

THE SARATOGA  
ADVANTAGE TRUST



**CLASS S SHARES**  
**PROSPECTUS DATED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

**THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST**

**James Alpha Macro Portfolio                      GRRSX**

The SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST (the “Trust”) is a mutual fund company. The James Alpha Macro Portfolio (the “Portfolio”) is managed by James Alpha Advisors, LLC (“James Alpha” or the “Manager”).

Shares of Class S of the Portfolio are available exclusively to investment advisers and broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Manager as a means of implementing asset allocation recommendations for their clients.

**The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Have Not Approved Or Disapproved These Securities Or Passed Upon The Adequacy Of This Prospectus. Any Representation To The Contrary Is A Criminal Offense.**

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Portfolio’s shareholder reports like this one will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Portfolio’s website [www.saratogacap.com](http://www.saratogacap.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Portfolio electronically by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by following the instructions included with paper Portfolio documents that have been mailed to you. You may also elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge.

**THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST (the “Trust”)**

**Supplement dated July 1, 2019 to the  
James Alpha Macro Portfolio Class S Shares Prospectus  
Dated December 31, 2018 (the “Prospectus”)**

**James Alpha Macro Portfolio      GRRSX**

**This Supplement updates and supersedes any contrary information contained in the Prospectus or any supplements thereto with respect to the James Alpha Macro Portfolio (the “Portfolio”).**

The Eligibility for Purchase of Shares information for Class S Shares of the Trust has been revised as follows and is effective July 1, 2019:

*Eligibility for Purchase of Shares*

Shares of Class S of the Portfolios are available to investors with accounts in asset allocation and model allocation programs sponsored or maintained by registered investment adviser firms or broker-dealers, each with a minimum initial account value of at least \$10 million per client account (eligible financial advisors may aggregate client account values for this purpose; however, firms may not aggregate accounts at the firm level for this purpose); certain institutional investors subject to a minimum initial account value of at least \$15 million per client account; qualified retirement plans each with a minimum initial account value of \$10 million per qualified retirement plan; programs in which James Alpha Advisors, LLC is a portfolio strategist; and other funds advised or sub-advised by James Alpha Advisors, LLC (the “Manager”).

*Portfolio Expenses*

The Board has approved a new Operating Expense Limitation Agreement (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”) for Class S shares of the Portfolio. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement between the Manager and the Portfolio, the Manager has agreed to waive all or a portion of its advisory fees and/or pay expenses of the Portfolio to limit Operating Expenses of Class S shares for the Portfolio to ensure that total Portfolio Operating Expenses (excluding front-end and contingent deferred sales loads, leverage, interest and tax expenses, 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, as applicable) for the Portfolio do not exceed 0.94% of the Portfolio’s average net assets (the “Expense Cap”).

Reference is made to the sub-section entitled “**Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio**” located on page 1 of the Prospectus. The information under this sub-section is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

**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.

<b>SHAREHOLDER FEES</b>	<b>Class S</b>
Maximum Sales Charge on Purchases of Shares (as a % of offering price)	NONE
Sales Charge on Reinvested Dividends (as a % of offering price)	NONE
Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (as a % of offering price)	NONE
<b>ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees of the Fund and Subsidiary	1.10%
Distribution and/or Service Rule 12b-1 Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	
Other Fund Expenses	1.24%
Interest Expense	0.05%
Expenses of the Subsidiary	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.46%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement)	2.85%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement <sup>(2)</sup>	(1.40)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement) <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	1.45%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies (except the Portfolio’s wholly owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). These Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not considered in the calculation of the Expense Cap (defined below). The Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the above fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Portfolio’s financial statement (or the financial highlights in this Prospectus) because the financial statement includes only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies (“Acquired Funds”).

(2) Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement has been restated to reflect current fees.

(3) Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Manager and the Portfolio, the Manager has contractually 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 expenses 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 Class S shares do not exceed 0.94% of the Portfolio’s average net assets (the “Expense Cap”) through December 31, 2020 (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”). The 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 management fees waived and Portfolio expenses it paid within three (3) years of the end of the fiscal year in which such management fees were waived or expenses were 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 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:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Class S	\$148	\$751	\$1,380	\$3,075

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

Reference is made to the section entitled “**MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO**” located on page 18 of the Prospectus. The fifth paragraph under this section is deleted in its entirety.

Reference is made to the sub-heading entitled “*Portfolio Expenses*” under the section entitled “**MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO**” located on page 18 of the Prospectus. The first paragraph under this sub-heading is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 waive its management fees and/or pay expenses of the Portfolio to ensure that the total amount of Portfolio operating expenses (excluding front-end and contingent deferred sales loads, interest and tax expenses, dividends and interest on short positions, 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) do not exceed 0.94% of the Portfolio’s average net assets (the “Expense Cap”), for Class S shares through December 31, 2020, 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 management 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 management fees were waived or 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.

**Please retain this supplement for future reference.**

**THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST (the “Trust”)**

**Supplement dated March 22, 2019 to the  
James Alpha Macro Portfolio Class S Shares Prospectus Dated December 31, 2018 (the “Prospectus”)**

**CLASS S SHARES (TICKER: GRRSX)**

Effective March 22, 2019, the Trust will no longer charge a redemption fee on Class S shares redeemed within 30 days of purchase. All references to such redemption fee are hereby removed in their entirety.

**This Supplement updates and supersedes any contrary information contained in the Prospectus or any supplements thereto with respect to the Portfolio.**

**Please retain this supplement for future reference.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO SUMMARY</b> .....	1
<b>PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE PORTFOLIO</b> .....	10
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS</b> .....	18
<b>MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO</b> .....	18
<b>SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION</b> .....	20
Pricing of Portfolio Shares.....	20
Purchase of Shares .....	20
Choosing a Share Class.....	22
Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Trust Shares .....	22
<b>REDEMPTION OF SHARES</b> .....	22
<b>DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS</b> .....	25
<b>TAX CONSEQUENCES</b> .....	25
<b>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	27
<b>PRIVACY POLICY NOTICE</b> .....	28

## PORTFOLIO SUMMARY: JAMES ALPHA MACRO PORTFOLIO

**Investment Objective:** The investment objective of the Portfolio is to seek to achieve attractive long-term risk-adjusted returns relative to traditional financial market indices.

**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.

SHAREHOLDER FEES	Class S
Maximum Sales Charge on Purchases of Shares (as a % of offering price)	NONE
Sales Charge on Reinvested Dividends (as a % of offering price)	NONE
Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (as a % of offering price)	NONE
Redemption Fee on Shares Held 30 days or Less (as a % of amount redeemed)	2.00%
ANNUAL PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES	
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees of the Fund and Subsidiary	1.10%
Distribution and/or Service Rule 12b-1 Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	
Other Fund Expenses	1.24%
Interest Expense	0.05%
Expenses of the Subsidiary	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.46%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement)	2.85%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement	(1.10)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement) <sup>(2)</sup>	1.75%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies (except the Portfolio's wholly owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary")). These Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not considered in the calculation of the Expense Cap (defined below). The Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the above fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Portfolio's financial statement (or the financial highlights in this Prospectus) because the financial statement includes only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Portfolio, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies ("Acquired Funds").

(2) Pursuant to a fee waiver and operating expense limitation agreement between the Manager and the Portfolio, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive all of the Portfolio's management fee payable to the Manager by the Portfolio on Class S assets, and to 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 Class S shares do not exceed 1.25% of the Portfolio's average net assets (the "Expense Cap") through December 31, 2019 (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"). The 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 management fees waived (other than on Class S shares) and Portfolio expenses it paid within three (3) years of the end of the fiscal year in which such management fees were waived or expenses were 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 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:

Class S	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
	\$178	\$779	\$1,406	\$3,097

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 103% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies.** The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by attempting to outperform the returns of a variety of macro investment strategies. Macro based strategies aim to exploit macro-economic imbalances across the globe. Macro based strategies may be implemented through a broad range of asset classes including, but not limited to, equities, fixed income, currency and commodities. The Portfolio will seek to outperform the returns of various macro based investment strategies, such as, among others, systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity, currency and multi-strategy.

- Systematic diversified strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across individual instruments or asset classes. Systematic diversified strategies typically employ a quantitative process using mathematical, algorithmic or technical models with little or no influence of individuals responsible for decisions the portfolio positions that track this strategy.
- Discretionary thematic strategies employ a top down analysis of macroeconomic variables. This strategy relies on individuals to evaluate market data, relationships and influences. Discretionary thematic strategies seek exposure to developed and emerging markets and include equity, fixed income and currency investments. Discretionary thematic strategies typically contain contrarian or volatility focused components.
- Active trading strategies use active trading methods, typically with high frequency position turnover or leverage. Active trading strategies emphasize rapid market response to new information and high volume turnover in liquid, but volatile, positions.
- Commodity strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across commodity asset classes, and frequently may also include exposure to commodity sensitive equities. Commodity strategies seek exposure to developed and emerging markets and include equity, fixed income and currency investments. Commodity strategies are often implemented using derivatives.
- Currency strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across various currencies, and frequently include exposure to sovereign bonds. Currency strategies seek exposure to currencies in developed and emerging markets and may include equity, fixed income and currency investments.
- Multi-strategy strategies focus on the fundamental relationship across geographic areas within and among various asset classes. Multi-strategy strategies employ systematic, quantitative evaluation of macroeconomic variables and employ some combination of systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity and currency strategies.

The Portfolio expects to gain exposure to these investment strategies and asset classes primarily through exchange-traded products, such as exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) and mutual funds. The Portfolio will also make significant use of swaps and other derivative instruments to gain exposure to one or more asset classes, individual investments or investment strategies, as well as to generate leverage or hedge the Portfolio’s exposure to an asset class, individual investment or group of investments. Other derivative instruments that may be utilized by the Portfolio include options, futures, options on futures and forward contracts. The Portfolio may also invest directly in equities, fixed income securities and currencies.

The Portfolio’s equity exposure may include exposure to both U.S. and non-U.S. common stocks and preferred stocks of any size market capitalization. The Portfolio’s fixed income exposure may include exposure to securities issued by governments, government-related entities or public and private companies. The Portfolio may seek exposure to fixed income instruments that are rated either investment grade or below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds). There are no maturity limitations on the securities held by the Portfolio. The Portfolio may establish both long and short positions in equity, fixed income and derivative instruments. The types of swaps in which the Portfolio may invest include, among others, total return, index, interest rate, credit default and volatility swaps. The Portfolio may also invest in swaps having payments linked to the returns of indices, individual securities or pooled investment vehicles, including limited partnerships, limited liability companies, offshore corporations and commodity pools (collectively, “Underlying Pools”). There is no limit on the Portfolio’s exposure to foreign companies, foreign governments or foreign currencies, which may include exposure to emerging markets. The term “emerging markets” as used herein refers to those countries which the Manager considers to be emerging market or frontier emerging market countries. Such countries may change over time.

In constructing the Portfolio’s investments, the Manager employs proprietary techniques and models to evaluate the drivers of performance of private funds that utilize systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity, currency and multi-strategy strategies. The Manager then identifies investments that it believes have similar drivers of performance to attempt to produce returns that correlate with, but are not identical to, the returns of the private funds tracked by the Manager. The Manager then determines the appropriate percentage that each particular investment strategy should represent of the entire Portfolio and weights the exposure to that investment strategy accordingly. The private fund returns on which the Manager’s models are based are pulled from various sources and do not represent the returns of the entire universe of private funds that utilize macro strategies. The private funds returns tracked by the Manager, the factors driving those returns and the percentage weightings assigned by the Manager to each investment strategy are all expected to change over time.

The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”) to gain exposure to certain commodity-linked investments such as commodity futures, options and swap contracts. The Portfolio may hold investments with commodity exposure outside of the Subsidiary and, therefore it is possible the Portfolio’s exposure to commodities could exceed 25%. The Subsidiary may also hold cash, money market instruments, including affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds and other fixed income instruments to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary’s derivative positions.

Investments in the Subsidiary are intended to provide the Portfolio with exposure to commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements that apply to the Portfolio. The investment policies of the Subsidiary are the same as the investment policies of the commodity strategies sleeve of the Portfolio. The Subsidiary is subject to substantially the same investment restrictions and limitations, including asset coverage requirements, as are applicable to the commodity strategies sleeve of the Portfolio and will follow substantially the same compliance policies and procedures as the Portfolio, to the extent they are applicable. The Portfolio will always own 100% of the Subsidiary's interests.

The derivatives held by the Portfolio will fluctuate from time to time but collectively could represent economic exposure as high as or higher than 50% of the total assets of the Portfolio. Accordingly, the Portfolio and the Subsidiary may maintain a substantial amount of their assets in cash and cash equivalents as required margin for futures contracts, as required segregation under Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules and to collateralize swap exposure. The Portfolio may also invest in ETFs, ETNs or mutual funds that invest in swaps and other derivatives to a significant degree but will not be required to segregate Portfolio assets in connection with these investments.

**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 securities. 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.

*Active Trading Risk.* The Portfolio may engage in frequent trading of portfolio securities resulting in higher transaction costs, a lower return and increased tax liability.

*Commodities Risk.* Exposure to the commodities markets and/or a particular sector of the commodities markets, may subject the Portfolio and the Subsidiary to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. Prices of various commodities may also be affected by factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Also, ETFs and certain other commodity-linked derivative investments may subject the Portfolio indirectly through the Subsidiary to leveraged market exposure for commodities.

*Counterparty Risk.* Certain derivative and "over-the-counter" ("OTC") instruments in which the Portfolio may invest, such as OTC swaps and forwards, are subject to the risk that the other party to a contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The Manager attempts to mitigate this risk by not entering into transactions with any counterparty that the Manager believes does not have the financial resources to honor its obligations under the transaction and by monitoring the financial stability of counterparties.

*Credit Risk.* The issuer of fixed income instruments in which the Portfolio invests may experience financial difficulty and be unable to meet interest and/or principal payments, thereby causing its instruments to decrease in value and lowering the issuer's credit rating.

*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. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates further increases the Portfolio's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets.

*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, futures 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 to an OTC derivative 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 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.

*Government-Sponsored Enterprises Risk.* U.S. government-sponsored enterprises are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There is the risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Portfolio, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by the Portfolio may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

*Hedging Risk.* Attempting to outperform the investment strategies of private funds that are hedged or otherwise seek reduced market exposure through short positions or other hedging techniques may produce an investment portfolio with reduced exposure to market risk. As a result, the Portfolio will likely underperform the broader equity markets during market rallies. In addition, the hedging strategies of the private funds whose returns are tracked by the Manager may not be successful in reducing market risk and, in turn, the Portfolio may not provide protection from losses during market downturns.

*Investment and Market Risk.* An investment in the Portfolio's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire 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 OTC 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.

*Medium and Small Capitalization Company Risk.* Investing in medium and small capitalization companies may involve more risk than is usually associated with investing in larger, more established companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning small and medium capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Some small and medium capitalization companies have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets than do larger companies. Also, because small and medium capitalization companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies and trade less frequently, it may be more difficult for the Portfolio to buy and sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices.

*Risk of Investing in Mutual Funds.* The Portfolio will invest in mutual funds, and the Portfolio's shareholders will therefore incur certain duplicative fees and expenses, including investment advisory fees. The return on such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses, including investment advisory and administration fees, of such investment funds, and will be further reduced by Portfolio expenses, including management fees.

*Special Risks of Futures.* The liquidity of the futures market generally depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent that participants decide to make or take delivery of the underlying investments, liquidity in this market could be reduced. Futures contracts can be purchased with relatively small amounts of initial margin compared to the cash value of the contracts. This economic leverage can increase the volatility of the Portfolio. Even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful due to market events.

*Special Risks of Swaps.* Certain swap transactions are structured as over-the-counter 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 Sector 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 Sector's ability to achieve its investment objective may be affected by the risks attendant to any investment in equity securities. The Sector may invest in equity securities without regard to market capitalization.

*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 net asset value 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. 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 net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares. When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a foreign market that is closed during the time the domestic market in which the ETF's shares are listed and traded is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such underlying security during the ETF's trading day.

In times of market stress, market makers or authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of the ETF and in executing purchase or redemption orders. During such times, the ETF's shares may trade at a wider than normal discount or premium and may possibly face trading halts. International ETFs may have a limited number of authorized participants. To the extent that these authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with the ETF, and no other authorized participant is able to step forward, ETF shares may trade at a discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

*Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETN") Risk.* Generally, ETNs are structured as senior, unsecured notes in which an issuer such as a bank agrees to pay a return based on the target commodity index less any fees. ETNs are synthetic instruments that allow individual investors to have access to derivatives linked to commodities and assets such as oil, currencies and foreign stock indexes. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (e.g., the New York Stock Exchange) during normal trading hours. There may be restrictions on the Portfolio's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Portfolio's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the unavailability of a secondary market. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to the day's index factor. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees. ETNs are subject to the credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or assets remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying market or assets. ETNs are also subject to the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations, which may cause losses or additional costs to the Portfolio. When the Portfolio invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN, which may cause the Portfolio's operating expenses to be higher and its performance to be lower.

*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.

*High Yield Bond (Junk Bond) Risk.* High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, present more credit risk than investment grade bonds and subject to greater risk of default. The values of junk bonds fluctuate more than those of high-quality bonds in response to company, political, regulatory or economic developments.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Interest rate risk refers to the risk that bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, bond prices generally rise as interest rates fall. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are at historically low levels. Specific bonds differ in their sensitivity to changes in interest rates depending on their individual characteristics, including duration.

*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.

*Liquidity Risk.* The Portfolio may hold illiquid securities that it is unable to sell at the preferred time or price and could lose its entire investment in such securities. Investments with an active trading market or that the Manager otherwise deems liquid could become illiquid before the Portfolio can exit its positions. The liquidity of the Portfolio's assets may change over time.

*Management Risk.* The investment techniques, models and risk analysis used by the Manager may not produce the desired results. In particular, the Manager's portfolio models and techniques may be unsuccessful in accurately predicting the drivers of the returns of the private funds it seeks to track. The Manager may also be unsuccessful in identifying liquid investments whose performance drivers produce a high correlation to private fund returns. In either case, the Portfolio would not generate the results desired by the Manager and may not achieve its investment objective.

*Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities have different risk characteristics than traditional debt securities. For example, principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. Although the value of fixed-income securities generally increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising interest rates, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. This is partly due to the fact that the borrower's payments may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors. Prepayment risk includes the possibility that securities with stated interest rates may have the principal prepaid earlier than expected, which may occur when interest rates decline. Prepayment may expose the Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are made based upon, among other things, expectations regarding the rate of prepayments on the underlying loans. Rates of prepayment faster or slower than expected by the Manager could reduce the Portfolio's yield, increase the volatility of the Portfolio and/or cause a decline in NAV.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the expected maturity of an obligation will lengthen in duration due to a decrease in prepayments, which may occur when interest rates rise. This may have an adverse effect on returns, as the value of the security decreases when principal payments are made later than expected. As a result, in certain interest rate environments, the Portfolio may exhibit additional volatility. In addition, the Portfolio may be prevented from investing proceeds it would otherwise have received at a given time at the higher prevailing interest rates. Certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be more volatile and less liquid than other traditional types of debt securities. In addition, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to the Portfolio. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages.

*Short Sales Risk.* Short sales involve selling a security the Portfolio does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales may cause the Portfolio to repurchase a security at a higher price, thereby causing the Portfolio to incur a loss. A short position in a security poses more risk than holding the same security long. As there is no limit on how much the price of the security can increase, the Portfolio's exposure is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot decrease below zero. In order to establish a short position in a security, the Portfolio must borrow the security from a broker. The Portfolio may not always be able to borrow a security the Portfolio seeks to sell short at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The Portfolio also may not always be able to close out the short position by replacing the borrowed securities at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The Portfolio will incur increased transaction costs associated with selling securities short. In addition, taking short positions in securities results in a form of leverage which may cause the Portfolio to be volatile.

Until the Portfolio replaces a security borrowed in connection with a short sale, it may be required to segregate cash or liquid assets to cover the Portfolio's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Portfolio's ability to access the segregated collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker becomes bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise fails to comply with its obligations. The Portfolio may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances.

*Sovereign Debt Risk.* The Portfolio may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities (known as sovereign debt securities). The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to: cash flow problems; the extent of its foreign currency reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; the general economic environment of a country; the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund; and the political and social constraints to which a government debtor may be subject.

*Special Risks of Forward Foreign Currency Contracts.* A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract. The cost to the Portfolio of engaging in forward foreign currency contracts varies with factors such as the currencies involved, the length of the contract period, interest rate differentials and the prevailing market conditions. Because forward foreign currency contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are typically involved. The use of forward foreign currency contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Portfolio owns or intends to acquire, but it does establish a rate of exchange in advance. While forward foreign currency contract sales limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currencies increase.

*Subsidiary Risk.* By investing in the Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The principal investments in which the Subsidiary may invest are derivatives and commodities. Because the Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Portfolio, as the sole investor in the Subsidiary, will not have the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Portfolio and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Subsidiary and the Portfolio and its shareholders. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the Subsidiary will be achieved.

*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.

*Tax Risk.* As a regulated investment company, the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources treated as qualifying income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Portfolio intends to treat the income it derives from the Subsidiary as qualifying income based on the underlying principles of a number of private letter rulings provided to third-parties not associated with the Portfolio. However, the Portfolio has not received such a private letter ruling, and the Portfolio is not able to rely on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers. The IRS recently issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat the Portfolio’s income inclusion with respect to the Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The IRS also recently issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a “security” under the 1940 Act. If the IRS were to change its position with respect to the conclusions reached in these private letter rulings, the income and gains from the Portfolio’s investment in the Subsidiary might be nonqualifying income, and there is a possibility such change in position might be applied to the Portfolio retroactively, in which case the Portfolio might not qualify as a regulated investment company for one or more years. In this event, the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees would consider what action to take, which could include a significant change in investment strategy or liquidation. For more information, please see the “Certain Tax Considerations” section in the Portfolio’s Statement of Additional Information.

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.

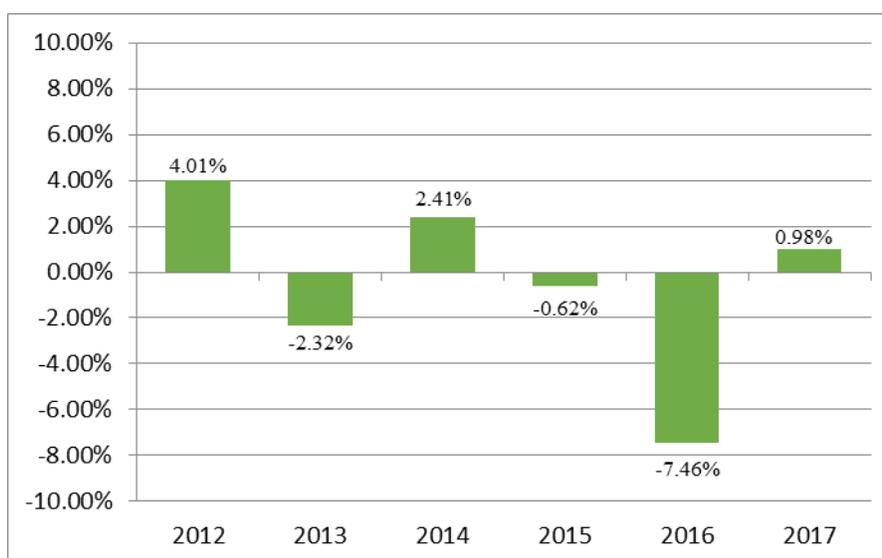
*Quantitative Strategy Risk.* The Portfolio will use quantitative mathematical models that rely on patterns inferred from historical prices, performance patterns and other financial data in evaluating prospective investments. However, most quantitative models cannot fully match the complexity of the financial markets and therefore sudden unanticipated changes in underlying market conditions can significantly impact the performance of the Portfolio. Further, as market dynamics shift over time, a previously highly successful model may become outdated – perhaps without the Manager recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. Moreover, there are an increasing number of market participants who rely on quantitative mathematical models. These models may be similar to those used by the Portfolio, which may result in a substantial number of market participants taking the same action with respect to an investment and some of these market participants may be substantially larger than the Portfolio. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models may occur. The data utilized by the Manager’s models will be based on only those private funds to which the Manager has access, which is a subset of the entire private fund universe and which may change over time. If the data utilized by the Manager proves to be incorrect, the Portfolio may suffer losses.

*Underlying Pools Risk.* Underlying Pools are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Portfolio as an investor in swaps whose returns are based on the returns of Underlying Pools. As a result, the cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the cost of investing directly in an Underlying Pool. The Underlying Pools will pay management fees, brokerage commissions and operating expenses, and may also pay performance based fees to each Underlying Pool manager, which may be reflected in the return earned by the Portfolio on swaps based on Underlying Pools. Underlying Pools are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund. There is no guarantee that any of the trading strategies used by the managers retained by an Underlying Pool will be profitable or avoid losses and, therefore, that the Portfolio’s investments based on these Underlying Pools will not lose money. The Underlying Pools on which a portion of the Portfolio’s returns will be based are not registered investment companies and, therefore, will not be subject to the same controls and regulatory protections as registered investment companies.

**Performance.** Since Class S shares of the Portfolio do not yet have a full calendar year of operations, the bar chart and the average annual total returns table show the performance of the Portfolio’s Class I shares (which are not offered in this Prospectus). Class S would have similar annual returns because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ to the extent that Class S shares have different expenses than Class I shares. 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 and 5 years and since inception of the Portfolio compare with those of the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index (Value Unhedged USD) and the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. 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](http://www.saratogacap.com).

Effective May 31, 2017, the Portfolio’s broad-based securities market index changed from the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index to the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index (Value Unhedged USD). The Portfolio’s new broad-based securities market index was selected to provide an additional measure of comparison to the Portfolio’s performance.

## CLASS I ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS – CALENDAR YEAR



Class I Shares Year-to-Date (as of September 30, 2018): -1.08%

Best Quarter: Q1 2015 3.04%

Worst Quarter: Q2 2015 -3.33%

### AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017)

Class I Shares	1 Year	5 Years	Life of Portfolio*
Return Before Taxes	0.98%	-1.46%	-0.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.98%	-1.75%	-0.58%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	0.55%	-1.23%	-0.31%
<b>Bloomberg Barclays Global-Aggregate Total Return Index</b> (Value Unhedged USD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.39%	0.79%	1.94%
<b>Bank of America Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.85%	0.27%	0.22%

\* The Portfolio's Class I shares commenced operations on February 1, 2011.

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.** James Alpha Advisors, LLC (the "Manager") serves as the Manager of the Portfolio pursuant to an investment advisory agreement ("Advisory Agreement").

**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 co-managed the Portfolio since August 2016.
James S. Vitalie	Chief Executive Officer of the Manager, and has co-managed the Portfolio since August 2016.
Michael J. Montague	Chief Operating Officer of the Manager, and has co-managed the Portfolio since August 2016.
Akos Beleznay, PhD	Chief Investment Officer of the Manager, and has co-managed the Portfolio since August 2016.

**Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares.** There is no investment minimum for Class S shares of the Portfolio. Shares of Class S are available for purchase exclusively by investment advisers and broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Manager as a means of implementing asset allocation recommendations for their clients. Shares are available for purchase, and may be redeemed, 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**

This section provides additional information relating to the Portfolio's investment objective, strategies and risks. 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 the Portfolio. 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.

### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES**

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to seek to achieve attractive long-term risk-adjusted returns relative to traditional financial market indices. The Portfolio's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS**

#### **Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio**

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by attempting to outperform the returns of a variety of macro investment strategies. Macro based strategies aim to exploit macro-economic imbalances across the globe. Macro based strategies may be implemented through a broad range of asset classes including, but not limited to, equities, fixed income, currency and commodities. The Portfolio will seek to outperform the returns of various macro based investment strategies, such as, among others, systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity, currency and multi-strategy.

- Systematic diversified strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across individual instruments or asset classes. Systematic diversified strategies typically employ a quantitative process using mathematical, algorithmic or technical models with little or no influence of individuals responsible for decisions the portfolio positions that track this strategy.
- Discretionary thematic strategies employ a top down analysis of macroeconomic variables. This strategy relies on individuals to evaluate market data, relationships and influences. Discretionary thematic strategies seek exposure to developed and emerging markets and include equity, fixed income and currency investments. Discretionary thematic strategies typically contain contrarian or volatility focused components.
- Active trading strategies use active trading methods, typically with high frequency position turnover or leverage. Active trading strategies emphasize rapid market response to new information and high volume turnover in liquid, but volatile, positions.
- Commodity strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across commodity asset classes, and frequently may also include exposure to commodity sensitive equities. Commodity strategies seek exposure to developed and emerging markets and include equity, fixed income and currency investments. Commodity strategies are often implemented using derivatives.
- Currency strategies seek to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across various currencies, and frequently include exposure to sovereign bonds. Currency strategies seek exposure to currencies in developed and emerging markets and may include equity, fixed income and currency investments.
- Multi-strategy strategies focus on the fundamental relationship across geographic areas within and among various asset classes. Multi-strategy strategies employ systematic, quantitative evaluation of macroeconomic variables and employ some combination of systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity and currency strategies.

The Portfolio expects to gain exposure to these investment strategies and asset classes primarily through exchange-traded products, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") and mutual funds. The Portfolio will also make significant use of swaps and other derivative instruments to gain exposure to one or more asset classes, individual investments or investment strategies, as well as to generate leverage or hedge the Portfolio's exposure to an asset class, individual investment or group of investments. Other derivative instruments that may be utilized by the Portfolio include options, futures, options on futures and forward contracts. The Portfolio may also invest directly in equities, fixed income securities and currencies.

The Portfolio's equity exposure may include exposure to both U.S. and non-U.S. common stocks and preferred stocks of any size market capitalization. The Portfolio's fixed income exposure may include exposure to securities issued by governments, government-related entities or public and private companies. The Portfolio may seek exposure to fixed income instruments that are rated either investment grade or below investment grade (i.e., junk bonds). There are no maturity limitations on the securities held by the Portfolio. The Portfolio may establish both long and short positions in equity, fixed income and derivative instruments. The types of swaps in which the Portfolio may invest include, among others, total return, index, interest rate, credit default and volatility swaps. The Portfolio may also invest in swaps having payments linked to the returns of indices, individual securities or pooled investment vehicles, including limited partnerships, limited liability companies, offshore corporations and commodity pools (collectively, "Underlying Pools"). There is no limit on the Portfolio's exposure to foreign companies, foreign governments or foreign currencies, which may include exposure to emerging markets. The term "emerging markets" as used herein refers to those countries which the Manager considers to be emerging market or frontier emerging market countries. Such countries may change over time.

In constructing the Portfolio's investments, the Manager employs proprietary techniques and models to evaluate the drivers of performance of private funds that utilize systematic diversified, discretionary thematic, active trading, commodity, currency and multi-strategy strategies. The Manager then identifies investments that it believes have similar drivers of performance to attempt to produce returns that correlate with, but are not identical to, the returns of the private funds tracked by the Manager. The Manager then determines the appropriate percentage that each particular investment strategy should represent of the entire Portfolio and weights the exposure to that investment strategy accordingly. The private fund returns on which the Manager's models are based are pulled from various sources and do not represent the returns of the entire universe of private funds that utilize macro strategies. The private funds returns tracked by the Manager, the factors driving those returns and the percentage weightings assigned by the Manager to each investment strategy are all expected to change over time.

The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary") to gain exposure to certain commodity-linked investments such as commodity futures, options and swap contracts. The Portfolio may hold investments with commodity exposure outside of the Subsidiary and, therefore it is possible the Portfolio's exposure to commodities could exceed 25%. The Subsidiary may also hold cash, money market instruments, including affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds and other fixed income instruments to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivative positions. Investments in the Subsidiary are intended to provide the Portfolio with exposure to commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements that apply to the Portfolio. The investment policies of the Subsidiary are the same as the investment policies of the commodity strategies sleeve of the Portfolio. The Subsidiary is subject to substantially the same investment restrictions and limitations, including asset coverage requirements, as are applicable to the commodity strategies sleeve of the Portfolio and will follow substantially the same compliance policies and procedures as the Portfolio, to the extent they are applicable. The Portfolio will always own 100% of the Subsidiary's interests.

The derivatives held by the Portfolio will fluctuate from time to time but collectively could represent economic exposure as high as or higher than 50% of the total assets of the Portfolio. Accordingly, the Portfolio and the Subsidiary may maintain a substantial amount of their assets in cash and cash equivalents as required margin for futures contracts, as required segregation under Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules and to collateralize swap exposure. The Portfolio may also invest in ETFs, ETNs or mutual funds that invest in swaps and other derivatives to a significant degree but will not be required to segregate Portfolio assets in connection with these investments.

### **General Investment Policies of the Portfolio**

*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.

For longer periods of time, the Portfolio may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Portfolio is holding a large cash position, the Portfolio may not participate to the extent it would have if the Portfolio had been more fully invested. 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.

*Regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.* The Manager is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and is subject to CFTC regulation with respect to the Portfolio. The CFTC has adopted rules regarding the disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements that apply with respect to the Portfolio as a result of the Manager's registration as a CPO. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Manager's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements applicable to the Manager as the Portfolio's CPO, the Manager's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the Manager's CFTC compliance obligations. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Portfolio, the Portfolio may incur additional compliance and other expenses. The Manager is also registered as a Commodity Trading Adviser ("CTA") but, with respect to the Portfolio, relies on an exemption from CTA regulation available for a CTA that also serves as the Portfolio's CPO. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Portfolio, its investment strategies, or this Prospectus.

*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.

### **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.

*Active Trading Risk.* The Portfolio may engage in frequent trading of portfolio securities that may result in increased transaction costs, thereby lowering its actual return. Frequent trading also may increase short term gains and losses, which may affect tax liability.

*Commodities Risk.* The Portfolio or the Subsidiary may invest in commodity-linked investments that may subject it to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. Prices of various commodities may also be affected by factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Also, ETFs and certain other commodity-linked derivative investments may subject the Portfolio and the Subsidiary to leveraged market exposure for commodities.

*Counterparty Risk.* Individually negotiated or OTC derivative instruments in which the Portfolio may invest, such as OTC swaps and forwards, are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations, which may cause losses or additional costs to the Portfolio. The Manager attempts to mitigate this risk by not entering into transactions with any counterparty that the Manager believes does not have the financial resources to honor its obligations under the transaction and by monitoring the financial stability of counterparties.

*Credit Risk.* The issuers of fixed income instruments in which the Portfolio invests may be unable to meet interest and/or principal payments. This risk is increased to the extent the Portfolio invests in bonds related below investment-grade bonds (junk bonds). An issuer's securities may decrease in value if its financial strength weakens, which may reduce its credit rating and possibly its ability to meet its contractual obligations.

*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. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates further increases the Portfolio's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. 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, futures 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. In the case of OTC derivatives, they 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. Certain 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 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.

*Special Risks of Futures.* The liquidity of the futures market generally depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent that participants decide to make or take delivery of the underlying investments, liquidity in this market could be reduced. Futures contracts can be purchased with relatively small amounts of initial margin compared to the cash value of the contracts. This economic leverage can increase the volatility of the Portfolio. Even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful due to market events.

*Special Risks of Swaps.* Certain swap transactions are structured as over-the-counter 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.

*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 practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Certain investments may take more than seven days to settle. 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.

*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 market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio. When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a foreign market that is closed during the time the domestic market in which the ETF's shares are listed and traded is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such underlying security during the ETF's trading day.

In times of market stress, market makers or authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of the ETF and in executing purchase or redemption orders. International ETFs may have a limited number of authorized participants. To the extent that these authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with the ETF, and no other authorized participant is able to step forward, ETF shares may trade at a discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

*Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETN") Risk.* Generally, ETNs are structured as senior, unsecured notes in which an issuer such as a bank agrees to pay a return based on the target commodity index less any fees. ETNs are synthetic instruments that allow individual investors to have access to derivatives linked to commodities and assets such as oil, currencies and foreign stock indexes. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (e.g., the NYSE) during normal trading hours. There may be restrictions on the Portfolio's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Portfolio's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the unavailability of a secondary market. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to the day's index factor. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees. ETNs are subject to the credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or assets remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying market or assets. ETNs are also subject to the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations, which may cause losses or additional costs to the Portfolio. When the Portfolio invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN, which may cause the Portfolio's operating expenses to be higher and its performance to be lower.

*Equity Securities Risk.* The Sector 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 Sector's ability to achieve its investment objective may be affected by the risks attendant to any investment in equity securities. The Sector may invest in equity securities without regard to market capitalization.

*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 U.S., 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.

*Government-Sponsored Enterprises Risk.* U.S. government-sponsored enterprises are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There is the risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Portfolio, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by the Portfolio may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

*Hedging Risk.* Attempting to outperform the investment strategies of private funds that are hedged or otherwise seek reduced market exposure through short positions or other hedging techniques may produce an investment portfolio with reduced exposure to market risk. As a result, the Portfolio will likely underperform the broader equity markets during market rallies. In addition, the hedging strategies of the private funds whose returns are tracked by the Manager may not be successful in reducing market risk and, in turn, the Portfolio may not provide protection from losses during market downturns.

*High-Yield Bond Risk (Junk Bond).* Compared to higher quality debt securities, junk bonds involve a greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer because they are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors' claims. The values of junk bonds often fluctuate more in response to company, political, regulatory or economic developments than higher quality bonds. Their values can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of economic difficulty when the bonds could be difficult to value or sell at a fair price. These bonds are often thinly traded or subject to irregular trading and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than higher-quality bonds because there tends to be less public information available about these securities. Credit ratings on junk bonds do not necessarily reflect their actual market value.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Interest rate risk refers to the risk that bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, bond prices generally rise as interest rates fall. Specific bonds differ in their sensitivity to changes in interest rates depending on their individual characteristics. One measure of this sensitivity is called duration. The longer the duration of a particular bond, the greater is its price sensitivity to interest rates. Similarly, a longer duration portfolio of securities has greater price sensitivity. Falling interest rates may also prompt some issuers to refinance existing debt, which could affect the Portfolio's performance.

*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 OTC 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. Securities in the Portfolio's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

*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, reverse repurchase agreements, written options and derivatives, and transactions may include the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. 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 commodity-linked notes and 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.

*Liquidity Risk.* An investment is considered to be illiquid if the Portfolio is unable to sell such investment at a fair price within a reasonable amount of time. An investment may be deemed illiquid due to a lack of trading volume in the investment or if the investment is privately placed and not traded in any public market or is otherwise restricted from trading. The Portfolio may be unable to sell illiquid investments at the time or price it desires and could lose its entire investment in such investments. Investments with an active trading market or that the Manager otherwise deems liquid could become illiquid before the Portfolio can exit its positions. The liquidity of the Portfolio's assets may change over time.

*Management Risk.* The investment techniques, models and risk analysis used by the Manager may not produce the desired results. In particular, the Manager's portfolio models and techniques may be unsuccessful in accurately predicting the drivers of the returns of the private funds it seeks to track. The Manager may also be unsuccessful in identifying liquid investments whose performance drivers produce a high correlation to private fund returns. In either case, the Portfolio would not generate the results desired by the Manager and may not achieve its investment objective.

*Medium and Small Capitalization Company Risk.* Investing in medium and small capitalization companies may involve more risk than is usually associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Medium and small sized companies and the industries in which they are involved frequently are still maturing and are more sensitive to changing market conditions than larger companies in more established industries. Small companies often have limited product lines, markets, financial resources and less experienced management. The securities of medium and small capitalization companies may be less liquid than the securities of larger capitalization companies, which could have an adverse effect on the ability of the Portfolio to sell these securities at favorable prices. This also may impede the Portfolio's ability to obtain market quotations based on actual trades in order to value the Portfolio's securities. Medium and small capitalization securities may have returns that can vary, occasionally significantly, from the market in general. In addition, medium and small capitalization companies may not pay a dividend, which can cushion returns in a falling market. Many issuers of real estate securities are small to medium capitalization companies, some of which may be newly formed.

*Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities have different risk characteristics than traditional debt securities. For example, principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. Although the value of fixed-income securities generally increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising interest rates, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. This is partly due to the fact that the borrower's payments may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors. Prepayment risk includes the possibility that securities with stated interest rates may have the principal prepaid earlier than expected, which may occur when interest rates decline. Prepayment may expose the Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are made based upon, among other things, expectations regarding the rate of prepayments on the underlying loans. Rates of prepayment faster or slower than expected by the Manager could reduce the Portfolio's yield, increase the volatility of the Portfolio and/or cause a decline in NAV.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the expected maturity of an obligation will lengthen in duration due to a decrease in prepayments, which may occur when interest rates rise. This may have an adverse effect on returns, as the value of the security decreases when principal payments are made later than expected. As a result, in certain interest rate environments, the Portfolio may exhibit additional volatility. In addition, the Portfolio may be prevented from investing proceeds it would otherwise have received at a given time at the higher prevailing interest rates. Certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be more volatile and less liquid than other traditional types of debt securities. In addition, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to the Portfolio. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages.

*Risk of Investing in Mutual Funds.* The Portfolio will invest in unaffiliated investment companies as permitted under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and rules thereunder. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying securities, but may involve additional expenses at the investment company level. Because the Portfolio will invest in other investment companies, the Portfolio's shareholders will therefore incur certain duplicative fees and expenses, including investment advisory fees. The return on such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses including investment advisory and administration fees, of such investment funds, and will be further reduced by Portfolio expenses, including management fees; that is, there will be a layering of certain expenses. Investments in investment companies also may involve the payment of substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities.

The Portfolio may invest cash holdings in affiliated or non-affiliated money market funds as permitted under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated under that section.

In addition, the Portfolio may invest in other investment companies that invest in a manner consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective and strategies.

*Short Sales Risk.* Short sales involve selling a security the Portfolio does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. If the Portfolio sells short a security that it does not own and the security increases in value, the Portfolio will pay a higher price to repurchase the security and thereby incur a loss. A short position in a security poses more risk than holding the same security long. It is possible that the market value of the securities the Portfolio holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the Portfolio has sold short increases, thereby increasing the Portfolio's potential volatility. The more the Portfolio pays, the more it will lose on the transaction, which adversely affects its share price. The loss on a long position is limited to what the Portfolio originally paid for the security together with any transaction costs. As there is no limit on how much the price of the security can increase, the Portfolio's exposure is theoretically unlimited.

In order to establish a short position in a security, the Portfolio must borrow the security from a broker. The Portfolio may not always be able to borrow a security the Portfolio seeks to sell short at a particular time or at an acceptable price. As such, there is a risk that the Portfolio may be unable to implement its investment strategy due to a lack of available securities or for other reasons. The Portfolio normally closes a short sale of securities that it does not own by purchasing an equivalent number of shares of the borrowed security on the open market and delivering them to the broker. The Portfolio may not always be able to complete or "close out" the short position by replacing the borrowed securities at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The Portfolio may be prematurely forced to close out a short position if the broker demands the return of the borrowed security. The Portfolio incurs a loss if the Portfolio is required to buy the security at a time when the security has appreciated in value from the date of the short sale.

Until the Portfolio replaces a security borrowed in connection with a short sale, it may be required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Portfolio's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Portfolio's ability to access the segregated collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker becomes bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract and the Portfolio may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral and may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Portfolio may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances.

The Portfolio will incur increased transaction costs associated with selling securities short. In addition, taking short positions results in a form of leverage which creates special risks discussed above.

*Sovereign Debt Risk.* The Portfolio may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities (known as sovereign debt securities). The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to: cash flow problems; the extent of its foreign currency reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; the general economic environment of a country; the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund; and the political and social constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. Holders of sovereign debt may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Portfolio may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts.

*Special Risks of Forward Foreign Currency Contracts.* A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract. The cost to the Portfolio of engaging in forward foreign currency contracts varies with factors such as the currencies involved, the length of the contract period, interest rate differentials and the prevailing market conditions. Because forward foreign currency contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are typically involved.

The use of forward foreign currency contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Portfolio owns or intends to acquire, but it does establish a rate of exchange in advance. While forward foreign currency contract sales limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currencies increase.

*Subsidiary Risk.* The Subsidiary, unlike the Portfolio, may invest without limitation in commodity-linked derivatives. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Portfolio, as the sole investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Portfolio and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information and could adversely affect the Subsidiary and the Portfolio and its shareholders. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the Subsidiary will be achieved. For example, Cayman Islands law does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If this were to change, the Subsidiary may have to pay such taxes and Portfolio shareholders will experience decreased returns.

*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.

*Tax Risk.* As a regulated investment company, the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources treated as qualifying income under the Code. The Portfolio intends to treat the income it derives from the Subsidiary as qualifying income based on the principles underlying a number of private letter rulings provided to third-parties not associated with the Portfolio. However, the Portfolio has not received such a private letter ruling, and the Portfolio is not able to rely on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers. The IRS recently issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat the Portfolio's income inclusion with respect to the Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The IRS also recently issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the 1940 Act. If the IRS were to change its position with respect to the conclusions reached in these private letter rulings or determines that the Portfolio should have sought its own private letter ruling, the income and gains from the Portfolio's investment in the Subsidiary might be nonqualifying income, and there is a possibility such change in position might be applied to the Portfolio retroactively, in which case the Portfolio might not qualify as a regulated investment company for one or more years. In this event, the Portfolio's Board of Trustees would consider what action to take, which could include a significant change in investment strategy or liquidation. For more information, please see the "Certain Tax Considerations" section in the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information.

*Quantitative Strategy Risk.* The Portfolio will use quantitative mathematical models that rely on patterns inferred from historical prices, performance patterns and other financial data in evaluating prospective investments. However, most quantitative models cannot fully match the complexity of the financial markets and therefore sudden unanticipated changes in underlying market conditions can significantly impact the performance of the Portfolio. Further, as market dynamics shift over time, a previously highly successful model may become outdated – perhaps without the Manager recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. Moreover, there are an increasing number of market participants who rely on quantitative mathematical models. These models may be similar to those used by the Portfolio, which may result in a substantial number of market participants taking the same action with respect to an investment and some of these market participants may be substantially larger than the Portfolio. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models may occur. The data utilized by the Manager's models will be based on only those private funds to which the Manager has access, which is a subset of the entire private fund universe and which may change over time. If the data utilized by the Manager proves to be incorrect, the Portfolio may suffer losses.

*Underlying Pools Risk.* Underlying Pools are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Portfolio as an investor in swaps whose returns are based on the returns of Underlying Pools. As a result, the cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the cost of investing directly in an Underlying Pool. The Underlying Pools will pay management fees, brokerage commissions and operating expenses, and may also pay performance based fees to each Underlying Pool manager, which may be reflected in the return earned by the Portfolio on swaps based on Underlying Pools. Underlying Pools are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund. There is no guarantee that any of the trading strategies used by the managers retained by an Underlying Pool will be profitable or avoid losses and, therefore, that the Portfolio's investments based on these Underlying Pools will not lose money. The Underlying Pools on which a portion of the Portfolio's returns will be based are not registered investment companies and, therefore, will not be subject to the same controls and regulatory protections as registered investment companies.

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 Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information.

The Portfolio 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

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James Alpha Advisors, LLC, a registered investment adviser located at 515 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, serves as the manager (the "Manager" or "James Alpha") and investment adviser to the James Alpha Macro Portfolio, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. As of September 30, 2018, James Alpha managed approximately \$1.12 billion in assets. Under the Investment Management Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolio and the Manager ("Management Agreement"), the Portfolio compensates the Manager for its management services at the annual rate of 1.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets, excluding assets invested in the Subsidiary and on which the Subsidiary pays a management fee, as described below.

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 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 could reduce a sub-advisory fee and retain a larger percentage of the management fee or increase a sub-advisory fee and retain a smaller percentage 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 Portfolio's sub-advisers, if any and recommending to the Board of Trustees their hiring, termination, or replacement. Within 90 days of retaining a 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 an investment advisory agreement, including the Manager's responsibility to monitor and oversee sub-advisory services furnished to the Portfolio, without shareholder approval.

As with the Portfolio, the Manager is responsible for the selection of the Subsidiary's investments pursuant to a separate investment advisory agreement between the Subsidiary and the Manager that was approved by the Board. Under this advisory agreement, the Manager provides the Subsidiary the same type of investment advisory services, under the substantially the same terms, as are provided to the Portfolio. The Subsidiary will pay the Manager a fee at an annual rate of 1.10% of the Subsidiary's average daily net assets. Although the Portfolio indirectly bears this expense as a result of the Portfolio's ownership of the Subsidiary, the Manager has agreed to waive the management fee it receives from the Portfolio in an amount equal to the management fee it receives from the Subsidiary. In addition, the Manager has agreed to waive the management fee payable by the Subsidiary on assets in Class S. The Subsidiary, and indirectly the Portfolio, will also bear fees in connection with the custody, transfer agency, audit and legal services that the Subsidiary receives.

Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Manager has agreed to waive all of the management fees payable to the Manager by the Portfolio on Class S assets. The Expense Limitation Agreement can be terminated during its term only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

*Portfolio Expenses.* The Portfolio is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Manager has agreed to pay expenses of the Portfolio to ensure that the total amount of Portfolio operating expenses (excluding front-end and contingent deferred sales loads, interest and tax expenses, 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 1.25% of the Portfolio's average net assets, for Class S shares through December 31, 2019, subject thereafter to annual re-approval of the agreement by the Board of Trustees. Any 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 management fees waived (other than on Class S shares) 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 management fees were waived or 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 expenses.

The Expense Limitation Agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' most recent investment advisory contract approvals is available in the Portfolio's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2018.

## **PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**

Kevin R. Greene, James S. Vitalie, Michael J. Montague and Akos Belezny, PhD are responsible for the day-to-day management of the *James Alpha Macro Portfolio*.

The following is additional information regarding the portfolio managers identified above.

*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 United States 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.

*Akos Belezny, PhD* serves as Chief Investment Officer of the Manager and is responsible for managing research and asset allocation for the Manager. Prior to joining the Manager, Dr. Belezny was the Chief Investment Officer at Riverside, the asset management arm of HFR (Hedge Fund Research, Inc.) managing over one billion dollars of fund of hedge fund products. Before Riverside, Dr. Belezny served as the Chief Investment Officer at Commerce Asset Management and CSG Asset Management with responsibility for managing funds of hedge funds and a hedge fund index replication product. Dr. Belezny also served as the Director of Consulting Research for Equitas Capital Advisors, LLC from 2002 to 2010 and the Chief Investment Officer of Equitas Evergreen Fund LP, a fund of hedge funds with \$300 million in assets, from 2003 to 2010. Dr. Belezny has a PhD degree in Physics from Eotvos Lorand University, Hungary and an MBA from Tulane University.

## **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, if any, 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. As of September 30, 2018, SCM had approximately \$1.3 billion in assets under management. 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 provides, on a periodic basis, a report to the investor containing an analysis and evaluation of the investor's account. Shares of Class S are offered exclusively to participants in investment programs offered by investment advisers and broker-dealers that are affiliates of the Manager that provide asset allocation recommendations to investors based on an evaluation of each investor's objectives and risk tolerance.

## **Administration**

The Bank of New York Mellon, located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, is the custodian of the assets of the Trust and, with respect to James Alpha Macro Portfolio, the Subsidiary.

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 net asset value of the shares of the Portfolio and create and maintain the Trust's required financial records.

## **SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

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### **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 New York Stock Exchange ("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 may invest up to 25% of its total assets in shares of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary offers to redeem all or a portion of its shares at the current net asset value every business day. The value of the Subsidiary's shares will fluctuate with the value of the Subsidiary's portfolio investments. The Subsidiary prices its portfolio investments pursuant to the same pricing and valuation methodologies as the Portfolio.

The James Alpha Macro Portfolio's current NAV per share is made available on the Portfolio's website at [www.saratogacap.com](http://www.saratogacap.com).

### **PURCHASE OF SHARES**

Shares of Class S are available for purchase exclusively by investment advisers and broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Manager as a means of implementing asset allocation recommendations based on such entity's client's investment objectives and risk tolerance. Investors purchasing shares through these investment programs will bear different fees for different levels of services as agreed upon with the investment advisers and broker-dealers offering the programs.

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 good order 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:

<b>via Regular Mail</b>	<b>via Overnight Mail</b>
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.

**CONTINUOUS OFFERING.** There is no minimum investment for Class S shares. The Trust reserves the right at any time to vary initial and subsequent investment minimums.

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 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.

## **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 S shares are offered in this Prospectus. Class I shares, Class A shares and Class C 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.

Class S shares are no-load shares that do not require that you pay a sales charge. Class S shares do not charge an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution or servicing fee. If you purchase Class S shares of the Portfolio you will pay the NAV next determined after your order is received.

## **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 good order 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 good order 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 order 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) 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; (ii) exchanges in employer sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) and profit sharing plans); (iii) redemptions pursuant to systematic withdrawal plans; and (iv) 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.

**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. Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of the Portfolio's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order. 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.

An exchange of shares is generally 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**

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**DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.** The Portfolio intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code. As a regulated investment company, a 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, or should the Board of Trustees deem it to be in the best interest of shareholders. 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.

**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.

**AVOID "BUYING A DIVIDEND."** At the time you purchase your Portfolio shares, the Portfolio's net asset value 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**

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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-sales, short-term trading strategies, derivatives 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.

**COST BASIS.** The Portfolio (or its administrative agents) is required to report to the IRS 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 IRS 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 24% 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.

**INVESTMENT IN COMMODITIES.** The Portfolio must meet certain requirements under the Code for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company, including asset diversification and income requirements. The Portfolio intends to treat the income it derives from the Subsidiary as qualifying income based on the principles underlying a number of private letter rulings provided to third-parties not associated with the Portfolio. However, the Portfolio has not received such a private letter ruling, and the Portfolio is not able to rely on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers. Additionally, the IRS recently issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat the Portfolio's income inclusion with respect to the Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The IRS also recently issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the 1940 Act. If, contrary to a number of private letter rulings issued by the IRS to third-parties, the IRS were to determine such income is nonqualifying, the Portfolio might fail to satisfy the income requirement. Additionally, the Portfolio intends to limit its investment in the Subsidiary to no more than 25% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification requirement. By investing in the Subsidiary to gain exposure to commodities, the Portfolio may realize more ordinary income than if the Portfolio were to invest directly in the reference commodities.

**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. Please see the SAI for a discussion of the risks and special tax consequences to shareholders in the event the Portfolio realizes excess inclusion income in excess of certain threshold amounts.

**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 the Portfolio (and, under certain circumstances, at the rate of 35% on certain capital gain dividends), as discussed in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information.

**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.

**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.**

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2018 and for the period August 17, 2017 (inception of the Portfolio's Class S shares) through the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017.

The information presented in the tables below has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose reports, along with the Portfolio's financial statements are included in the Portfolio's annual reports, which are 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 year/period)

#### James Alpha Macro Portfolio - Class S Shares (Consolidated)

	Year Ended August 31, 2018	For the Period August 17, 2017 <sup>(1)</sup> to August 31, 2017
<b>Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period</b>	\$ 9.17	\$ 9.05
<b>Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:</b>		
Net investment income <sup>(2)</sup>	0.13	0.00 **
Net realized and unrealized gain	(0.14)	0.12
Total from investment operations	(0.01)	0.12
Redemption Fees	—**	—**
<b>Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period</b>	\$ 9.16	\$ 9.17
<b>Total Return*</b>	(0.11)%	1.33%
<b>Ratios and Supplemental Data:</b>		
Net assets, end of year/period (000s)	\$ 4,636	\$ 109
Ratio of gross operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets <sup>(3)</sup>	2.39%	2.36% <sup>(5)</sup>
Ratio of net operating expenses (including dividend and interest expense) to average net assets <sup>(4)</sup>	1.30%	1.25% <sup>(5)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income after expense reimbursement/recoupment to average net assets	1.39%	0.36% <sup>(5)</sup>
Portfolio Turnover Rate	103%	83% <sup>(6)</sup>

(1) Commencement of offering.

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

(3) Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Macro Portfolio:

2.30%                      2.36%<sup>(5)</sup>

(4) Ratio of net operating expenses to average net assets (excluding dividend and interest expenses) for the James Alpha Macro Portfolio:

1.20%                      1.25%<sup>(6)</sup>

(5) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Not annualized

\* Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. Aggregate (not annualized) total return is shown for any period shorter than one year.

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

## Privacy Policy Notice for The Saratoga Advantage Trust

Rev. July 2011

<b>FACTS</b>	<b>WHAT DOES THE SARATOGA ADVANTAGE TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?</b>
<b>Why?</b>	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.
<b>What?</b>	<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"> <li>• Social Security number and wire transfer instructions</li> <li>• account transactions and transaction history</li> <li>• investment experience and purchase history</li> </ul> <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
<b>How?</b>	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?
<b>For our everyday business purposes</b> – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
<b>For our marketing purposes</b> – to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
<b>For joint marketing with other financial companies</b>	No	We don't share
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
<b>For our affiliates to market to you</b>	No	We don't share
<b>For nonaffiliates to market to you</b>	No	We don't share
<b>Questions?</b>	Call 1-800-807-FUND	

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

# CLASS S SHARES PROSPECTUS

THE SARATOGA  
ADVANTAGE TRUST



Additional information about the Portfolio's investments is 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](http://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 Section. 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](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

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