of shares purchased within the one year preceding the redemption; (ii) the current NAV of shares purchased more than one year prior to the redemption; and (iii) the current NAV of shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends or distributions. Moreover, in determining whether a CDSC is applicable it will be assumed that amounts described in (i), (ii), and (iii) above (in that order) are redeemed first.

In addition, the CDSC, if otherwise applicable, will be waived in the case of:

- (1) redemptions of Class C shares held at the time a shareholder dies or becomes disabled, only if the Class C shares are:
 - (a) registered either in the name of an individual shareholder (not a trust), or in the names of such shareholder and his or her spouse as joint tenants with right of survivorship; or
 - (b) held in a qualified corporate or self-employed retirement plan, Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) or Custodial Account under Section 403(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) (“403(b) Custodial Account”), provided in either case that the redemption is requested within one year of the death or initial determination of disability;
- (2) redemptions in connection with the following retirement plan distributions: (a) lump-sum or other distributions from a qualified corporate or self-employed retirement plan following retirement (or, in the case of a “key employee” of a “top heavy” plan, following attainment of age 59 1/2); (b) distributions from an IRA or 403(b) Custodial Account following attainment of age 70 1/2; or (c) a tax-free return of an excess contribution to an IRA; and
- (3) certain redemptions pursuant to the Portfolio’s Systematic Withdrawal Plan (see “Redemption of Shares — Systematic Withdrawal Plan”).

With reference to (1) above, for the purpose of determining disability, the Distributor utilizes the definition of disability contained in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code, which relates to the inability to engage in gainful employment. With reference to (2) above, the term “distribution” does not encompass a direct transfer of an IRA, 403(b) Custodial Account or retirement plan assets to a successor custodian or trustee. All waivers will be granted only following receipt by the Distributor of written confirmation of the shareholder’s entitlement.

Choosing a Share Class

Description of Classes. The Portfolio has adopted a multiple class plan that allows it to offer one or more classes of shares. The Portfolio has four classes of shares – Class I shares, Class A shares, Class C shares and Class S shares. Only Class I shares, Class A shares and Class C shares are offered in this Prospectus. Class S shares are offered through a separate Prospectus. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and may have different share prices as outlined below:

- Class I shares are no-load shares that do not require that you pay a sales charge. If you purchase Class I shares of the Portfolio you will pay the NAV next determined after your order is received.
- Class A shares are charged a front-end sales load. The Class A shares are also charged a 0.25% annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and servicing fee. Class A shares do not have a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) except that a charge of 1% applies to certain redemptions made within twelve months, following purchases of \$1 million or more without an initial sales charge. The sales charge for Class A shares is 5.75% of the offering price. However, this sales charge may be reduced or waived as described in “Class A Shares Reduced Sales Charge Information.”
- Class C shares are sold without an initial sales charge, however a CDSC of 1% will be imposed on most shares redeemed within one year after purchase. Certain shareholders may be eligible for CDSC waivers, as described in “CDSC Waivers”. The Class C shares are also charged a 1.00% annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and servicing fee.

More About Class A Shares

Class A shares of the Portfolio are retail shares that require that you pay a sales charge when you invest unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. Class A shares are also subject to Rule 12b-1 fees (or distribution and service fees) described earlier of 0.25% annually of average daily net assets, which are assessed against the shares of the Portfolio.

If you purchase Class A shares of the Portfolio you will pay the public offering price (“POP”), which is the NAV next determined after your order is received plus a sales charge (shown in percentages below) depending on the amount of your investment. Since sales charges are reduced for Class A share purchases above certain dollar amounts, known as “breakpoint levels,” the POP is lower for these purchases. The dollar amount of the sales charge is the difference between the POP of the shares purchased (based on the applicable sales charge in the table below) and the NAV of those shares. Because of rounding in the calculation of the POP, the actual sales charge you pay may be more or less than that calculated using the percentages shown in the table below. The sales charge does not apply to shares purchased with reinvested dividends. The sales charge is calculated as follows:

CLASS A SHARES REDUCED SALES CHARGE INFORMATION

Certain shareholders may be eligible for reduced sales charges (i.e., breakpoint discounts), CDSC waivers and eligibility minimums. Please see the information set forth below for specific eligibility requirements. You must notify your authorized Financial Intermediary or the Transfer Agent at the time a purchase order is placed that the purchase (or redemption) qualifies for a reduced sales charge (i.e., breakpoint discount), CDSC waiver or eligibility minimum. Similar notification must be made in writing when an order is placed by mail. The reduced sales charge, CDSC waiver or eligibility minimum will not be granted if: (i) notification is not furnished at the time of order; or (ii) a review of the records of the authorized dealer of the Portfolio's shares or the Trust's transfer agent does not confirm your represented holdings. The Portfolio makes available (free of charge) information regarding sales charge waivers and discounts at www.saratogacap.com.

In order to obtain a reduced sales charge (i.e., breakpoint discount) or to meet an eligibility minimum, it may be necessary at the time of purchase for you to inform your authorized financial representative or the transfer agent of the existence of other accounts in which there are holdings eligible to be aggregated to meet the sales load breakpoints or eligibility minimums. In order to verify your eligibility, you may be required to provide account statements and/or confirmations regarding shares of the Portfolio or other Saratoga Funds held in all related accounts described below, as well as shares held by related parties, such as members of the same family or household, in order to determine whether you have met a sales load breakpoint or eligibility minimum.

You can qualify for a reduction of the sales charge by investing one lump sum in Class A shares of the Portfolio. You can also qualify for a sales charge reduction or waiver through a right of accumulation or a letter of intent if you are a U.S. resident. See the discussions of "Right of Accumulation" and "Letter of Intent" below. If you are a U.S. resident and are investing more than \$50,000, then you will pay a reduced sales charge. The following chart shows the sales charge you will pay based on the amount of your purchase. You can purchase Class A shares without any initial sales charge if you are a U.S. resident and invest \$1 million or more in Class A shares.

CLASS A REDUCED SALES CHARGE FOR U.S. RESIDENTS

Amount of Purchase	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price¹	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Net Investment (Net Asset Value)	Broker Reallowance as a Percentage of Offering Price²
Less than \$50,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.50%	4.71%	3.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.50%	3.63%	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%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 or more ^{3, 4}	None	None	None

1. Offering price includes the front-end sales load. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculation used to determine your sales charge.
2. At the discretion of the Trust, however, the entire sales charge may at times be reallowed to dealers. The staff of the SEC has indicated that dealers who receive more than 90% of the sales charge may be considered underwriters.
3. Class A shares that are purchased at NAV in amounts of \$1,000,000 or more may be assessed a 1.00% CDSC, if they are redeemed within twelve months from the date of purchase. See "More About Class A Shares" above for further information.
4. The Manager may pay, monthly in 12 equal installments, certain commissions to brokers who initiate and are responsible for purchases by any single purchaser who is a resident of the United States as follows: for purchases of \$1 million to \$3 million, the Manager will pay 0.75%, plus 0.50% on any amounts over \$3 million up to \$50 million, and 0.25% on any amounts over \$50 million.

RIGHT OF ACCUMULATION

For the purposes of determining the applicable reduced sales charge, the right of accumulation allows you to include prior purchases of Class A shares of any of the Trust's portfolios as part of your current investment as well as reinvested dividends. To qualify for this option, you must be either:

- an individual;
- an individual and spouse purchasing shares for your own account or trust or custodial accounts for your minor children; or
- a fiduciary purchasing for any one trust, estate or fiduciary account, including employee benefit plans created under Sections 401, 403, or 457 of the Code, including related plans of the same employer.

If you plan to rely on this right of accumulation, you must notify the Distributor at the time of your purchase. You will need to give the Distributor your account numbers. Existing holdings of family members or other related accounts of a shareholder may be combined for purposes of determining eligibility. If applicable, you will need to provide the account numbers of your spouse and your minor children as well as the ages of your minor children.

LETTER OF INTENT

The letter of intent allows you to count all investments within a 13-month period in Class A shares of any of the Trust's portfolios as if you were making them all at once for the purposes of calculating the applicable reduced sales charges. The minimum initial investment under a letter of intent is 5% of the total letter of intent amount. The letter of intent does not preclude the Portfolio from discontinuing sales of its shares. You may include a purchase not originally made pursuant to a letter of intent under a letter of intent entered into within 90 days of the original purchase. To determine the applicable sales charge reduction, you may also include (1) the cost of shares of a Trust's portfolio which were previously purchased at a price including a front-end sales charge during the 90-day period prior to the Distributor receiving the letter of intent, and (2) the historical cost of shares of other Trust portfolios you currently own acquired in exchange for shares of Trust portfolios purchased during that period at a price including a front-end sales charge. You may combine purchases and exchanges by family members (limited to spouse and children, under the age of 21, living in the same household). You should retain any records necessary to substantiate historical costs because the Trust, its transfer agent and any financial intermediaries may not maintain this information. Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends are not aggregated to achieve the stated investment goal.

CLASS A SHARES SALES CHARGE WAIVERS

The sales charge on purchases of Class A shares is waived for certain types of investors, including:

- Employees of broker-dealers or other financial institutions (including registered investment advisors and financial planners) having agreements with the Distributor or SCM (a "Selling Representative") and their immediate families (or any trust, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan for the benefit of such persons).
- Employees of a bank, savings and loan, credit union or other financial institution that utilize a Selling Representative to clear purchases of the Trust's shares and their immediate families.
- Participants in certain "wrap-fee" programs, mutual fund platform programs, supermarket programs, or asset allocation programs or other fee-based arrangements sponsored by broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with the Distributor or SCM.
- Clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into arrangements with the Distributor or SCM (or otherwise have an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of Trust shares) providing for the shares to be used in particular investment products made available to such clients and for which such registered investment advisors may charge a separate fee.
- Institutional investors (which may include bank trust departments and registered investment advisors).
- Any accounts established on behalf of registered investment advisors or their clients by broker-dealers that charge a transaction fee and that have entered into agreements with the Distributor or SCM.
- Insurance company separate accounts, separate accounts used to fund certain unregistered variable annuity contracts, Section 403(b), 401(a), or 401(k) accounts, and college savings plans organized under Section 529 of the Code.
- Employer-sponsored retirement or benefit plans with total plan assets of at least \$1 million where the plan's investments in the Trust are part of an omnibus account. A minimum initial investment of \$1 million in the Trust is required. SCM in its sole discretion may waive these minimum dollar requirements.
- Reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividends.

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.

CLASS A SHARES CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

Class A shares may be redeemed on each business day without charge at NAV per share next determined, except in the case of investors who paid no initial sales charge because they invested \$1 million or more, in which case the investor will pay a 1.00% Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") on shares redeemed within one year after purchase. The CDSC is based upon the investor's original purchase price. Any CDSC paid on the redemptions of Class A shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described due to rounding. Brokers may receive distribution and/or shareholder service fees for Class A shares.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Portfolio has adopted a Plan of Distribution pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Plan”) with respect to the sale and distribution of Class A shares and Class C shares of the Portfolio. The Plan provides that the Portfolio will pay the Distributor or other entities, including the Manager and SCM, a fee, which is accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.25% for Class A shares and 1.00% for Class C shares of the average net assets of each share class. A portion of the fee payable pursuant to the Plan, equal to 0.25% of the average daily net assets, is currently characterized as a service fee as such term is defined under Rule 2830 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) Conduct Rules and it may be paid directly to the Manager, SCM or other entities for providing support services. A service fee is a payment made for personal service and/or the maintenance of shareholder accounts. The fee is treated by the Portfolio as an expense in the year it is accrued. Because the fee is paid out of the Portfolio’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time the fee may increase the costs of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of service charges.

Additional amounts paid under the Plan are paid to the Distributor or other entities for services provided and the expenses borne by the Distributor and others in the distribution of the shares, including the payment of commissions for sales of the shares and incentive compensation to and expenses of dealers and others who engage in or support distribution of shares or who service shareholder accounts, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of the Portfolio’s shares to other than current shareholders; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. In addition, the Distributor or other entities may utilize fees paid pursuant to the Plan to compensate dealers or other entities for their opportunity costs in advancing such amounts, which compensation would be in the form of a carrying charge on any unreimbursed expenses.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF TRUST SHARES

“Market-timing” often times involves the frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Portfolio by shareholders, and “market-timing” may present risks for other shareholders of the Portfolio, which may include, among other things, dilution in the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term shareholders, interference with the efficient management of the Portfolio, increased brokerage and administrative costs, incurring unwanted taxable gains, and forcing the Portfolio to hold excess levels of cash.

Short term trading strategies also present certain risks based on the Portfolio’s investment objective, strategies and policies. To the extent that the Portfolio invests substantially in foreign securities it is particularly susceptible to the risk that market timers may take advantage of time zone differences. The foreign securities in which the Portfolio invests may be traded on foreign markets that close well before the Portfolio calculates its NAV. This gives rise to the possibility that developments may have occurred in the interim that would affect the value of these securities. A market timer may seek to capitalize on these time zone differences by purchasing shares of the Portfolio based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before the Portfolio’s NAV calculation, that are likely to result in higher prices in foreign markets the following day (“time zone arbitrage”). The market timer might redeem the Portfolio’s shares the next day when the Portfolio’s share price would reflect the increased prices in foreign markets, for a quick profit at the expense of long-term Portfolio shareholders.

Investments in other types of securities may also be susceptible to short-term trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently, or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A shareholder may seek to engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (referred to as “price arbitrage”). To the extent that the Portfolio invests in small capitalization securities, technology and other specific industry sector securities, and in certain fixed-income securities, such as high-yield bonds (also referred to as junk bonds) or municipal bonds, the Portfolio may be adversely affected by price arbitrage trading strategies.

The Trust discourages frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares by Portfolio shareholders and the Trust’s Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to such frequent purchases and redemptions. The Trust does not accommodate frequent purchases and sales by Portfolio shareholders. Shareholders will be charged a redemption fee of 2% of the value of shares being redeemed, if shares are redeemed within 30 days of purchase. The Trust’s policies with respect to purchases, redemptions and exchanges of Portfolio shares are described in the “Summary of Trust Expenses,” “Purchase of Shares” and “Redemption of Shares” sections of this Prospectus. Except as described in these sections, the Trust’s policies regarding frequent trading of Portfolio shares are applied uniformly to all shareholders. The Trust requires all intermediaries to enforce all of the Trust’s policies contained in this Prospectus and in the Trust’s Statement of Additional Information. Omnibus accounts intermediaries generally do not identify customers’ trading activity to the Trust on an individual basis. The ability of the Trust to monitor exchanges made by the underlying shareholders in omnibus accounts, therefore, is severely limited. Consequently, the Trust must rely on the Financial Intermediary to monitor frequent short-term trading within the Portfolio by the Financial Intermediary’s customers. The Trust monitors enforcement by Financial Intermediaries, and if a Financial Intermediary fails to enforce the Trust’s restrictions, the Trust may take certain actions, including terminating the relationship. There can be no assurance that the Trust will be able to eliminate all market-timing activities.

Certain patterns of past exchanges and/or purchase or redemption transactions involving the Portfolio may result in the Portfolio sending a warning letter, rejecting, limiting or prohibiting, at its sole discretion and without prior notice, additional purchases and/or exchanges. Determinations in this regard may be made based on, amongst other things, the frequency or dollar amount of the previous exchanges or purchase or redemption transactions.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of the Portfolio may be redeemed on any day that the Portfolio calculates its NAV. Redemption requests received by the Trust in proper form prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be effected at the NAV per share determined on that day. Redemption requests received after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be effected at the NAV next determined by the Trust. A redemption order is deemed to be received by the Trust when it is received in good order by the Transfer Agent or by a Financial Intermediary authorized to accept redemption orders on behalf of the Trust. Orders to redeem shares through a Financial Intermediary will receive the NAV per share next determined after the redemption request has been received in good order by the Financial Intermediary. The Portfolio is required to transmit redemption proceeds for credit to the shareholder's account within seven days after receipt of a redemption request. However, payments for redemptions of shares purchased by check will not be transmitted until the check clears.

Redemption requests may be given to a Financial Intermediary having a selling agreement with the Distributor. The Financial Intermediary is responsible for transmitting such redemption requests to the Trust's Transfer Agent. Redemption requests also may be given directly to the Transfer Agent, if the shareholder purchased shares directly through the Transfer Agent. In order to be effective, redemption requests of a shareholder in the event of death, divorce or other legal matter may require the submission of documents commonly required to assure the safety of a particular account.

The Trust may suspend redemption procedures and postpone redemption payment during any period when the NYSE is closed other than for customary weekend or holiday closing or when the SEC has determined an emergency exists or has otherwise permitted such suspension or postponement.

Written Redemption Requests. To redeem shares by mail, send a written redemption request in proper form to:

via Regular Mail	via Overnight Mail
The Saratoga Advantage Trust c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC P.O. Box 541150 Omaha, NE 68154	The Saratoga Advantage Trust c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street, Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

Receipt of a redemption order by the U.S. Postal Service ("USPS") does not constitute receipt of such an order by the Trust or its Transfer Agent. Requests sent via the USPS will be processed at the NAV on the business day the request is received in good form at the Trust's Transfer Agent. There may be a delay between the time the request reaches the P.O. Box and the time of the Trust's receipt of the request, which may affect the NAV at which the request is processed. Regular mail is retrieved from the Transfer Agent's post office box at least once a day by 12:00 p.m., Eastern Time and overnight mail is processed as received by the Transfer Agent from the delivery service. In both cases, processing of redemption requests are subject to the provisions described above in the opening paragraph in this section.

Redeeming by Telephone. The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts except retirement accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the Trust and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account. The proceeds will be sent by mail to the address designated on your account or wired directly to your existing account in any commercial bank or brokerage firm in the United States as designated on your application. To redeem by telephone, call 1-800-807-FUND (1-800-807-3863). The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of your telephone instructions. IRA accounts are not redeemable by telephone.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the telephone redemption privileges with respect to your account if the name(s) or the address on the account has been changed within the previous 30 days. Neither the Trust, the Transfer Agent, nor their respective affiliates will be liable for any loss, damage, cost or expenses in acting on telephone instructions if they reasonably believe such telephone instructions to be genuine and you will be required to bear the risk of any such loss. The Trust or the Transfer Agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If the Trust and/or the Transfer Agent do not employ these procedures, they may be liable to you for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. These procedures may include, among others, requiring forms of personal identification prior to acting upon telephone instructions, providing written confirmation of the transactions and/or tape recording telephone instructions.

Wire Redemptions. If you request your redemption by wire transfer, you will be required to pay a \$15.00 wire transfer fee to the Transfer Agent to cover costs associated with the transfer but the Transfer Agent does not charge a fee when transferring redemption proceeds by electronic funds transfer. In addition, your bank may impose a charge for receiving wires.

When Redemptions are Sent. Once the Trust receives your redemption request in "good order" as described below, it will issue a check based on the next determined NAV following your redemption request. If you purchase shares using a check and soon after request a redemption, your redemption request will not be processed until the check used for your purchase has cleared. Redemption proceeds requested to be sent via wire or ACH are typically sent 1-3 business days after the redemption request was received in "good order." Redemption proceeds requested to be sent via check are typically mailed via US Postal Service 2-3 business days after the redemption request was received in "good order."

Good Order. Your redemption request will be processed if it is in “good order.” To be in good order, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The request should be in writing indicating the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed;
- The request must identify your account number;
- The request should be signed by you and any other person listed on the account, exactly as the shares are registered; and
- If you request the redemption proceeds to be sent to a person, bank or an address other than that of record, or if the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$100,000, the signature(s) on the request must be medallion signature guaranteed by an eligible signature guarantor.

Medallion Signature Guarantee. Certain requests require a medallion signature guarantee. To protect you and the Trust from fraud, certain transactions and redemption requests must be in writing and must include a medallion signature guarantee in the following situations (there may be other situations also requiring a medallion signature guarantee in the discretion of the Trust or Transfer Agent):

1. Re-registration of the account.
2. Changing bank wiring instructions on the account.
3. Name change on the account.
4. Setting up/changing systematic withdrawal plan to a secondary address.
5. Redemptions greater than \$100,000.
6. Any redemption check that is being mailed to a different address than the address of record.
7. Your account registration has changed within the last 30 days.

You should be able to obtain a medallion signature guarantee from a bank or trust company, credit union, broker-dealer, securities exchange or association, clearing agency or savings association, as defined by federal law.

REDEMPTION FEE. You will be charged a redemption fee of 2% of the value of the shares being redeemed if you redeem your shares of the Portfolio within 30 days of purchase. The redemption fee is paid directly to the Portfolio from which the redemption is made and is designed to offset brokerage commissions, market impact, and other costs associated with short-term trading. For purposes of determining whether the redemption fee applies, the shares that were held the longest will be redeemed first. The redemption fee will not apply to shares that are sold which have been acquired through the reinvestment of dividends or distributions paid by the Portfolio.

The following exchanges are exempt from the 2% redemption fee: (i) responses to the SaratogaSHARP® asset allocation program’s allocations and reallocations and fees charged to participants in connection thereto; (ii) exchanges executed pursuant to asset allocation and automatic rebalancing programs and fees charged to participants in connection thereto, provided that such allocations, reallocations and exchanges do not occur more frequently than monthly and the applicable dealer provides the Trust’s transfer agent with documents evidencing such; (iii) exchanges in employer sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) and profit sharing plans); (iv) redemptions pursuant to systematic withdrawal plans; and (v) exchanges in response to tactical asset allocation programs’ allocations and reallocations, as approved by the Trust’s CCO and/or one of the Trust’s principal officers.

Financial Intermediaries of omnibus accounts generally do not identify customers’ trading activity to the Trust on an individual basis. Therefore, the ability to monitor redemptions made by the underlying shareholders in omnibus accounts is severely limited. Consequently, the Trust must rely on the Financial Intermediary to monitor redemptions within the Portfolio by the Financial Intermediary’s customers and to collect the Portfolio’s redemption fee from their customers. The Trust monitors enforcement by Financial Intermediaries, and if a Financial Intermediary fails to enforce the Trust’s restrictions, the Trust may take certain actions, including termination of the relationship.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN. A systematic withdrawal plan (the “Withdrawal Plan”) is available for shareholders. Any portfolio from which redemptions will be made pursuant to the Plan will be referred to as a “SWP Portfolio.” The Withdrawal Plan provides for monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments in any amount not less than \$25, or in any whole percentage of the value of the SWP Portfolio’s shares, on an annualized basis. A shareholder may suspend or terminate participation in the Withdrawal Plan at any time. The Withdrawal Plan may be terminated or revised at any time by the Portfolio.

Withdrawal Plan payments should not be considered dividends, yields or income. If periodic Withdrawal Plan payments continuously exceed net investment income and net capital gains, the shareholder’s original investment will be correspondingly reduced and ultimately exhausted. Each withdrawal constitutes a redemption of shares and any gain or loss realized must be recognized for federal income tax purposes. Shareholders should contact their dealer representative or the Trust for further information about the Withdrawal Plan.

REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE. A shareholder who has had his or her shares redeemed or repurchased and has not previously exercised this reinstatement privilege may, within 35 days after the date of the redemption or repurchase, reinstate any portion or all of the proceeds of such redemption or repurchase in shares of the Portfolio in the same Class from which such shares were redeemed or repurchased, at NAV next determined after a reinstatement request (made in writing to and approved by SCM), together with the proceeds, is received by the Transfer Agent.

INVOLUNTARY REDEMPTIONS. If the Portfolio is the only holding of a shareholder in the Trust, then due to the relatively high cost of maintaining small accounts, the Trust may redeem an account having a current value of \$1,000 or less as a result of redemptions,

but not as a result of a fluctuation in the Portfolio's NAV after the shareholder has been given at least 30 days in which to increase the account balance to more than that amount. Involuntary redemptions may result in the liquidation of Portfolio holdings at a time when the value of those holdings is lower than the investor's cost of the investment or may result in the realization of taxable capital gains.

REDEMPTION-IN-KIND. If the Board of Trustees determines that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Portfolio's shareholders to make a redemption payment wholly in cash, the Portfolio may pay, in accordance with rules adopted by the SEC, any portion of a redemption in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Portfolio's net assets by a distribution-in-kind of readily marketable portfolio securities in lieu of cash. Redemptions failing to meet this threshold must be made in cash. Shareholders receiving distributions-in-kind of portfolio securities will be subject to market risks on the securities received, and may incur brokerage commissions when subsequently disposing of those securities.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE. Shares of the Portfolio may be exchanged without payment of any exchange fee for shares of another portfolio of the Trust of the same Class at their respective NAVs. Please refer to the Trust's Prospectus for the other portfolios with respect to the fees and expenses of investing in shares of the Trust's other portfolios. The Trust may in the future offer an exchange feature involving shares of an unaffiliated fund group subject to receipt of appropriate regulatory relief.

There are special considerations when you exchange Portfolio shares that are subject to a CDSC. When determining the length of time you held the shares and the corresponding CDSC rate, any period (starting at the end of the month) during which you held shares of the Portfolio or a Saratoga Fund that does *not* charge a CDSC *will not be counted*. Thus, in effect the "holding period" for purposes of calculating the CDSC is frozen upon exchanging into a fund that does not charge a CDSC. In addition, shares that are exchanged into or from the Portfolio or a Saratoga Fund subject to a higher CDSC rate will be subject to the higher rate, even if the shares are re-exchanged into the Portfolio or a Saratoga Fund with a lower CDSC rate.

An exchange of shares is treated for federal income tax purposes as a redemption (sale) of shares given in exchange by the shareholder, and an exchanging shareholder may, therefore, realize a taxable gain or loss in connection with the exchange. The exchange privilege is available to shareholders residing in any state in which Portfolio shares being acquired may be legally sold.

SCM reserves the right to reject any exchange request and the exchange privilege may be modified or terminated upon notice to shareholders in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the SEC.

With regard to redemptions and exchanges made by telephone, the Distributor and the Trust's Transfer Agent will request personal or other identifying information to confirm that the instructions received from shareholders or their account representatives are genuine. Calls may be recorded. If our lines are busy or you are otherwise unable to reach us by phone, you may wish to ask your investment representative for assistance or send us written instructions, as described elsewhere in this Prospectus. For your protection, we may delay a transaction or not implement one if we are not reasonably satisfied that the instructions are genuine. If this occurs, we will not be liable for any loss. The Distributor and the Transfer Agent also will not be liable for any losses if they follow instructions by phone that they reasonably believe are genuine or if an investor is unable to execute a transaction by phone.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS. The Portfolio intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. As a regulated investment company, the Portfolio generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Portfolio declares and pays dividends from net investment income, if any, annually. Distributions of net realized long-term and short-term capital gains, if any, earned by the Portfolio will be made annually. The Portfolio may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Portfolio. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Portfolio will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Dividends derived from net investment income and distributions of net realized long and short-term capital gains paid by the Portfolio to a shareholder will be automatically reinvested (at current NAV) in additional shares of the Portfolio (which will be deposited in the shareholder's account) unless the shareholder instructs the Trust, in writing, to pay all dividends and distributions in cash. Shares acquired by dividend and distribution reinvestment will not be subject to any CDSC and will be eligible for conversion on a pro rata basis.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS. You will be sent annually a statement (IRS Form 1099-DIV) showing the taxable distributions paid to you in the previous calendar year, if any. The statement provides information on your dividends and capital gains for tax purposes. If any dividends are declared in October, November, or December to shareholders of record in such months and paid in January of the following year, then such amounts will be treated for tax purposes as received by the shareholders on December 31 of the prior year. The Portfolio may reclassify income after your tax reporting statement is mailed to you. Prior to issuing your statement, the Portfolio makes every effort to search for reclassified income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to shareholders. However, when necessary, the Portfolio will send you a corrected Form 1099-DIV to reflect reclassified information or adjust the cost basis of any covered shares (defined below).

AVOID "BUYING A DIVIDEND." At the time you purchase your Portfolio shares, the Portfolio's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Portfolio. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. For example, if you buy shares in the Portfolio shortly before it makes a distribution, you may receive some of your investment back in the form of a taxable distribution. This is known as "buying a dividend."

TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in the Trust. Unless your investment in the Trust is through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Portfolio makes distributions and when you sell Portfolio shares, including an exchange to another portfolio.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS. In general, if you are a taxable investor, Portfolio distributions are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in Portfolio shares. The Portfolio's investment techniques, including use of covered call options, short-term trading strategies, and high portfolio turnover rate, may result in more of the Portfolio's income dividends and capital gains distributions being taxable to you at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such techniques.

For federal income tax purposes, any income dividend distributions and any short-term capital gain distributions are taxable to you as ordinary income. Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you have owned shares in the Trust. Certain ordinary income dividends received by individuals may be taxed at the same rate as long-term capital gains if certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. However, even if income received in the form of ordinary income dividends is taxed at the same rate as long-term capital gains, such income will not be considered long-term capital gains for other federal income tax purposes. For example, you generally will not be permitted to offset ordinary income dividends with capital losses when calculating your net capital gains or losses. Certain ordinary income dividends received by corporations may be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction if certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Short-term capital gain distributions will continue to be taxed at ordinary income rates.

TAXES ON SALES. Your sale of Portfolio shares normally is subject to federal income tax and may result in a taxable gain or loss to you. Your exchange of Portfolio shares for shares of another portfolio is treated for tax purposes like a sale of your original Portfolio shares and a purchase of your new shares. Thus, the exchange may, like a sale, result in a taxable gain or loss to you and will give you a new tax basis for your new shares.

If a shareholder realizes a loss on the redemption or exchange of the Portfolio's shares and reinvests in that portfolio's shares or substantially identical shares within 30 days before or after the redemption or exchange, the transactions may be subject to the "wash sale" rules, resulting in a postponement of the recognition of such loss for tax purposes. The ability to deduct losses is subject to further limitations under the Code.

MEDICARE TAX. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Portfolio and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Portfolio shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

COST BASIS. The Portfolio (or its administrative agents) is required to report to the Internal Revenue Service and furnish to Portfolio shareholders cost basis and holding period information upon a redemption of "covered shares" (those generally purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date). In the absence of an election, the Portfolio will use a default cost basis method which is the average cost method. The cost basis method elected by the Portfolio shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Portfolio shares may not be changed after the close of business on the trade date of each such sale of Portfolio shares. Portfolio shareholders should consult with their tax advisers prior to making redemptions to determine the best Internal Revenue Service accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about the cost basis reporting rules.

BACK-UP WITHHOLDING. By law, the Portfolio must withhold a portion of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds unless you provide your correct social security number or taxpayer identification number, certify that this number is correct, certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, and certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The Portfolio also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount is currently 28% of your taxable distributions or redemption proceeds.

When you open your Portfolio account, you should provide your social security or tax identification number on your investment application. By providing this information, you can avoid being subject to federal backup withholding on taxable distributions and redemption proceeds. Any withheld amount would be sent to the IRS as an advance tax payment.

OTHER. Portfolio distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Portfolio shares also may be subject to state and local taxes. If more than 50% of the Portfolio's assets are invested in foreign securities at the end of any fiscal year, the Portfolio may elect to permit shareholders to generally take a credit or deduction on their federal income tax return for foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio (subject to various limitations). In such a case shareholders would also need to include such foreign taxes in income.

FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS. Shareholders other than U.S. persons may be subject to a different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from a Portfolio, as discussed in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information.

This discussion of "Tax Consequences" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Portfolio.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Manager, SCM and/or the Distributor may pay additional compensation (out of their own resources and not as an expense of the Portfolio) to selected affiliated or unaffiliated brokers or other service providers in connection with the sale, distribution, retention and/or servicing of the Portfolio's shares. Such compensation may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such additional compensation may provide affiliated or unaffiliated entities with incentive to favor sales of the shares of the Portfolio over other investment options. Any such payments will not change the NAV of the price of the Portfolio's shares.

In addition, the Portfolio or the Distributor also may make payments to financial intermediaries for certain administrative services, including record keeping, sub-accounting and sub-transfer agency of shareholder accounts pursuant to an administrative services agreement with the Portfolio and/or its agents. The fees payable by the Portfolio under this category of services are subject to certain limitations approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust and, to the extent paid, will increase expenses of the Portfolio. These expenses are not separately identified in the fee table under the section titled "Portfolio Summary — Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio" in this Prospectus but are included within "Other Expenses" in the fee table.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance of Class I, Class A and Class C shares for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2017, August 31, 2016 and for the period July 31, 2015 (inception of the Portfolio) through the fiscal year ended August 31, 2015, which has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements are included in the Portfolio's August 31, 2017 annual report, which is available upon request. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio - Class I Shares		
	Year Ended August 31, 2017	Year Ended August 31, 2016	For the Period July 31, 2015⁽¹⁾ to August 31, 2015
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.41	\$ 10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	(0.09)	0.01	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.82	0.25	(0.57)
Total from investment operations	0.73	0.26	(0.59)
Dividends and Distributions:			
Dividends from net investment income	(0.02)	(0.08)	—
Distributions from realized gains	—	(0.06)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.02)	(0.14)	—
Redemption Fees	—	—**	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 10.24	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.41
Total Return*	7.65%	2.78%	(5.90)%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (000s)	\$ 8,694	\$ 8,103	\$ 4,071
Ratio of gross operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(5,7)	2.50%	2.36%	6.98% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(6,7)	2.24%	2.13%	2.00% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net investment income (loss) (including dividend and interest expense) after expenses reimbursement/recoupment to average net assets ⁽⁷⁾	(0.96)%	0.03%	(2.00)% ⁽³⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	152%	15%	0% ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commencement of offering.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the period.

(3) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(4) Not annualized.

(5) Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 2.25% 2.21% 6.97%⁽³⁾

(6) Ratio of net operating expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 1.99% 1.98% 1.99%⁽³⁾

(7) Does not include the expenses of exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

* Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. Aggregate (not annualized) total return is shown for any period shorter than one year. Total return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on distributions or on the redemption of shares.

** Per share amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (For a share outstanding throughout each period)

James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio - Class A Shares

	Year Ended August 31, 2017	Year Ended August 31, 2016	For the Period July 31, 2015⁽¹⁾ to August 31, 2015
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.41	\$ 10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:			
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.81	0.26	(0.57)
Total from investment operations	0.68	0.22	(0.59)
Dividends and Distributions:			
Dividends from net investment income	—	(0.07)	—
Distributions from realized gains	—	(0.06)	—
Total dividends and distributions	—	(0.13)	—
Redemption Fees	—	—**	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.41
Total Return*	7.16%	2.36%	(5.90)%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (000s)	\$ 183	\$ 167	\$ 87
Ratio of gross operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(5,7)	2.76%	2.61%	7.44% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(6,7)	2.70%	2.53%	2.46% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net investment loss (including dividend and interest expense) after expenses reimbursement/recoupment to average net assets ⁽⁷⁾	(1.33)%	(0.42)%	(2.46)% ⁽³⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	152%	15%	0% ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commencement of offering.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the Period.

(3) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(4) Not annualized.

(5) Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 2.50% 2.46% 7.43%⁽³⁾

(6) Ratio of net operating expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 2.45% 2.38% 2.45%⁽³⁾

(7) Does not include the expenses of exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

* Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and does not assume the effects of any sales charges. Aggregate (not annualized) total return is shown for any period shorter than one year. Total return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on distributions or on the redemption of shares.

** Per share amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (For a share outstanding throughout each period)

James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio - Class C Shares

	Year Ended August 31, 2017	Year Ended August 31, 2016	For the Period July 31, 2015⁽¹⁾ to August 31, 2015
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 9.46	\$ 9.41	\$ 10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:			
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.80	0.27	(0.57)
Total from investment operations	0.60	0.16	(0.59)
Dividends and Distributions:			
Dividends from net investment income	—	(0.05)	—
Distributions from realized gains	—	(0.06)	—
Total dividends and distributions	—	(0.11)	—
Redemption Fees	—	—**	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 10.06	\$ 9.46	\$ 9.41
Total Return*	6.34%	1.69%	(5.90)%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (000s)	\$ 132	\$ 114	\$ 9
Ratio of gross operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(5,7)	3.50%	3.25%	8.19% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets ^(6,7)	3.45%	3.24%	3.21% ⁽³⁾
Ratio of net investment loss (including dividend and interest expense) after expenses reimbursement/recoupment to average net assets ⁽⁷⁾	(2.13)%	(1.22)%	(3.21)% ⁽³⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	152%	15%	0% ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commencement of offering.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the Period.

(3) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(4) Not annualized.

(5) Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 3.25% 3.02% 8.18%⁽³⁾

(6) Ratio of net operating expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Managed Risk Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio: 3.20% 3.01% 3.20%⁽³⁾

(7) Does not include the expenses of exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

* Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and does not assume the effects of any sales charges. Aggregate (not annualized) total return is shown for any period shorter than one year. Total return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on distributions or on the redemption of shares.

** Per share amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

Privacy Policy Notice for The Saratoga Advantage Trust

Rev. July 2011

FACTS	WHAT DOES THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and wire transfer instructions • account transactions and transaction history • investment experience and purchase history <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons The Saratoga Advantage Trust ("the Trust") choose to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does The Trust share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
Questions?	Call 1-800-807-FUND	

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	The Saratoga Advantage Trust
What we do	
How does The Trust protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those employees who need to know that information to provide products or services to you.
How does The Trust collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open an account or deposit money • direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities • seek information about your investments <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for non-affiliates to market to you • State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our affiliates include financial companies such as Saratoga Capital Management, LLC.
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trust does not share your personal information with non-affiliates so they can market you.
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trust does not jointly market.

JAMES ALPHA MANAGED RISK EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY PORTFOLIO

CLASS I SHARES (Ticker: JEIMX)
CLASS A SHARES (Ticker: JEAMX)
CLASS C SHARES (Ticker: JECMX)

PROSPECTUS

THE SARATOGA
ADVANTAGE TRUST



Additional information about the Portfolio's investments will be available in the Trust's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Trust's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year. The Trust's Statement of Additional Information also provides additional information about the Portfolio. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated herein by reference (legally is part of this Prospectus). For a free copy of the Annual Report, the Semi-Annual Report or the Statement of Additional Information, to request other information about the Trust, or to make shareholder inquiries, please call: 1-800-807-FUND.

You also may obtain information about the Trust, including the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and the Statement of Additional Information, by calling your financial advisor or by visiting our Internet site at: www.saratogacap.com.

Information about the Trust, including the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and the Statement of Additional Information, can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information about the Reference Room's operations may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Trust are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

The Trust's Investment Company Act file number is 811-08542.