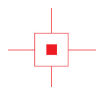


Investing in a Late Cycle Environment





Summary



Please consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. The prospectus or summary prospectus that contains this and other information about the Fund, is available by calling 888.998.9890 and should be read carefully.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital and to exceed the performance of the MSCI World Index.

Fund Investment Strategy

The GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund seeks to identify global companies that are utilizing a deep reservoir of intangible capital to generate earnings growth and shareholder value. Intangible rich companies often possess some competitive advantages such as a strong brand, proprietary knowledge or a unique distribution mechanism. The Fund manager has developed a methodology to measure and analyze intangible capital investments, and this methodology forms the backbone of the Fund's investment process.

Risks

The value of the securities held by the Fund will change due to general market and economic conditions and industry perceptions. Investments in non-US issuers may involve unique risks. Currency fluctuation, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments. The securities of mid-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes.

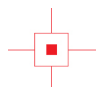


Table of Contents



- **Performance:** Performance update of GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund
- **Economic Commentary:** A unique feature of this recovery has been the output gap narrowing due to a decline in potential GDP, rather than GDP increasing at a faster rate. This leads us to believe that spare capacity in the economy is perhaps much less than appreciated by policy makers—which could lead to faster inflation and tighter monetary policy, sooner than anticipated.
- **Global Equity Detail:** In this section, we break down the MSCI World Index into baskets of stocks based on their cyclical characteristics (Hyper Cyclical, Cyclical, Counter-Cyclical, Growth Counter-Cyclical) and show how each group has performed. Under the economic scenario outlined above, we find good reason to believe a rotation into Asian Growth Counter-Cyclicals and North American Late Cyclicals could be rewarded.
- **Portfolio Analysis:** The portfolio remains overweight Health Care, Information Technology, Consumer Staples, and cash. Health Care Equipment continues to be an area of interest to us as does Pharmaceuticals. The portfolio maintains a high active share with a large overweight allocation to companies with a market cap between \$10-25 billion.

Performance as of 6/30/14



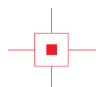
	YTD		1 Year		3 Years		Since Inception (9/30/2010)	
	GAVIX	MSCI World Index	GAVIX	MSCI World Index	GAVIX	MSCI World Index	GAVIX	MSCI World Index
Performance	3.82	6.18	12.03	24.05	12.11	11.81	10.85	13.42
Beta	0.79	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.37	1.00
Alpha (%)	-2.00	0.00	-4.41	0.00	6.61	0.00	5.44	0.00
Standard Deviation (%)	8.58	9.85	7.75	9.70	7.19	13.76	6.59	13.29
Sharpe Ratio	0.90	1.29	1.55	2.47	1.67	0.85	1.63	1.00

	As of 6/30/14	
	GAVIX	MSCI World Index
Active Share	91.31	0.00

The total annual operating expenses of the Fund are 1.53% and 1.28% and net expenses are 1.50% and 1.25% for the Advisor and Institutional Classes, respectively. The inception date for the GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund is 9/30/10.

The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance information quoted. To obtain performance information current to the most recent month-end please call 888.998.9890 or visit our website at www.gavekalfunds.com/mutualfund.php. A redemption fee of 2.00% will be imposed on redemptions or exchanges of shares you have owned for 90 days or less. Please see the prospectus for more information.

The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% and 1.25% of the average daily net assets for Advisor Class and Institutional Class shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until December 31, 2014, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to limitations, of fees waived for payments made to the Fund for a period of three years from the date of the waiver or payment.



Economic Commentary



- The output gap has been narrowing due to declining potential GDP and not due to robust real GDP, as is generally the case. This is a unique characteristic of this recovery.
- As a result, spare capacity in the economy may be much smaller than is generally perceived.
- As the falling participation rate continues to squeeze spare capacity out of the labor market, we would expect to see wage growth accelerate as the unemployment rate continues to fall.
- Core inflation could easily jump above the Federal Reserve's 2% threshold. On a one quarter annualized basis it already has.

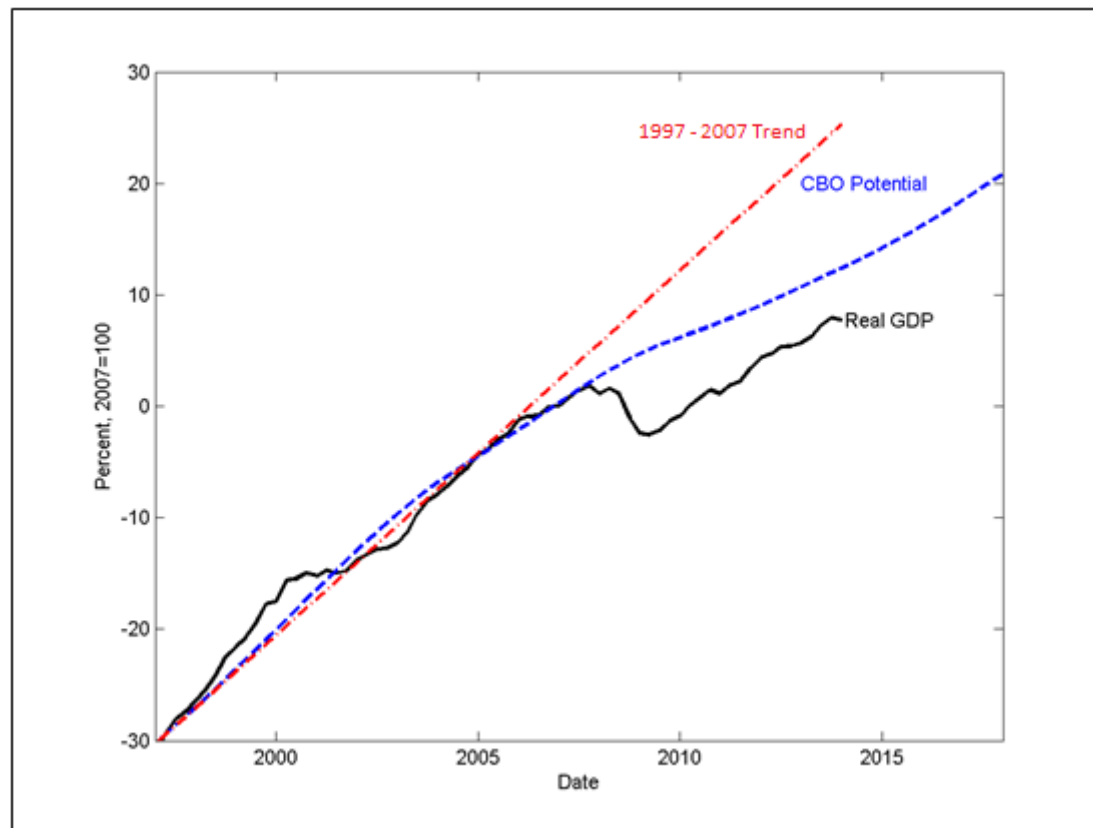
The output gap has closed because potential GDP has been revised down. This is a first since WW2.

Real GDP

Red line = 1997-2007 Trend

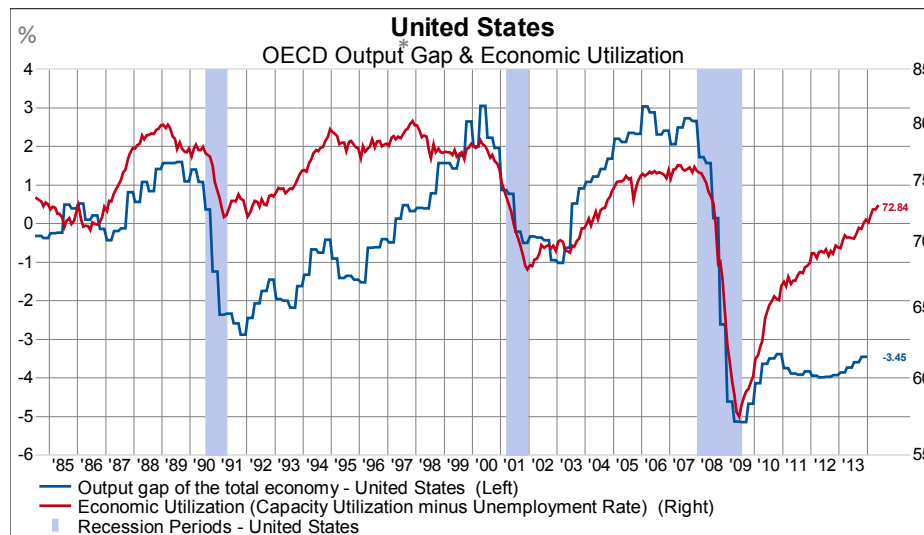
Blue Line = Current Potential GDP

Black Line = Actual GDP

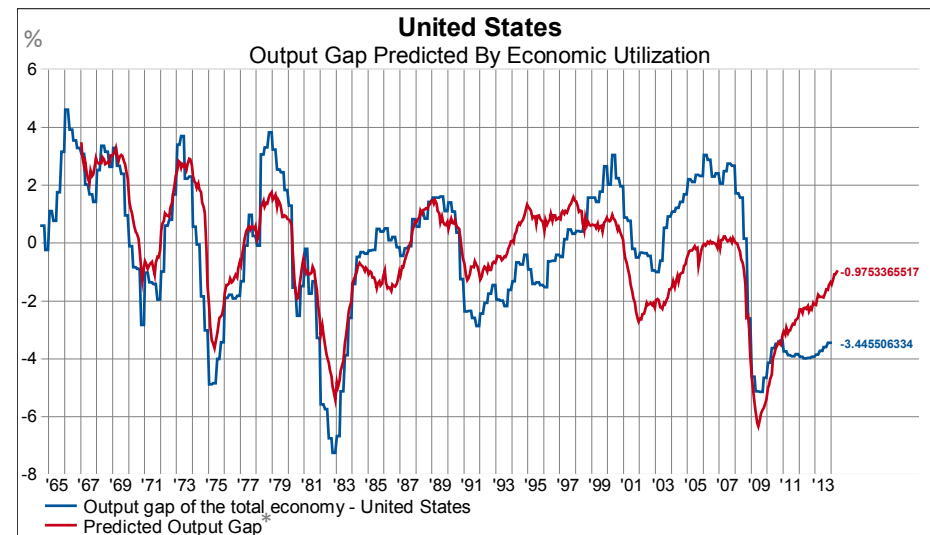


Source: GaveKal Capital, Congressional Budget Office

Our measure of spare capacity, where we subtract the unemployment rate from the capacity utilization rate, is much smaller than the official output gap.



* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Output.

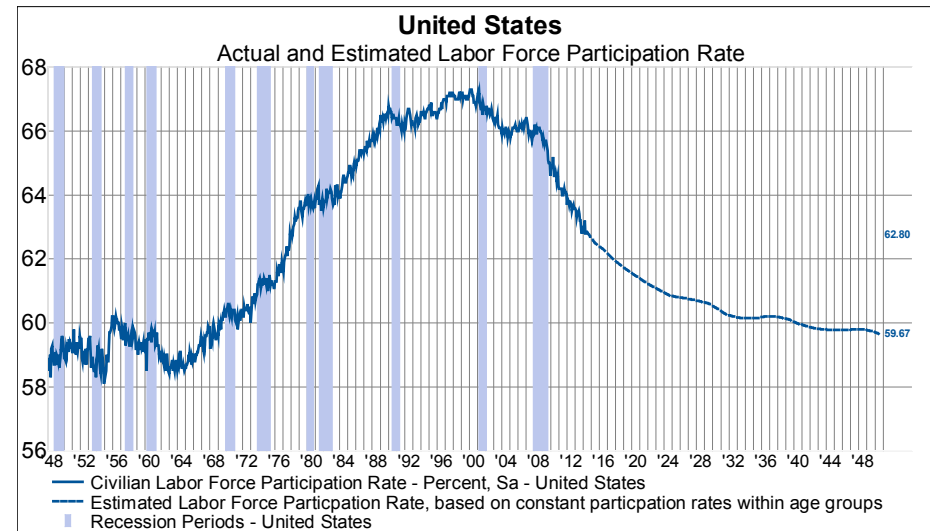
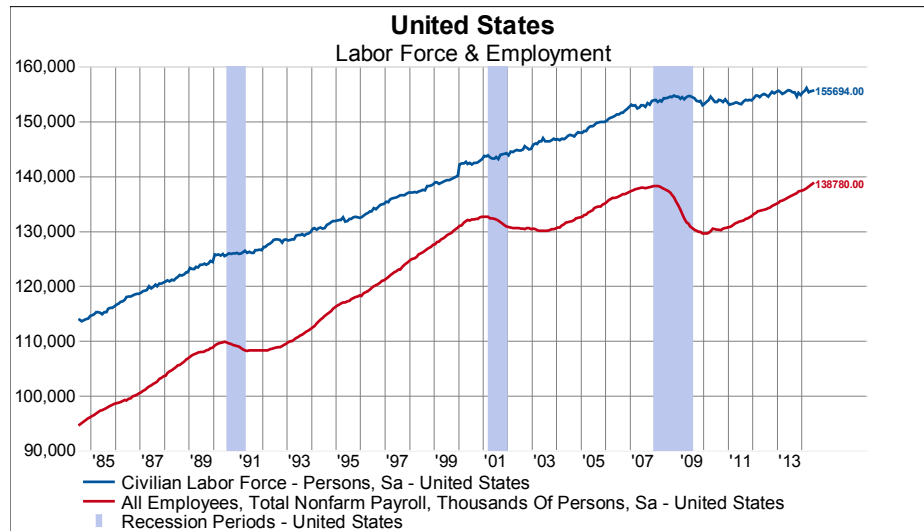


* Predicted Output Gap is based on proprietary regression model.

Forecasts are inherently limited and cannot be relied upon.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

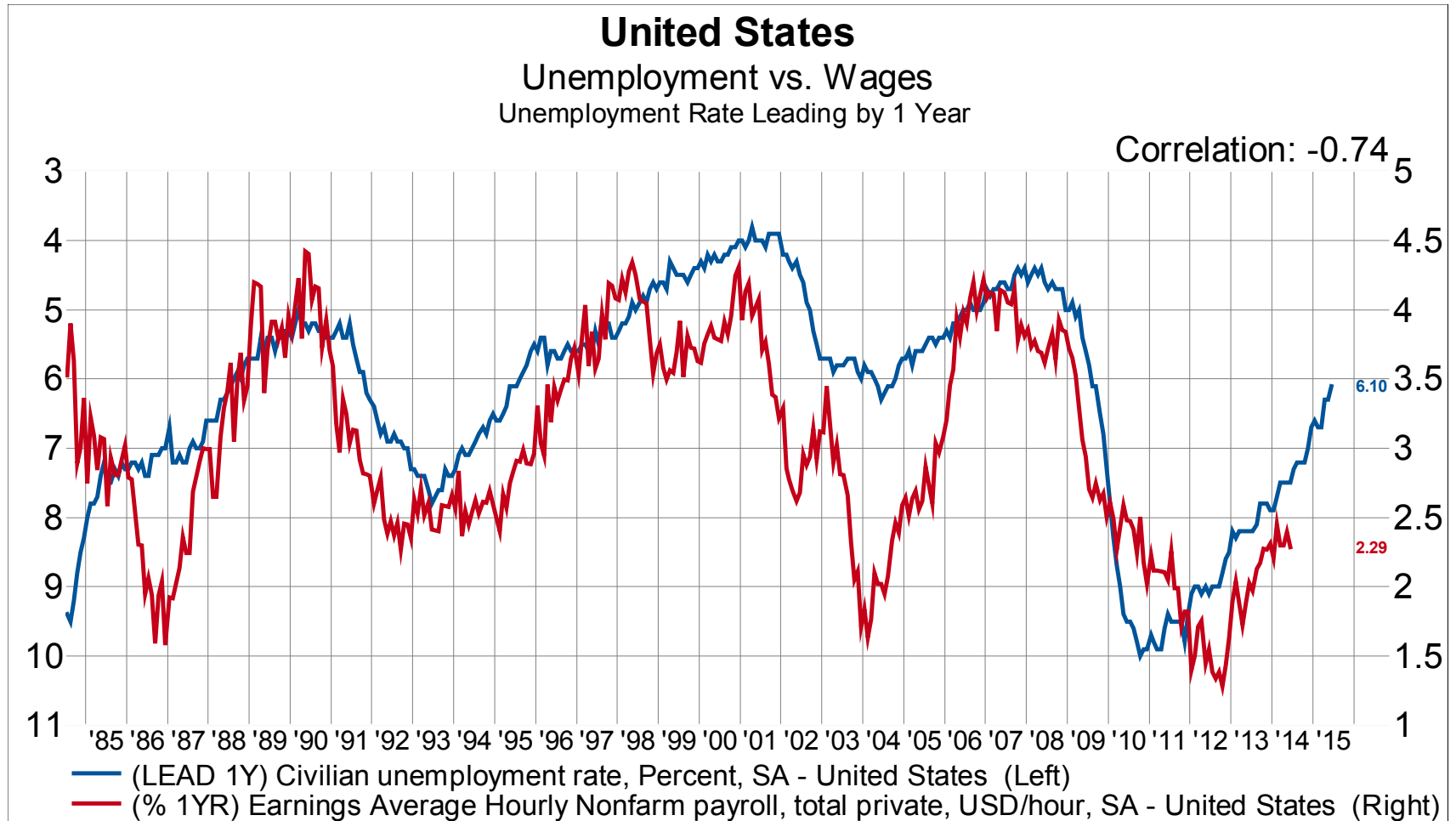
The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) predicts a long-term drop in the participation rate, putting pressure on labor force growth and limiting potential GDP growth.



Forecasts are inherently limited and cannot be relied upon.

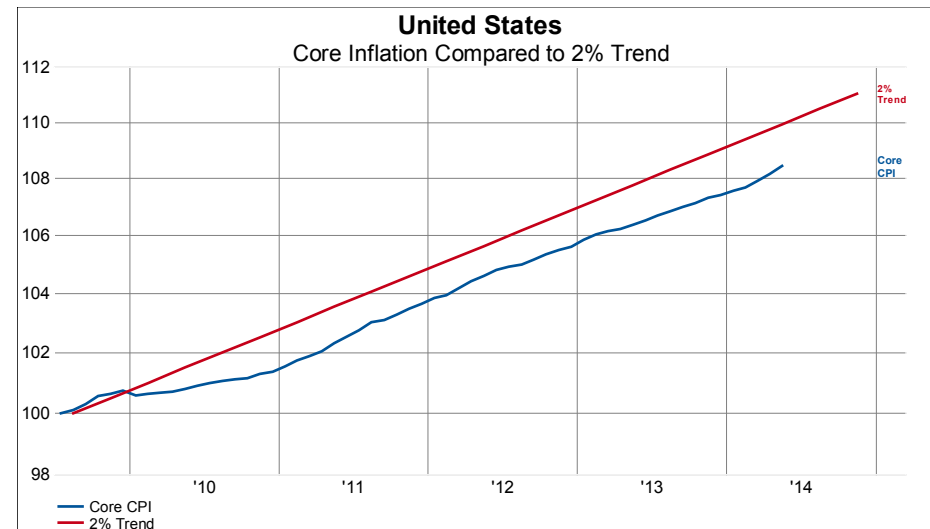
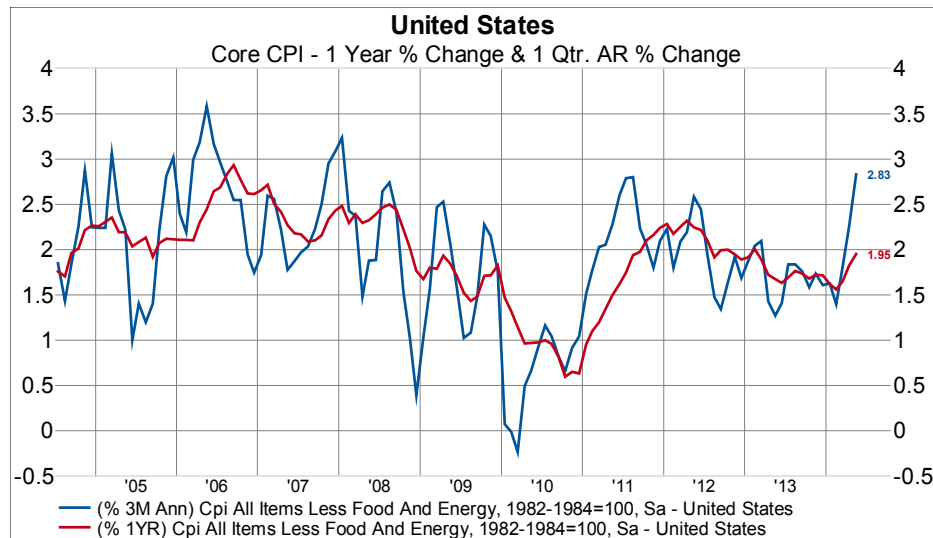
Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

As the unemployment rate falls, wages could start to accelerate, reflecting the tightness in labor markets.

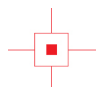


Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

We believe it won't take much for core inflation to shoot above 2%. Over the last three months, core inflation is running at 2.83%.



2% Trend: a positive change of 2% over time.



Global Equity Detail

By Region

- Topography of global equity markets
- MSCI Region/sector performance

Baskets

- Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Counter-Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Growth Counter-Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Counter-Cyclicals relative to Cyclicals
- Early Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Hyper Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Late Cyclicals relative to MSCI World
- Conclusions of basket analysis
- Baskets compared to 200-day moving average
- MSCI World momentum & Fed taper
- Baskets' percent of up days
- MSCI World percent up days & taper

Industry Analysis

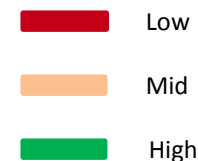
- Industry group relative outperformance 200-day
- Global pharma industry relative valuation analysis

Topography of Global Equity Markets

Sector Concentration Based on Number of Companies

SECTOR	North America	Europe	Asia-Pacific	MSCI World
Financials	8.3%	6.3%	6.6%	21.2%
Industrials	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	15.9%
Consumer Discretionary	6.9%	3.9%	4.7%	15.5%
Information Technology	5.5%	1.1%	2.8%	9.4%
Materials	3.0%	2.5%	2.6%	8.2%
Consumer Staples	3.1%	2.5%	1.8%	7.5%
Health Care	4.0%	1.6%	1.7%	7.3%
Energy	5.1%	1.6%	0.6%	7.3%
Utilities	2.3%	1.3%	1.2%	4.8%
Telecommunication Services	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	2.9%
MSCI World	44.2%	27.6%	28.2%	100.0%

North America, Europe & Asia Pacific are sub-sectors of the MSCI World Index.



Main Baskets

- 1) Early Cyclical: Consumer Discretionary (15.5%)
- 2) Hyper Cyclical: Financials and Information Technology (30.6%)
- 3) Late Cyclical: Energy, Materials, Industrials (31.4%)
- 4) Counter-Cyclical: Utilities, Telecom, Health Care, Consumer Staples (22.5%)

Sub-Baskets

- 1) Growth Counter-Cyclical: Health Care and Consumer Staples (14.8%)
- 2) Cyclical: Consumer Discretionary, Financials, Technology, Energy, Materials, Industrials (77.5%)

Late Cyclical and Counter-Cyclical groups lead in performance this year. Early Cyclical have lagged and Hyper Cyclical were mid-pack.

MSCI World Sectors Performance YTD		World	Asia	Europe	North America
SECTOR	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
Consumer Discretionary	3.32	3.06	3.91	3.17	
Consumer Staples	6.87	9.39	3.20	8.41	
Energy	14.06	8.78	6.06	17.14	
Financials	5.26	4.39	5.29	5.93	
Health Care	11.87	8.98	13.37	12.48	
Industrials	5.21	6.96	2.51	6.18	
Information Technology	7.30	6.48	-0.06	9.14	
Materials	8.78	5.68	7.55	12.48	
Telecommunication Services	8.24	9.75	7.77	7.80	
Utilities	11.36	4.42	15.76	12.61	
Region Average	7.06	5.82	5.51	8.83	

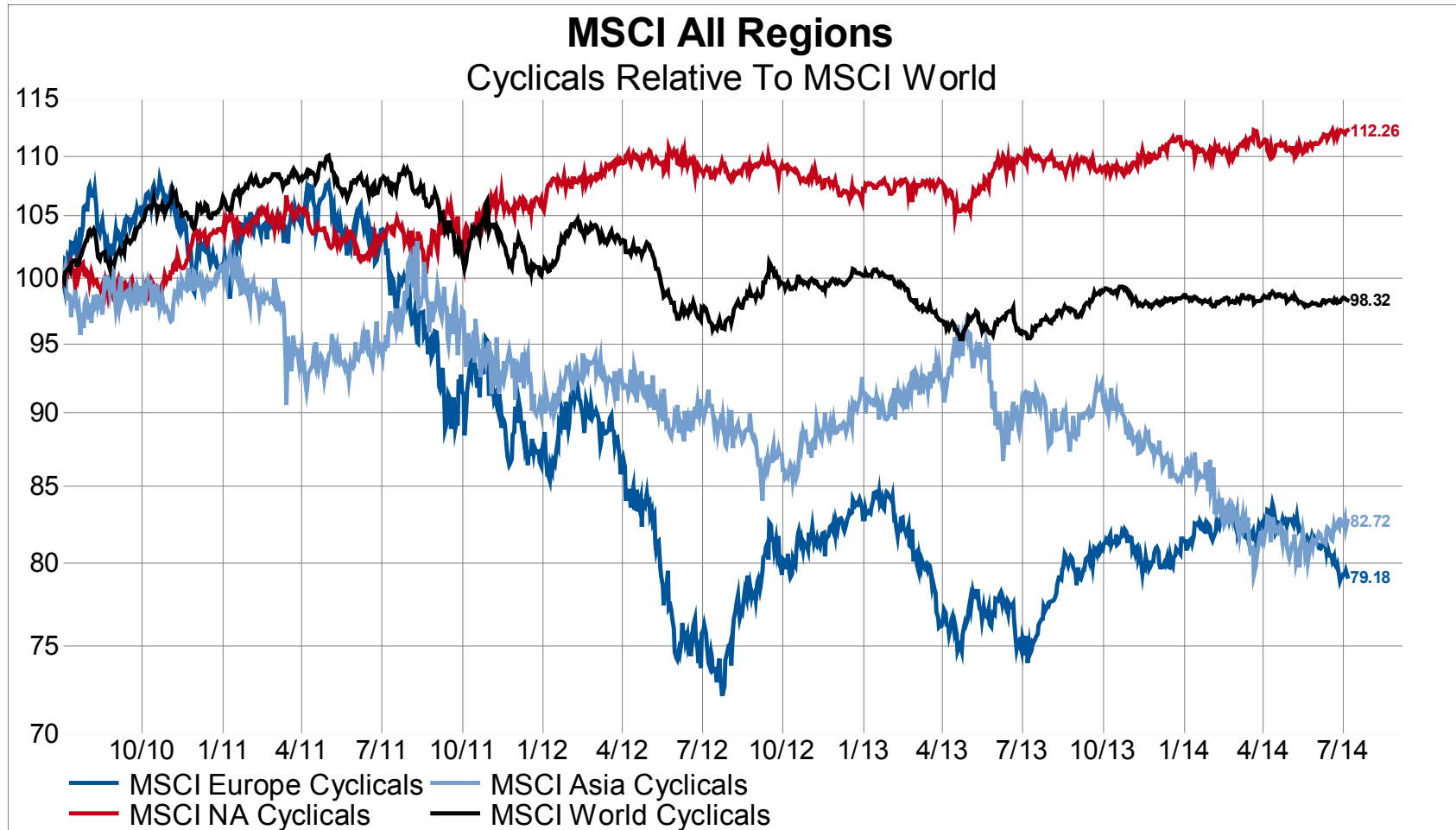
World: Late Cyclical and Counter-Cyclical have led performance this year. Early Cyclical are lagging and Hyper Cyclical are in the middle of the pack.

Asia: In Asia, Counter-Cyclical and particularly Growth Counter-Cyclical have led while all Cyclical have lagged.

Europe: In Europe, Counter-Cyclical are currently one, two, and three on the leader board.

North America: In North America, Late Cyclical and Counter-Cyclical have led, while Early and Hyper Cyclical have lagged.

Over the last four years, only North American Cyclical have outperformed the MSCI World Index.

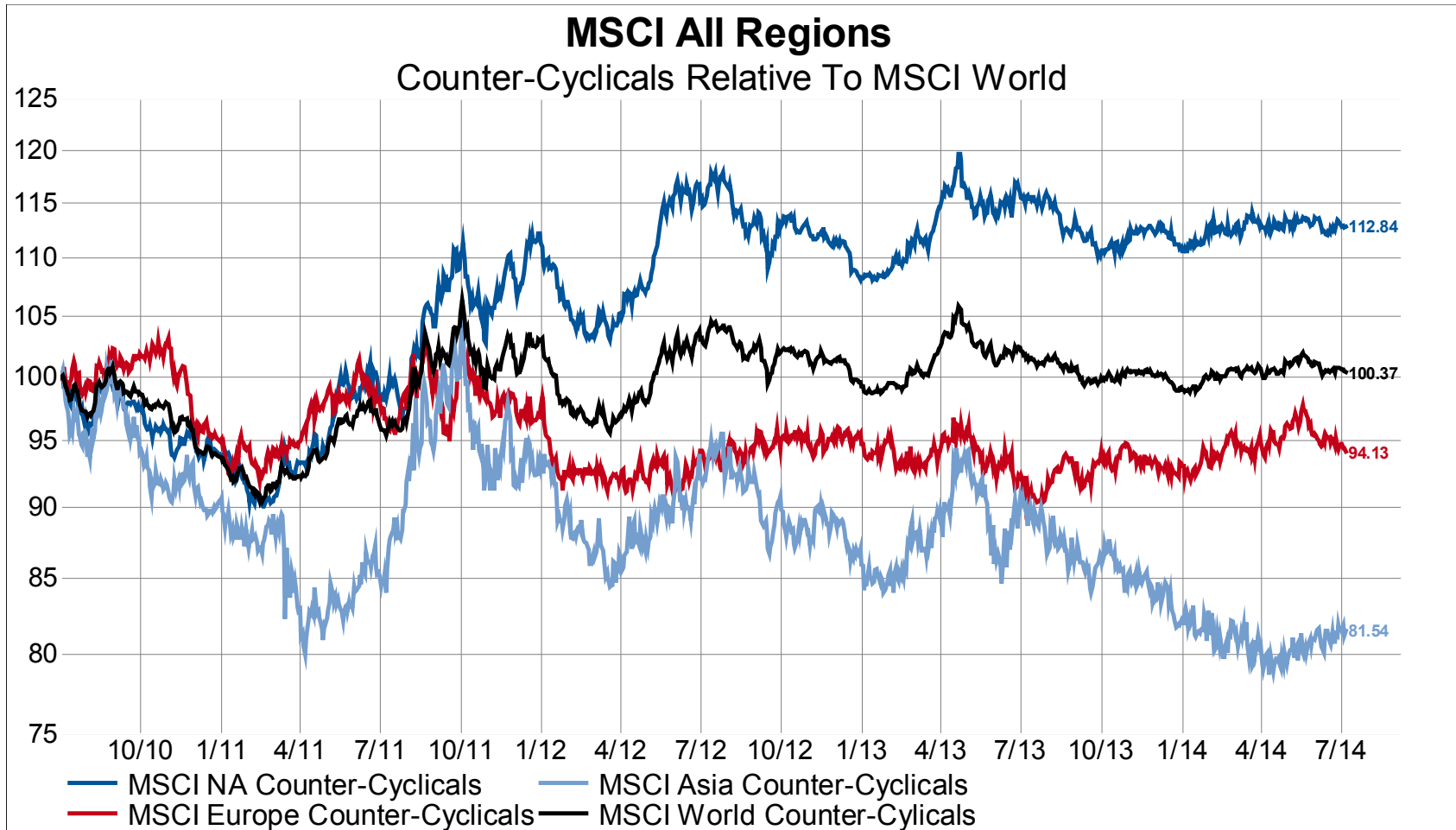


Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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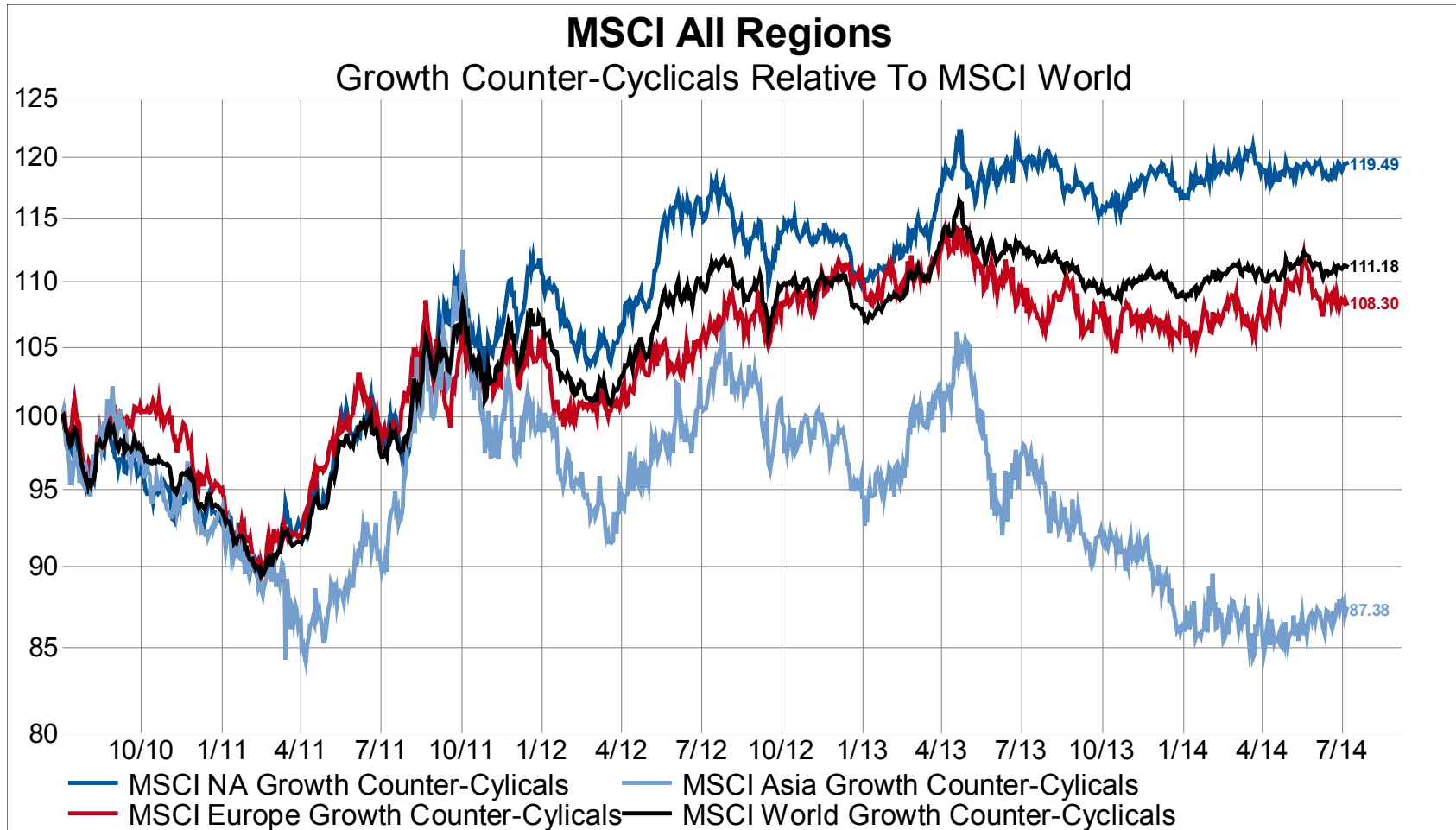
As of 7/10/14

North American Counter-Cyclicals are also the only ones to have outperformed over the last four years.



Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

Among the subset of Growth Counter-Cyclicals, companies in both North America and Europe have outperformed.

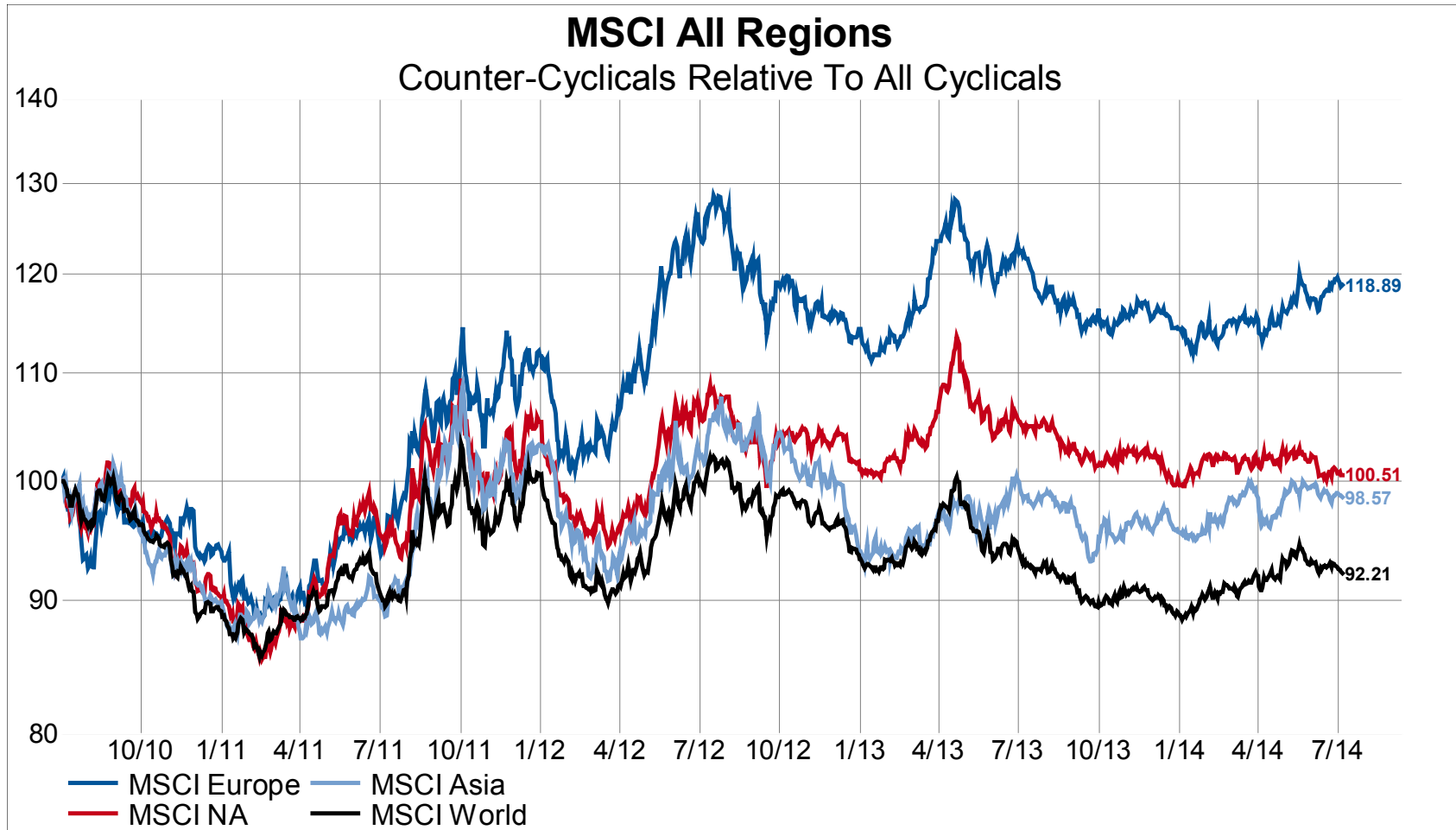


Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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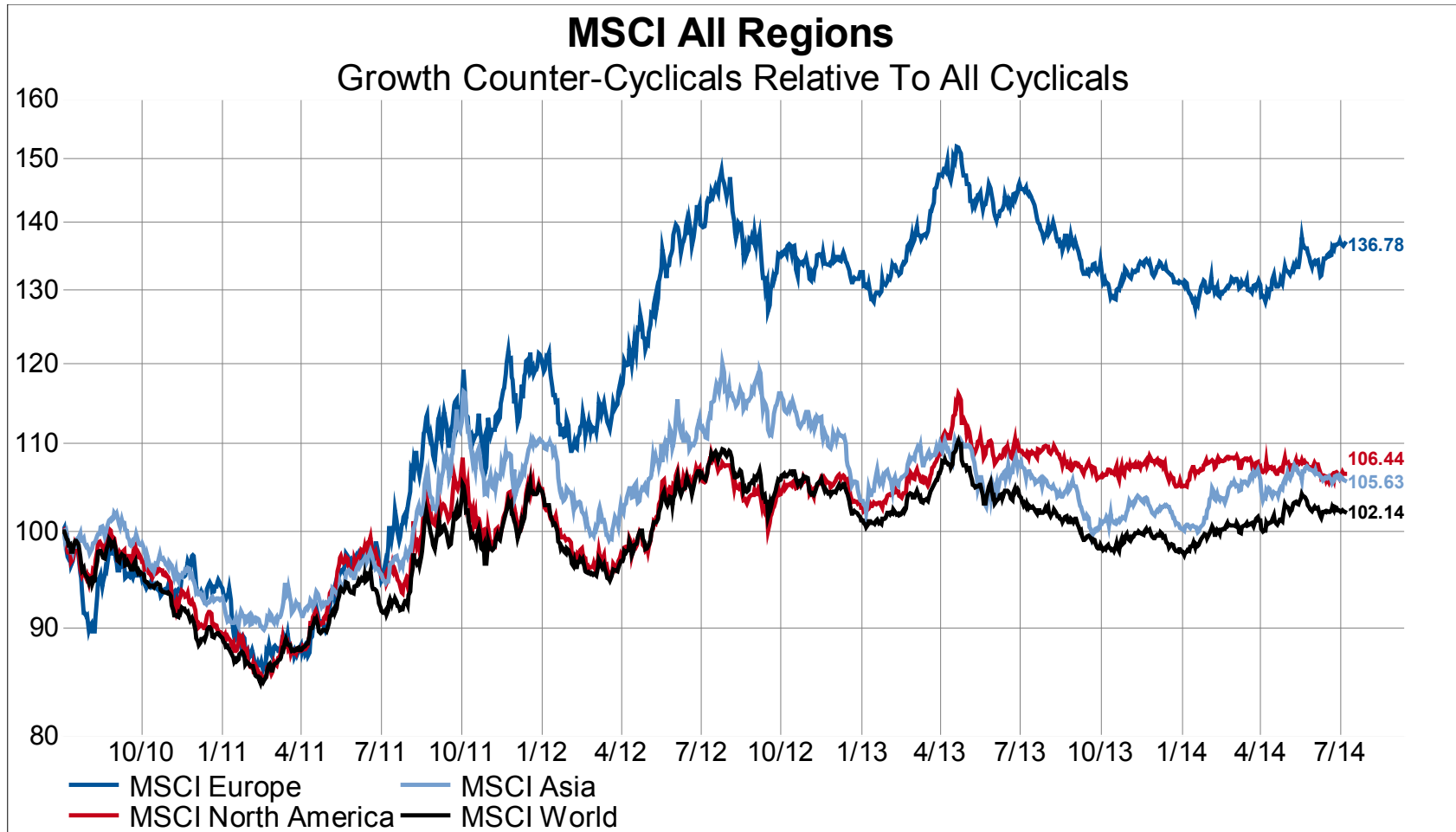
As of 7/10/14

Within regions, the balance of performance is most strongly tilted toward Counter-Cyclicals in Europe.



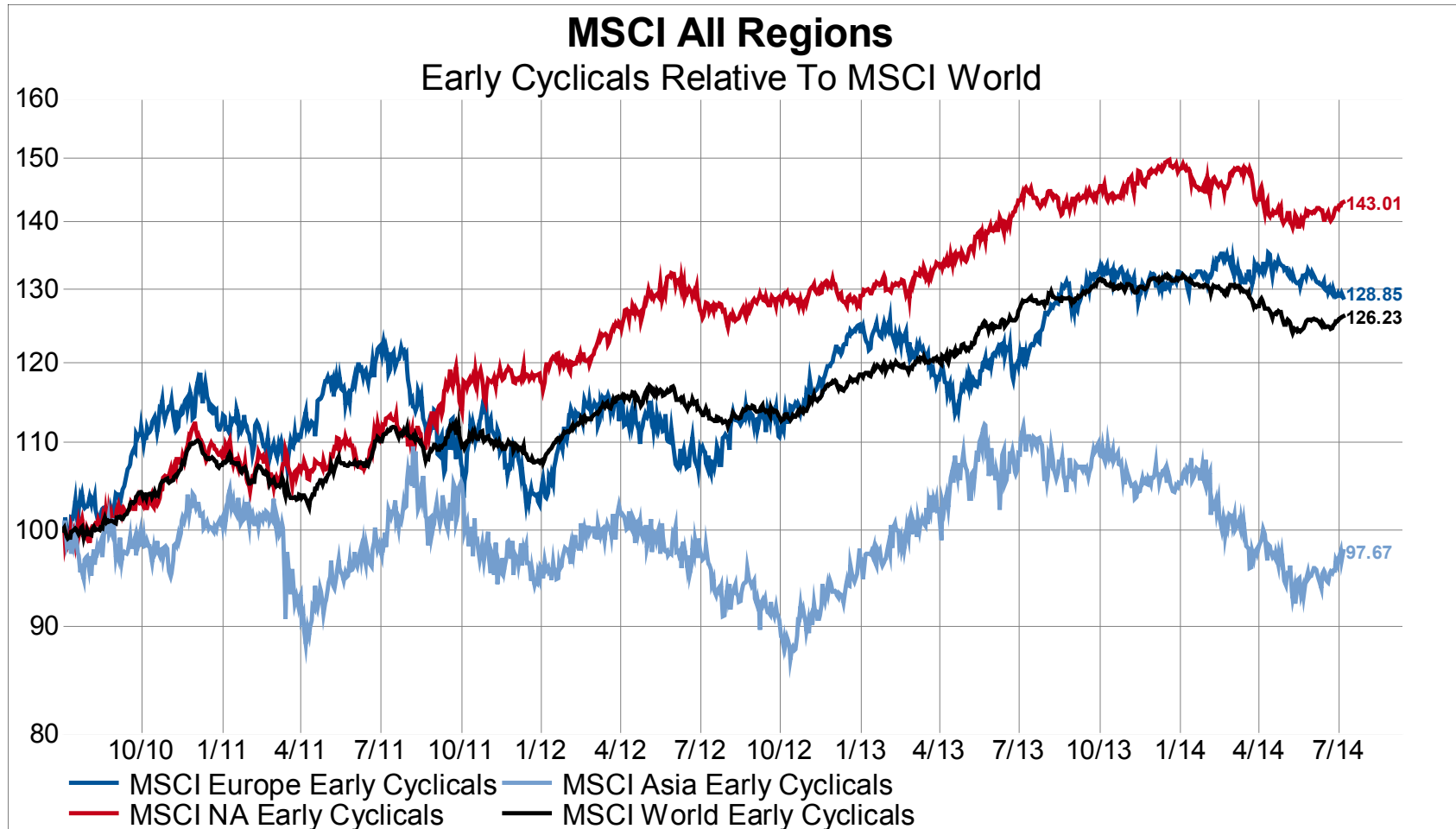
Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

Particularly in Europe, Growth Counter-Cyclicals have been the winners relative to all Cyclical.



Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

Early Cyclicals in North America and Europe have been the dominant leadership groups, while they have lagged in Asia.

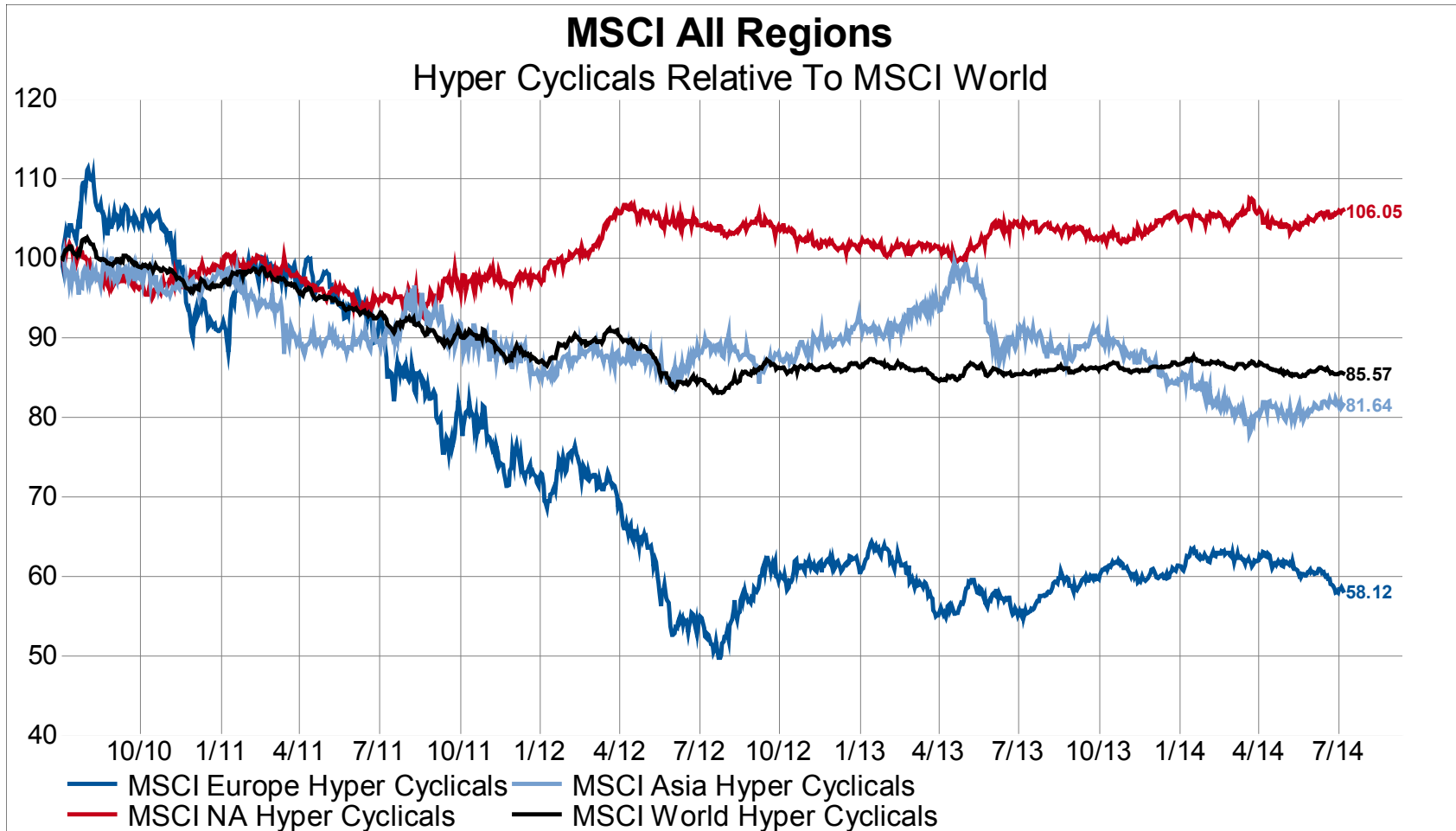


Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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As of 7/10/14

Hyper Cyclicals have been a very polarized basket and have mostly underperformed. The underperformance of European Hyper Cyclicals is striking, punctuated by the banks.

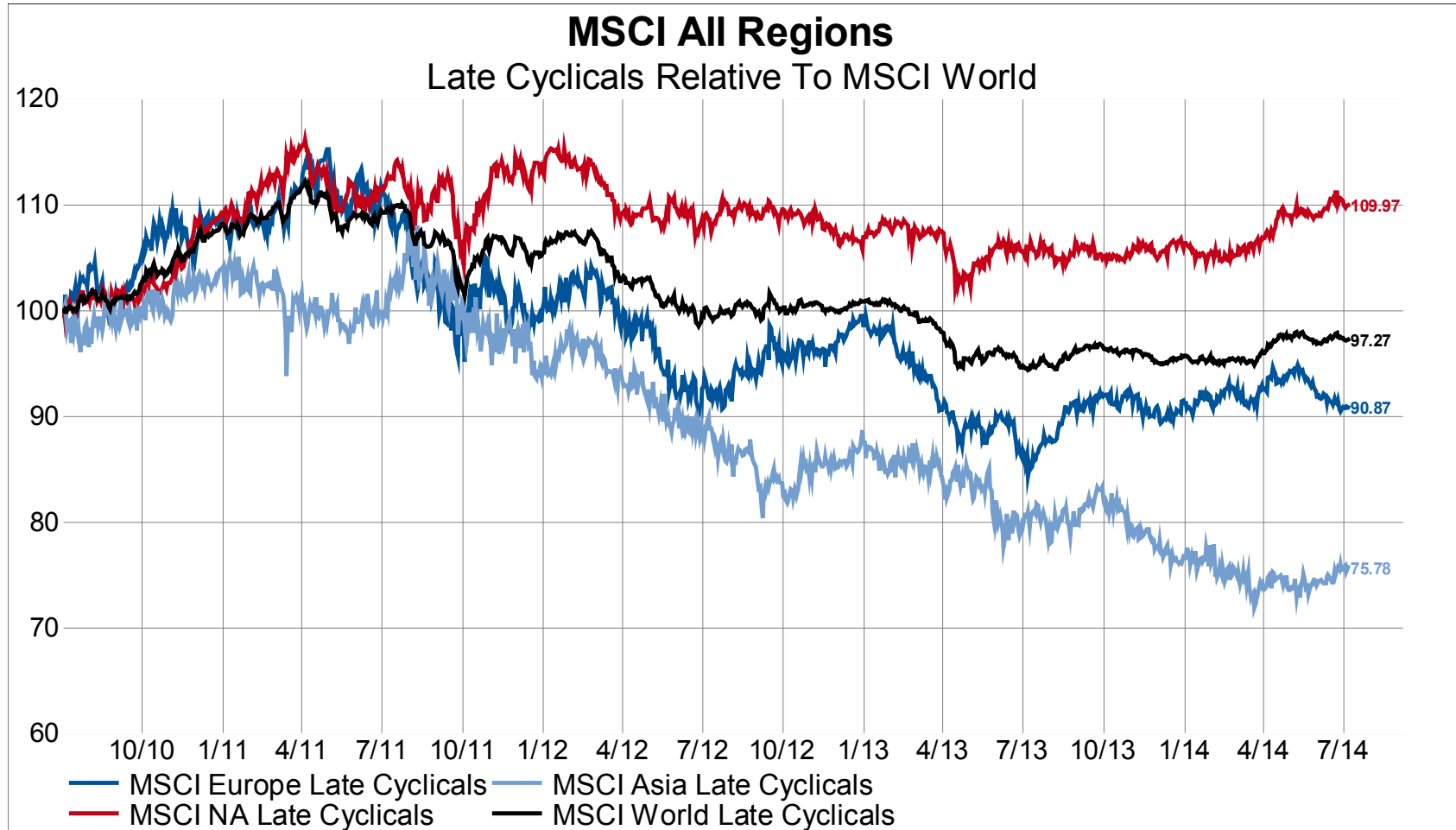


Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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As of 7/10/14

North American Late Cyclicals are the only basket to have outperformed over the last four years. Recently, **Asian Late Cyclical**s have turned up while **European Late Cyclical**s have turned down.



Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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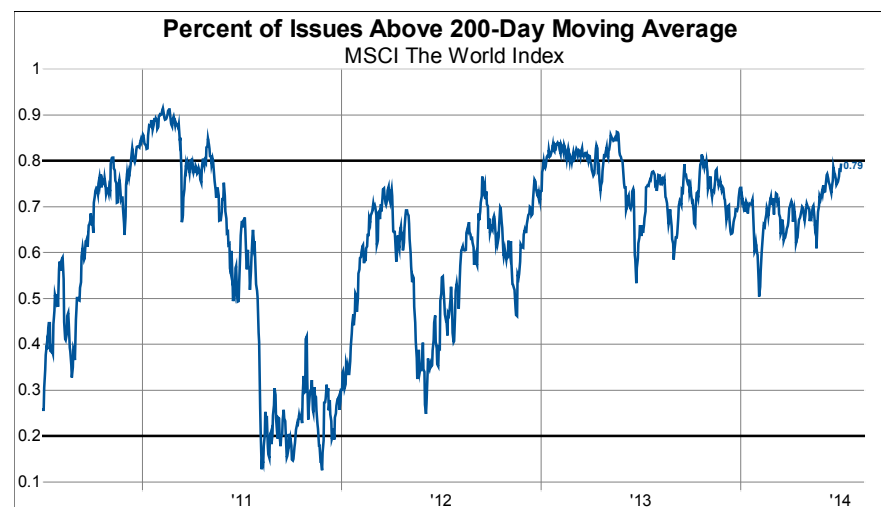
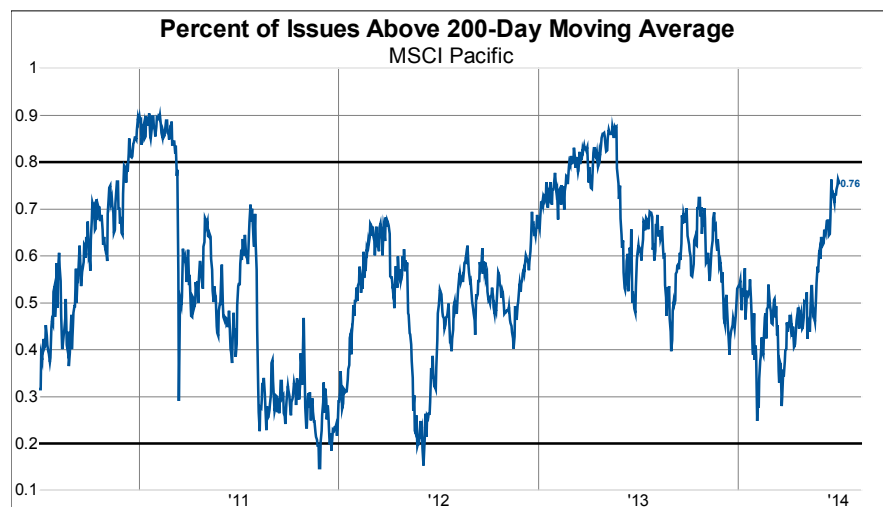
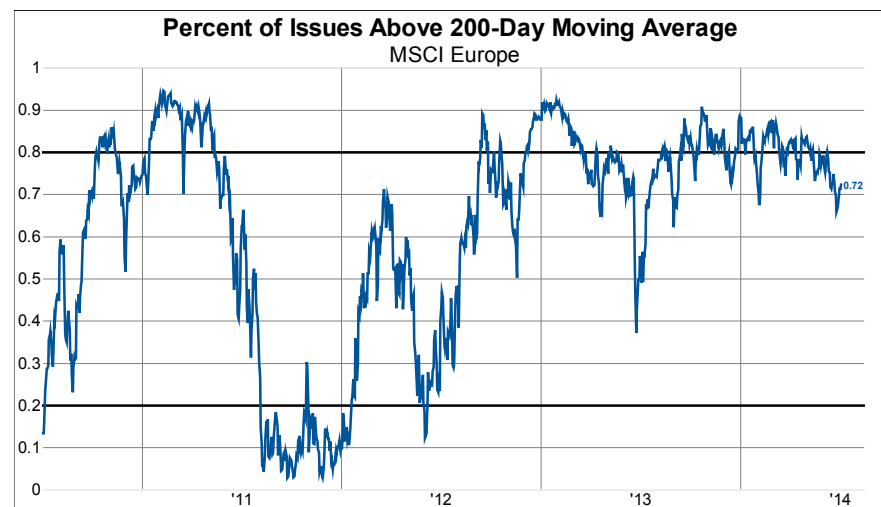
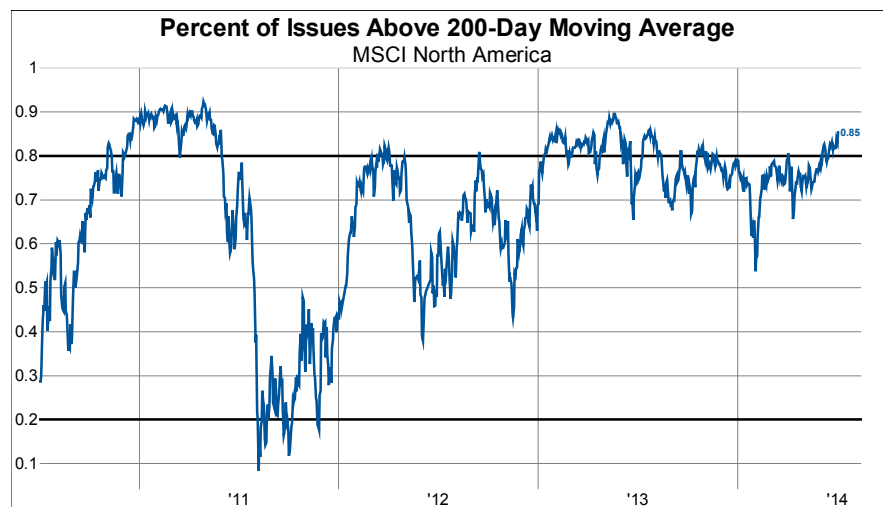
As of 7/10/14

Conclusions from Analysis of Baskets

Baskets	Asia	Europe	North America
Counter-Cyclical vs. MSCI World	++	=	+
Growth Counter-Cyclical vs. MSCI World	++	+	+
Cyclical vs. MSCI World	-	-	+
Counter-Cyclical vs. All Cyclical	=	++	=
Growth Counter-Cyclical vs. All Cyclical	+	++	+
Early Cyclical vs. MSCI World	-	--	--
Hyper Cyclical vs. MSCI World	-	--	+
Late Cyclical vs. MSCI World	--	--	+

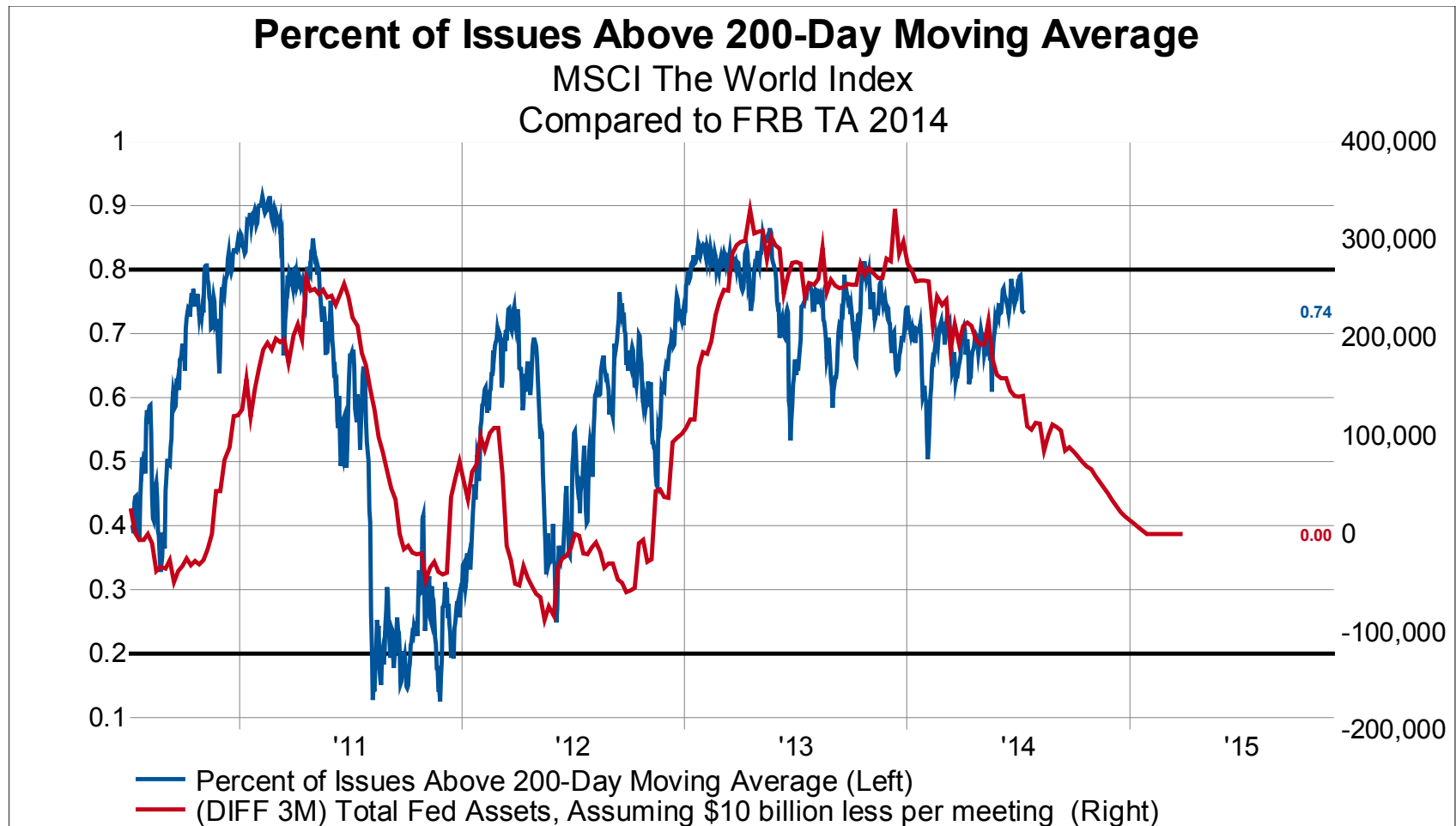
- ++ Strong Overweight
- + Overweight
- = No preference
- Underweight
- Strong Underweight

All regions are in overbought territory.



Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

The taper may exert a gravitational pull on the breadth of performance.



Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

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As of 7/10/14

Asia features the lowest percent of companies outperforming the MSCI World Index over the last 200 days.

Percent of Companies Outperforming	Asia	Europe	North America
INDUSTRY GROUP	200 Day	200 Day	200 Day
Automobiles & Components	32%	60%	70%
Banks	12%	61%	56%
Capital Goods	31%	24%	61%
Commercial & Professional Services	14%	31%	53%
Consumer Durables & Apparel	53%	29%	50%
Consumer Services	36%	75%	73%
Diversified Financials	29%	52%	68%
Energy	20%	44%	65%
Food & Staples Retailing	25%	9%	46%
Food Beverage & Tobacco	39%	50%	61%
Health Care Equipment & Services	50%	50%	72%
Household & Personal Products	33%	33%	33%
Insurance	9%	59%	50%
Materials	17%	49%	59%
Media	60%	33%	36%
Pharmaceuticals Biotechnology & Life Sciences	33%	75%	66%
Real Estate	13%	86%	39%
Retailing	31%	14%	31%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	50%	25%	82%
Software & Services	35%	44%	48%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	48%	25%	73%
Telecommunication Services	55%	48%	54%
Transportation	9%	63%	73%
Utilities	5%	76%	54%
Region Average	26%	48%	57%

Food retail in Europe has been very weak.

Household products have generally lagged.

Asian pharmaceuticals have badly lagged their European and North American competitors.

The dispersion of global pharmaceutical valuations is very high.

Japanese pharma companies are, for the most part, the cheapest subset of drug companies.

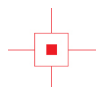
Valuations

NAME	P/CF	P/S	P/B
SUMITOMO DAINIPPON PHARM	3.1	1.2	0.8
DAIICHI SANKYO CO	3.1	1.2	0.8
OTSUKA HOLDINGS CO	3.8	1.2	0.8
MITSUBISHI TANABE PHARMA	5.4	2.1	0.8
TAISHO PHARM HOLDINGS CO	6.0	2.0	0.8
KYOWA HAKKO KIRIN CO	5.7	2.2	1.0
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL	4.7	2.4	1.1
SHIONOGI & CO	5.1	2.4	1.1
EISAI CO	4.7	2.0	1.2
SANOFI	7.2	3.1	1.3
ASTELLAS PHARMA	5.6	2.6	1.4
TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL IND	6.8	2.1	1.5
UCB (GROUPE)	8.3	3.2	1.5
MERCK KGAA STAMM	5.7	2.5	1.6
HISAMITSU PHARMACEUTICAL	6.4	2.6	1.6
ONO PHARMACEUTICAL CO	13.3	6.6	1.6
PFIZER	6.6	3.7	1.7
LILLY (ELI) & CO	5.2	3.0	1.8
CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO	10.2	3.7	1.9
NOVARTIS	7.6	3.6	1.9
SANTEN PHARMACEUTICAL CO	12.5	3.2	2.0
HOSPIRA	10.1	2.1	2.0
MERCK & CO	7.6	3.8	2.0
ASTRAZENECA	5.9	3.3	2.1
BAYER	7.5	2.1	2.3
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	9.2	4.1	2.7
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO	9.1	4.9	2.7
GLAXOSMITHKLINE	6.2	2.9	3.3
ACTAVIS	16.9	4.5	3.4
ORION-YHTYMAE B	10.0	3.8	4.1
ROCHE HOLDING GENUSS	8.6	4.8	4.2
PERRIGO	17.0	3.9	4.7
ALLERGAN	14.5	8.0	4.7
SHIRE	15.0	8.5	5.0
ABBVIE	8.4	4.8	5.8
NOVO NORDISK B	14.7	7.9	7.5

North American pharma companies are mostly near median valuations.

European pharma companies dominate the more expensive segment of the industry.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet



Portfolio Analysis

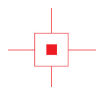


Allocation

- Region & Country Allocation
- Sector & Industry Group Allocation
- Sub-industry Allocation
- Market Capitalization Allocation

Portfolio

- List of holdings by sector



Region & Country Allocation

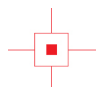


MSCI Region	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
Europe	15.69	27.60	-11.92
Asia-Pacific	8.49	13.22	-4.73
North America	50.62	59.18	-8.56
Cash	25.21	--	25.21
Total	100.00	100.00	

MSCI Country	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
United States	50.62	54.85	-4.23
Cash	25.21	--	25.21
Japan	8.49	8.26	0.22
Switzerland	5.49	3.69	1.80
United Kingdom	3.82	8.75	-4.93
Germany	2.88	3.79	-0.91
Netherlands	2.67	1.10	1.58
France	0.82	4.13	-3.32
Australia	--	3.15	-3.15
Austria	--	0.11	-0.11
Belgium	--	0.50	-0.50
Canada	--	4.33	-4.33
Denmark	--	0.61	-0.61
Finland	--	0.35	-0.35
Hong Kong	--	1.16	-1.16
Ireland	--	0.12	-0.12
Israel	--	0.21	-0.21
Italy	--	1.06	-1.06
New Zealand	--	0.06	-0.06
Norway	--	0.35	-0.35
Portugal	--	0.07	-0.07
Singapore	--	0.58	-0.58
Spain	--	1.50	-1.50
Sweden	--	1.24	-1.24
Total	100.00	100.00	

Allocations are subject to change.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet



Sector & Industry Group Allocation

MSCI Economic Sector	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
Health Care	30.31	11.69	18.62
[Cash]	25.21	--	25.21
Information Technology	23.33	12.28	11.04
Consumer Staples	11.19	9.72	1.47
Consumer Discretionary	4.72	11.87	-7.15
Industrials	4.43	11.15	-6.72
Telecommunication Services	0.82	3.47	-2.65
Energy	--	10.11	-10.11
Financials	--	20.64	-20.64
Materials	--	5.72	-5.72
Utilities	--	3.35	-3.35
Total	100.00	100.00	

MSCI Industry Group	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
[Cash]	25.21	--	25.21
Health Care Equipment & Services	16.90	2.87	14.04
Software & Services	13.47	6.29	7.18
Pharmaceuticals Biotechnology & Life Sciences	13.41	8.82	4.59
Technology Hardware & Equipment	6.05	4.45	1.60
Household & Personal Products	5.51	1.68	3.82
Food & Staples Retailing	3.88	2.07	1.81
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	3.81	1.54	2.27
Capital Goods	2.93	7.98	-5.05
Consumer Durables & Apparel	2.03	1.76	0.27
Media	1.91	2.78	-0.87
Food Beverage & Tobacco	1.80	5.97	-4.16
Commercial & Professional Services	1.49	0.92	0.58
Telecommunication Services	0.82	3.47	-2.65
Retailing	0.78	2.87	-2.09
Automobiles & Components	--	2.86	-2.86
Banks	--	9.71	-9.71
Consumer Services	--	1.59	-1.59
Diversified Financials	--	3.91	-3.91
Energy	--	10.11	-10.11
Insurance	--	4.05	-4.05
Materials	--	5.72	-5.72
Real Estate	--	2.97	-2.97
Transportation	--	2.26	-2.26
Utilities	--	3.35	-3.35
Total	100.00	100.00	

Allocations are subject to change.

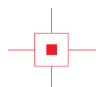
Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

Sub-industry Allocation

MSCI Sub Industry	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
[Cash]	25.21	--	25.21
Health Care Equipment	14.99	1.31	13.69
Pharmaceuticals	9.96	6.97	2.98
Technology Hardware Storage & Peripherals	5.00	2.60	2.40
Internet Software & Services	3.88	1.85	2.03
Home Entertainment Software	3.41	0.12	3.29
Personal Products	3.16	0.32	2.84
Systems Software	2.96	1.60	1.37
Food Retail	2.79	0.76	2.03
Semiconductors	2.39	1.24	1.15
Household Products	2.35	1.36	0.98
Biotechnology	1.99	1.50	0.49
Industrial Machinery	1.96	1.20	0.76
Health Care Distributors	1.91	0.31	1.60
Soft Drinks	1.80	1.05	0.76
Application Software	1.77	0.72	1.04
Diversified Support Services	1.49	0.15	1.35
Life Sciences Tools & Services	1.47	0.35	1.11
Data Processing & Outsourced Services	1.45	1.05	0.40
Semiconductor Equipment	1.41	0.30	1.11
Drug Retail	1.09	0.46	0.62
Footwear	1.07	0.18	0.89
Electronic Components	1.05	0.38	0.68
Publishing	0.98	0.27	0.70
Industrial Conglomerates	0.97	1.87	-0.90
Leisure Products	0.96	0.15	0.81
Movies & Entertainment	0.94	0.92	0.02
Integrated Telecommunication Services	0.82	2.56	-1.75
Home Improvement Retail	0.78	0.53	0.25

Allocations are subject to change.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet



Market Capitalization Allocation

Market Capitalization	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Weighted Average	60,377.10	95,164.50	-34,787.40
Median	28,055.03	11,813.93	16,241.10
Weighted Median	22,856.04	52,133.15	-29,277.12
Maximum	394,330.97	560,573.75	-166,242.78
Minimum	2,064.16	1,751.65	312.51

MSCI Market Cap	Port. Weight	Bench. Weight	Difference
MC Bin 1: > 50000.0	24.34	51.36	-27.02
MC Bin 2: 25000.0 - 50000.0	11.91	19.15	-7.24
MC Bin 3: 15000.0 - 25000.0	12.45	11.23	1.22
MC Bin 4: 10000.0 - 15000.0	12.41	7.57	4.84
MC Bin 5: 7500.0 - 10000.0	3.86	4.48	-0.62
MC Bin 6: 7000.0 - 7500.0	2.21	0.90	1.32
MC Bin 7: 5000.0 - 7000.0	3.47	3.28	0.19
MC Bin 8: 2500.0 - 5000.0	1.98	1.97	0.01
MC Bin 9: 2000.0 - 2500.0	2.16	0.05	2.11
MC Bin 10: 1500.0 - 2000.0	--	0.01	-0.01
[Cash]	25.21	--	25.21
Total	100.00	100.00	

Allocations are subject to change.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

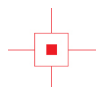
Holdings in portfolio by sector

GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund	Weight
Consumer Discretionary	4.7191
Hasbro, Inc.	0.9557
Kingfisher Plc	0.7781
NIKE, Inc. Class B	1.0707
Viacom Inc. Class B	0.9393
Wolters Kluwer NV	0.9752
Consumer Staples	11.1887
Beiersdorf AG	0.9503
Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	0.9616
PepsiCo, Inc.	1.8042
Reckitt Benckiser Group plc	1.3837
Royal Ahold NV	1.6987
Seven & I Holdings Co., Ltd.	1.0888
Shiseido Company, Limited	2.2127
Walgreen Co.	1.0886
Health Care	30.3138
Abbott Laboratories	1.0359
Actelion Ltd.	1.9884
Becton, Dickinson and Company	1.4726
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	1.9221
C. R. Bard, Inc.	1.5027
CareFusion Corporation	1.3892
Eli Lilly and Company	2.1441
Henry Schein, Inc.	1.9114
Johnson & Johnson	1.8368
Lonza Group AG	1.4658
Medtronic, Inc.	2.0084
Novartis AG	1.0290
Pfizer Inc.	0.9648
Roche Holding Ltd Genusssch.	1.0114
Smith & Nephew plc	1.6578
St. Jude Medical, Inc.	2.0644
Stryker Corporation	1.9072
Taisho Pharmaceutical Holdings Co., Ltd.	1.0469
Zimmer Holdings, Inc.	1.9551

GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund	Weight
Industrials	4.43
Cintas Corporation	1.49
Illinois Tool Works Inc.	1.96
Siemens AG	0.97
Information Technology	23.33
Activision Blizzard, Inc.	1.43
Adobe Systems Incorporated	1.77
Applied Materials, Inc.	1.41
CA, Inc.	1.43
Corning Incorporated	1.05
EMC Corporation	1.76
Google Inc. Class A	0.87
Google Inc. Class C	0.85
Gree, Inc.	2.16
Konami Corporation	1.98
Microsoft Corporation	1.53
NetApp, Inc.	2.01
NVIDIA Corporation	1.34
Seagate Technology PLC	1.22
Texas Instruments Incorporated	1.06
Xerox Corporation	1.45
Telecommunication Services	0.82
Vivendi SA	0.82
[Cash]	25.21

Holdings are subject to change.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet



Appendix - Stock Market History

Bull & Bear Cycles

Structural Bull & Bear Cycles

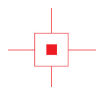
Cyclical Bull & Bear Cycles

Total Return Decomposition

Long-term Return Analysis

Boom Scenario (+200%) vs. Crash (-65%)

Boom vs. Crash Scenario with 30% Cash



We are in the 15th year of the current structural bear market.

Structural Bull/Bear Cum Performance																											
	Structural Bull/Bear Total																										
Structural Bull/Bear Name	Performance	3Mo	6Mo	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	6Y	7Y	8Y	9Y	10Y	12Y	13Y	14Y	15Y	16Y	17Y	18Y	19Y	20Y	21Y	22Y	23Y	24Y	25Y
January 1900 - August 1921	-3%	-2%	-18%	1%	-1%	-4%	-35%	-4%	24%	44%	6%	27%	48%	23%	28%	37%	14%	22%	8%	40%	42%	22%	40%	59%	15%		
August 1921 - September 1929	457%	20%	32%	52%	36%	52%	107%	137%	166%	240%	401%																
September 1929 - April 1942	-74%	-35%	-22%	-34%	-61%	-81%	-73%	-76%	-66%	-56%	-53%	-68%	-62%	-61%	-68%	-73%											
April 1942 - February 1966	971%	15%	24%	44%	49%	67%	108%	93%	78%	93%	115%	159%	186%	206%	203%	309%	403%	422%	375%	469%	581%	573%	681%	536%	643%	809%	842%
February 1966 - August 1982	-22%	-9%	-15%	-15%	-11%	-5%	-21%	-18%	-18%	1%	-5%	-33%	-17%	1%	-14%	-12%	-11%	-6%	-6%	-17%							
August 1982 - January 2000	1409%	34%	37%	54%	43%	72%	141%	204%	152%	217%	249%	277%	315%	345%	395%	414%	603%	772%	893%	1103%	1380%						
January 2000 - Current	45%	-4%	-9%	-9%	-15%	-28%	-17%	-10%	-11%	2%	20%	-8%	-18%	-15%	-6%	12%	26%	39%									
Grand Total		3%	4%	13%	6%	10%	30%	47%	46%	77%	105%	59%	75%	83%	90%	114%	207%	250%	318%	399%	668%	298%	361%	298%	329%	809%	842%

Structural Bull market is measured by positive long-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

Structural Bear market is measured by negative long-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

For illustrative purposes only, not representative of an actual investment.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

We are in the 6th year of the current cyclical bull market.

Cyclical Bull market is measured by positive short-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

Cyclical Bear market is measured by negative short-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

Cyclical Bull/Bear Cum Performance												
Cyclical Bull/Bear Start Date	Cyclical Bull/Bear Total Performance	1Mo	3Mo	6Mo	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	6Y	7Y	8Y
Sept 1900	32%	10%	21%	21%								
June 1901	-46%	-9%	-10%	-20%	-15%	-22%						
November 1903	144%	12%	15%	15%	49%	93%						
January 1906	-48%	-5%	-5%	-17%	-7%							
November 1907	90%	8%	12%	34%	56%	85%						
November 1909	-27%	-2%	-11%	-12%	-15%							
September 1911	29%	7%	13%	17%	24%							
October 1912	-44%	-3%	-7%	-16%	-13%	-24%						
December 1914	107%	10%	9%	34%	80%							
November 1916	-40%	-11%	-17%	-18%	-38%							
December 1917	81%	13%	20%	21%	25%							
November 1919	-47%	-13%	-13%	-19%	-29%							
August 1921	497%	9%	20%	32%	52%	36%	52%	107%	137%	166%	240%	401%
September 1929	-89%	-10%	-37%	-31%	-39%	-65%						
July 1932	372%	52%	73%	46%	140%	136%	170%	261%				
March 1937	-49%	-8%	-10%	-11%	-32%							
April 1938	60%	13%	32%	39%								
November 1938	-41%	-6%	-9%	-16%	-3%	-17%	-20%					
April 1942	129%	7%	15%	24%	44%	49%	67%	108%				
May 1946	-24%	-5%	-7%	-21%	-22%	-15%	-18%					
June 1949	222%	6%	12%	21%	38%	55%	62%	68%	91%	154%	214%	193%
July 1957	-19%	-4%	-11%									
October 1957	74%	3%	5%	5%	27%	50%	45%	70%				
December 1961	-27%	-4%	-3%	-18%								
June 1962	86%	7%	12%	19%	35%	53%	74%					
January 1966	-25%	-1%	-5%	-11%								
October 1966	32%	8%	6%	16%	26%	23%						
December 1968	-36%	-4%	-8%	-5%	-16%							
May 1970	67%	11%	16%	20%	48%	49%						
January 1973	-45%	-8%	-10%	-17%	-19%							
December 1974	76%	10%	31%	44%	48%							
September 1976	-27%	-6%	-3%	-5%	-14%							
March 1978	38%	2%	13%	20%	12%	18%	28%					
April 1981	-24%	-5%	-10%	-17%	-18%							
August 1982	250%	17%	34%	37%	54%	43%	72%	141%	204%			
August 1987	-36%	-6%										
October 1987	73%	12%	11%	21%	21%	54%						
July 1990	-21%	-8%	-20%									
October 1990	295%	3%	7%	24%	28%	40%	54%	60%	96%	130%	240%	282%
July 1998	-19%	-10%										
September 1998	55%	8%	24%	27%	46%							
January 2000	-38%	-11%	-4%	-9%	-9%	-15%						
October 2002	86%	20%	18%	14%	28%	42%	44%	56%	87%			
October 2007	-52%	-3%	-8%	-9%	-30%							
March 9	159%	22%	33%	45%	58%	87%	93%	108%	135%			
Average		3%	6%	8%	17%	34%	55%	109%	125%	150%	231%	292%

For illustrative purposes only, not representative of an actual investment.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

Since 2000, dividends have represented over half of total returns.

Structural Bull/Bear Dates	Bull or Bear	Duration in Years of Structural Bull/Bear	Nominal Price Changes				Annualized Price Changes			
			Total Return	Price Return	Dividend Reinvestment Return	Proportion of Total Return Coming From Dividends	Total Return	Price Return	Dividend Reinvestment Return	Proportion of Total Return Coming From Dividend Reinvestment
August 2000 - Current	Bear	13	64%	32%	32%	50%	3.9%	2.2%	1.7%	44%
August 1982 - August 2000	Bull	18	2214%	1257%	957%	43%	19.1%	15.6%	3.5%	18%
February 1966 - August 1982	Bear	16	126%	17%	109%	86%	5.2%	1.0%	4.2%	81%
April 1942 - February 1966	Bull	24	3407%	1090%	2316%	68%	16.0%	10.9%	5.1%	32%
September 1929 - April 1942	Bear	13	-48%	-75%	27%	>100%	-5.0%	-10.1%	5.1%	>100%
August 1921 - September 1929	Bull	8	631%	385%	246%	39%	28.2%	21.8%	6.4%	23%
August 1902 - August 1921	Bear	19	105%	-27%	133%	>100%	3.9%	-1.7%	5.5%	>100%
August 1896-September 1902	Bull	8	194%	132%	61%	32%	14.4%	11.1%	3.3%	23%
July 1881-August 1896	Bear	15	26%	-42%	68%	>100%	1.5%	-3.6%	5.1%	>100%
June 1877-July 1881	Bull	4	186%	124%	62%	33%	30.0%	22.3%	7.7%	26%
January 1971-June 1887	Bear	6	-5%	-34%	29%	>100%	-0.9%	-6.6%	5.8%	>100%
Total		142	19897309%	36833%	19860476%	100%	9.0%	4.25%	4.7%	53%

Structural Bull/Bear Dates			Nominal Price Changes				Annualized Price Changes			
			Total Return	Price Return	Dividend Reinvestment Return	Proportion of Total Return Coming From Dividends	Total Return	Price Return	Dividend Reinvestment Return	Proportion of Total Return Coming From Dividend Reinvestment
Bull Market Total			1326%	598%	728%	43%	22%	16%	5%	24%
Bear Market Total			45%	-21%	66%	89%	1%	-3%	5%	88%

Structural Bull market is measured by positive long-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

Structural Bear market is measured by negative long-term market performance in the S&P 500 and, for data prior to WW2, Robert Shiller's Data.

For illustrative purposes only, not representative of an actual investment.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

In the long-term, investors may be better off with low valuations.

- Dividends are important for long-term investors accounting for 53% of the total return of the US stock market since 1877 (see previous slide).
- Dividends utilize the exponential power of compounding which we believe is the surest way to wealth accumulation for long-term investors.
- As evidence of this, we modeled two situations: 1) Valuations doubled next year and then rise by the EPS growth rate for the next 29 years 2) Valuations fall by 65% next year and then rise by the EPS growth rate for the next 29 years. All dividends are reinvested at the end of the year. Also we assume that the payout ratio normalizes gradually back to its long-term mean.
- The annualized return after 30 years for the valuation crashing situation is greater than the return when valuations double since reinvested dividends are able to buy a greater quantity of shares over time in this situation.

Scenario 1 - 100% Invested in 2014	
Dividend Yield	2.00%
Dividend Growth	6.00%
EPS Growth	4.00%
Cash Position	0.00%

Valuations Increase 100% in 2015					Valuations Crash 65% in 2015					Payout Normalization			
Year	S&P 500	Dividends Per Share	Shares	Mkt Value	Year	S&P 500	Dividends Per Share	Shares	Mkt Value	Year	EPS	DPS	Payout Ratio
2014	1870	37	535	\$ 1,000,000.00	2014	1870	37	535	\$ 1,000,000.00	2014	100.20	36.23	36.2%
2015	3740	40	545	\$ 2,040,000.00	2015	655	40	545	\$ 357,000.00	2015	104.21	38.40	36.9%
2016	3890	42	551	\$ 2,144,088.96	2016	681	42	578	\$ 393,768.96	2016	108.38	40.71	37.6%
2017	4045	45	557	\$ 2,253,943.50	2017	708	45	614	\$ 434,801.94	2017	112.71	43.15	38.3%
2018	4207	47	563	\$ 2,369,913.58	2018	736	47	653	\$ 480,647.64	2018	117.22	45.74	39.0%
2019	4375	50	570	\$ 2,492,372.48	2019	766	50	695	\$ 531,932.22	2019	121.91	48.48	39.8%
2020	4550	53	576	\$ 2,621,718.58	2020	796	53	740	\$ 589,371.10	2020	126.78	51.39	40.5%
2021	4732	56	583	\$ 2,758,377.13	2021	828	56	789	\$ 653,782.84	2021	131.86	54.48	41.3%
2022	4922	60	590	\$ 2,902,802.30	2022	861	60	843	\$ 726,105.21	2022	137.13	57.75	42.1%
2023	5118	63	597	\$ 3,055,479.29	2023	896	63	901	\$ 807,414.11	2023	142.62	61.21	42.9%
2024	5323	67	604	\$ 3,216,926.69	2024	932	67	965	\$ 898,945.58	2024	148.32	64.88	43.7%
2025	5536	71	612	\$ 3,387,699.01	2025	969	71	1034	\$ 1,002,121.66	2025	154.25	68.78	44.6%
2026	5758	75	620	\$ 3,568,389.37	2026	1008	75	1110	\$ 1,118,580.76	2026	160.42	72.90	45.4%
2027	5988	80	628	\$ 3,759,632.48	2027	1048	80	1193	\$ 1,250,213.29	2027	166.84	77.28	46.3%
2028	6227	85	636	\$ 3,962,107.85	2028	1090	85	1284	\$ 1,399,203.68	2028	173.51	81.91	47.2%
2029	6476	90	645	\$ 4,176,543.22	2029	1133	90	1384	\$ 1,568,079.88	2029	180.45	86.83	48.1%
2030	6736	95	654	\$ 4,403,718.39	2030	1179	95	1493	\$ 1,759,771.89	2030	187.67	92.04	49.0%
2031	7005	101	663	\$ 4,644,469.22	2031	1226	101	1613	\$ 1,977,680.90	2031	195.18	97.56	50.0%
2032	7285	107	673	\$ 4,899,692.15	2032	1275	107	1746	\$ 2,225,761.32	2032	202.99	103.41	50.9%
2033	7577	113	682	\$ 5,170,348.94	2033	1326	113	1892	\$ 2,508,618.06	2033	211.11	109.62	51.9%
2034	7880	120	693	\$ 5,457,471.95	2034	1379	120	2053	\$ 2,831,622.26	2034	219.55	116.19	52.9%
2035	8195	127	703	\$ 5,762,169.83	2035	1434	127	2232	\$ 3,201,049.01	2035	228.33	123.17	53.9%
2036	8523	135	714	\$ 6,085,633.67	2036	1491	135	2430	\$ 3,624,241.79	2036	237.47	130.56	55.0%
2037	8863	143	725	\$ 6,429,143.80	2037	1551	143	2650	\$ 4,109,808.89	2037	246.96	138.39	56.0%
2038	9218	151	737	\$ 6,794,077.08	2038	1613	151	2894	\$ 4,667,858.58	2038	256.84	146.69	57.1%
2039	9587	161	749	\$ 7,181,914.92	2039	1678	161	3165	\$ 5,310,281.23	2039	267.12	155.49	58.2%
2040	9970	170	762	\$ 7,594,251.99	2040	1745	170	3468	\$ 6,051,088.21	2040	277.80	164.82	59.3%
2041	10369	180	775	\$ 8,032,805.77	2041	1815	180	3806	\$ 6,906,819.97	2041	288.91	174.71	60.5%
2042	10784	191	788	\$ 8,499,426.88	2042	1887	191	4185	\$ 7,897,038.11	2042	300.47	185.20	61.6%
2043	11215	203	802	\$ 8,996,110.46	2043	1963	203	4609	\$ 9,044,920.14	2043	312.49	196.31	62.8%
2044	11664	215	817	\$ 9,525,008.60	2044	2041	215	5084	\$ 10,377,979.45	2044	324.99	208.09	64.0%
Annual Return				7.80%	Annual Return				8.11%				

This is a hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only and is not meant to represent an actual investment.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet

At lower valuations, stock returns compound faster.

- In our second scenario, we used the same assumptions as before except that this time the investor is only 70% invested initially.
- The investor becomes fully invested after valuations either double or crash.
- In this situation, if valuations crash an investor is much better off since they are deploying 30% of their cash at the most opportune time.
- The point here is to illustrate that the optionality of cash is incredibly valuable, even if the investor believes a doubling in valuations is almost 3x as likely as a crash in valuations, because the benefit of the option to deploy cash at an opportune time outweighs the risk of buying at a future higher price.

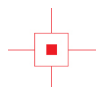
Scenario 2 - 70% Invested in 2014 100% Invested from 2015 onward	
Dividend Yield	2.00%
Dividend Growth	6.00%
EPS Growth	4.00%
Cash Position	30.00%

Valuations Increase 100% in 2015					
Year	S&P 500	Dividends Per Share	Shares	Mkt Value	Cash
2014	1870	37	374	\$ 700,000.00	\$300,000.00
2015	3740	40	462	\$ 1,728,000.00	\$0.00
2016	3890	42	467	\$ 1,816,169.47	
2017	4045	45	472	\$ 1,909,222.73	
2018	4207	47	477	\$ 2,007,456.21	
2019	4375	50	483	\$ 2,111,186.10	
2020	4550	53	488	\$ 2,220,749.86	
2021	4732	56	494	\$ 2,336,507.69	
2022	4922	60	500	\$ 2,458,844.30	
2023	5118	63	506	\$ 2,588,170.69	
2024	5323	67	512	\$ 2,724,926.14	
2025	5536	71	518	\$ 2,869,580.34	
2026	5758	75	525	\$ 3,022,635.70	
2027	5988	80	532	\$ 3,184,629.87	
2028	6227	85	539	\$ 3,356,138.41	
2029	6476	90	546	\$ 3,537,777.79	
2030	6736	95	554	\$ 3,730,208.51	
2031	7005	101	562	\$ 3,934,138.63	
2032	7285	107	570	\$ 4,150,327.46	
2033	7577	113	578	\$ 4,379,589.69	
2034	7880	120	587	\$ 4,622,799.77	
2035	8195	127	596	\$ 4,880,896.79	
2036	8523	135	605	\$ 5,154,889.70	
2037	8863	143	614	\$ 5,445,862.99	
2038	9218	151	624	\$ 5,754,982.94	
2039	9587	161	635	\$ 6,083,504.40	
2040	9970	170	645	\$ 6,432,778.16	
2041	10369	180	656	\$ 6,804,259.00	
2042	10784	191	668	\$ 7,199,514.53	
2043	11215	203	679	\$ 7,620,234.75	
2044	11664	215	692	\$ 8,068,242.57	
Annual Return				7.21%	

Valuations Crash 65% in 2015					
Year	S&P 500	Dividends Per Share	Shares	Mkt Value	Cash
2014	1870	37	374	\$ 700,000.00	\$300,000.00
2015	655	40	840	\$ 549,900.00	\$0.00
2016	681	42	891	\$ 606,536.56	
2017	708	45	946	\$ 669,741.13	
2018	736	47	1006	\$ 740,358.93	
2019	766	50	1070	\$ 819,354.42	
2020	796	53	1140	\$ 907,829.61	
2021	828	56	1216	\$ 1,007,045.33	
2022	861	60	1299	\$ 1,118,446.09	
2023	896	63	1388	\$ 1,243,689.12	
2024	932	67	1486	\$ 1,384,678.35	
2025	969	71	1593	\$ 1,543,604.21	
2026	1008	75	1710	\$ 1,722,990.37	
2027	1048	80	1838	\$ 1,925,748.71	
2028	1090	85	1978	\$ 2,155,243.98	
2029	1133	90	2131	\$ 2,415,370.10	
2030	1179	95	2300	\$ 2,710,640.22	
2031	1226	101	2485	\$ 3,046,293.35	
2032	1275	107	2689	\$ 3,428,420.59	
2033	1326	113	2914	\$ 3,864,115.05	
2034	1379	120	3163	\$ 4,361,650.08	
2035	1434	127	3438	\$ 4,930,691.45	
2036	1491	135	3743	\$ 5,582,550.59	
2037	1551	143	4081	\$ 6,330,487.14	
2038	1613	151	4457	\$ 7,190,071.25	
2039	1678	161	4876	\$ 8,179,618.07	
2040	1745	170	5342	\$ 9,320,709.83	
2041	1815	180	5863	\$ 10,638,824.37	
2042	1887	191	6446	\$ 12,164,093.16	
2043	1963	203	7099	\$ 13,932,217.33	
2044	2041	215	7832	\$ 15,985,576.74	
Annual Return				9.68%	

This is a hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only and is not meant to represent an actual investment.

Source: GaveKal Capital, FactSet



Glossary of Definitions

Beta is a measure of the funds sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market.

Alpha is a measure of the portfolio's risk adjusted performance. When compared to the portfolio's beta, a positive alpha indicates better-than-expected portfolio performance and a negative alpha worse-than-expected portfolio performance.

Sharpe Ratio uses a fund's standard deviation and its excess return (the difference between the fund's return and the risk-free return of 90-day Treasury Bills) to determine reward per unit of risk.

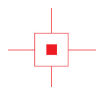
Standard Deviation is a calculation used to measure variability of a portfolio's performance.

Treynor Ratio is a risk-adjusted measure of return based on systematic risk. It is similar to the Sharpe ratio, with the difference being that the Treynor ratio uses beta as the measurement of volatility.

Correlation is the extent to which the returns of different types of investments move in tandem with one another in response to changing economic and market conditions. Correlation is measured on a scale of -1 (negatively correlated) to $+1$ (completely correlated). Low correlation or negative correlation to traditional stocks and bonds may help reduce risk in a portfolio and provide downside protection.

Max Drawdown is the maximum single period loss incurred over the interval being measured.

MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets.



Important Disclosures



The value of the securities held by the Fund will change due to general market and economic conditions and industry perceptions. Investments in non-US issuers may involve unique risks including, foreign securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the US dollar. Currency fluctuation, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments. The securities of mid-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes.

The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Please consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. The prospectus or summary prospectus that contains this and other information about the Fund, is available by calling 888.998.9890 and should be read carefully.

The GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund is distributed by IMST Distributors, LLC.

For investors interested in the GaveKal Knowledge Leaders Fund,
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