

BROWN 
BROTHERS
HARRIMAN

Prospectus

February 28, 2024

BBH LIMITED DURATION FUND
CLASS N SHARES (TICKER BBBMX)
CLASS I SHARES (TICKER BBBIX)

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any state securities commission, nor has the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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I. BBH LIMITED DURATION FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the BBH Limited Duration Fund (the “Fund”) is to provide maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell the Fund’s Class N and Class I Shares. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and expense example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

| | Class N | Class I |
|---|---------|---------|
| Management Fees | 0.26% | 0.26% |
| Shareholder Service Fee | 0.20% | None |
| Distribution (12b-1) Fees | None | None |
| Other Expenses | 0.03% | 0.02% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 0.49% | 0.28% |
| Less Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement* | (0.14)% | 0.00% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement | 0.35% | 0.28% |

* Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., through a separately identifiable department (the “Investment Adviser”), has contractually agreed to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 0.35% for Class N Shares through March 1, 2025 (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business) (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”). The Expense Limitation Agreement may only be terminated during its term with approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”).

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's Class N Shares and Class I Shares to the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This example gives effect to the Class N Shares' Expense Limitation Agreement for 1 year and the first year of the 3-, 5- and 10-year calculations. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's Class N Shares and Class I Shares for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the operating expenses of the Fund's Class N Shares and Class I Shares remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

| | <u>1 Year</u> | <u>3 Years</u> | <u>5 Years</u> | <u>10 Years</u> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Class N Shares | \$36 | \$143 | \$260 | \$602 |
| Class I Shares | \$29 | \$90 | \$157 | \$355 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH&Co."), through a separately identifiable department ("Investment Adviser"), serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a well-diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments, including floating or variable rate debt instruments. The Fund intends to invest only in debt instruments which are performing, durable, and available at an attractive valuation. With respect to fixed income instruments, the term "performing" indicates that the instrument is making payment of interest

and principal on schedule, while the term “durable” signifies the Investment Adviser’s assessment that the obligor responsible for making payment on the instrument is likely to continue making such timely payment in a variety of future economic circumstances. The Investment Adviser considers an instrument to be “attractively valued” when the Investment Adviser believes that the instrument’s potential excess return over a risk-free rate exceeds that which would be normally justified by the instrument’s underlying risks.

The Fund’s investments will be primarily focused in notes and bonds issued by domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, including those in emerging markets, and the U.S. Government, government agencies and government guaranteed issuers, as well as asset-backed securities, consisting of consumer loans, property loans/leases, auto-loans and credit card receivables. The Fund may invest in fixed- and floating-rate loan transactions, which investments generally will be in the form of loan participations, delayed funding loans, and revolving credit facilities, or assignments of portions of such loans. The Fund may purchase mortgage-backed securities, including but not limited to residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities, and sovereign debt when the Investment Adviser believes that the additional returns from these securities justify the risk of allocations to these asset classes. Typically, the duration of the Fund will be less than one year. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed-income security to a change in interest rate. For every 1% change in interest rate, a fixed income security’s price will change by 1% for every year of duration; therefore, the longer a security’s duration, the more sensitive it is to changes in interest rates.

To meet its investment objective, the Fund may invest in short-term agreements to buy or sell securities in order to buy or sell them back to the dealer at a higher price, known as repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments, commercial paper, and private placement securities, including Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities, to meet its investment objective. The Fund is also permitted to invest in derivative instruments, consisting of U.S. Treasury Futures, forwards, credit default swaps and baskets of credit entities, known as a credit default index. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets

in convertible securities and preferred stock. Subject to applicable statutory and regulatory limitations, the Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, consisting of shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and notes issued by Business Development Companies (“BDCs”). The Fund’s investment in other investment companies may also include shares of money market funds, including funds affiliated with the Investment Adviser. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade securities but may invest in securities rated below investment grade, and their unrated equivalents, which are commonly referred to as “junk bonds”, when the Investment Adviser believes that the additional income from these securities justifies the higher risk.

As part of the Fund’s investment process, the Investment Adviser considers environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors when evaluating investments in corporate notes and bonds, and in structured products. The Investment Adviser does not evaluate ESG factors for investments in investment companies and securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, the environmental and social risks of the issuer, as well as the issuer’s instituted governance programs.

When an instrument is no longer trading at an attractive valuation, according to this framework, the Fund aims to sell the investment entirely and invest the proceeds in cash or U.S. Treasury instruments until it identifies another attractively valued investment.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND

The principal risks of investing in the Fund and the circumstances reasonably likely to adversely affect an investment are listed and described below. The share price of the Fund changes daily, based on market conditions and other factors. A shareholder may lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Issuer Risk:

The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an issuer, guarantor, or the counterparty to a derivative contract or repurchase agreement, will default on interest or principal payments. For asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities, there is risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying the security, such as non-payment of loans, will result in a default on interest or principal payments. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment grade securities. In addition to the possibility of an issuer being in default, the issuer may request an extension on the maturity of a security. In instances in which the maturity of a security is extended, the value of the security may decline.

Asset-Backed Securities (“ABS”) Risk:

Credit risk is an important issue in ABS because of the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and because issuers are primarily private entities. Credit risk arises from losses due to defaults by the borrowers in the underlying collateral or the issuer's or servicer's failure to perform. Market risk arises from the cash-flow characteristics of the security, which for many ABS tend to be predictable. The greatest variability in cash flows comes

from credit performance, including the presence of early amortization or acceleration features designed to protect the investor if credit losses in the portfolio rise well above expected levels. Interest rate risk arises for the issuer from the relationship between the pricing terms on the underlying collateral and the terms of the rate paid to security holders. ABS also are subject to the risk that a change in interest rates may influence the pace of prepayments of the underlying securities which, in turn, affects yields on an absolute basis.

Liquidity risk can arise from increased perceived credit risk. Illiquidity can also become a significant problem if concerns about credit quality, for example, lead investors to avoid the securities issued by the relevant special-purpose entity. Operations risk arises through the potential for misrepresentation of asset quality or terms by the originating institution, misrepresentation of the nature and current value of the assets by the servicer and inadequate controls over disbursements and receipts by the servicer.

Structural risk may arise through investments in ABS with structures (for example, the establishment of various security tranches) that are intended to reallocate the risks entailed in the underlying collateral (particularly credit risk) in ways that give certain investors less credit risk protection (i.e., a lower priority claim on the cash flows from the underlying pool of assets) than others. As a result, such securities have a higher risk of loss as a result of delinquencies or losses on the underlying assets.

Loan Risk:

Loan participations and assignments, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities may have the effect of requiring the Fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when it might not otherwise decide to do so. Loan participations, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are subject to credit, interest rate and liquidity risk and the risks of being a lender.

Management Risk:

The Fund is actively managed and its success depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of the Investment Adviser to develop and effectively implement strategies that achieve the Fund's investment objective. Subjective decisions made by the Investment Adviser may cause the Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized.

U.S. Government Agency Securities Risk:

Certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury while others are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality. While the U.S. Government has historically provided financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities during times of financial stress, such as the various actions taken to stabilize the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation during the credit crisis of 2008, no assurance can be given that it will do so in the future. Such securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk refers to the price fluctuation of a bond in response to changes in interest rates. The Fund's investments in bonds and other fixed income securities will change in value in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In general, fixed-rate bonds with shorter maturities are less sensitive to interest rate movements than those with longer maturities, (i.e., when interest

rates increase, bond prices fall). Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) to fall which could result in a decrease of the net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund’s fixed income investments may be subject to heightened risk associated with rising interest rates given the recent historically low interest rate environment.

A rising rate environment may also result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions. As a result of increased redemptions, the Fund may have to liquidate fixed income securities at disadvantageous prices and times, or at a loss, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. While the Fund may use futures contracts and futures options to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to successfully hedge interest rate exposures.

Maturity Risk:

Interest rate risk, as discussed above, will generally affect the price of a fixed income security more if the security has a longer maturity.

Prepayment Risk:

The Fund’s investments are subject to the risk that in times of declining interest rates, the Fund’s higher yielding securities will be prepaid and the Fund will have to replace them with securities potentially having a lower yield.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:

Borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities. In addition, during periods of falling interest rates mortgage-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. A fund holding mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility during periods of fluctuating interest rates.

Illiquid Investment Risk:

Illiquid investments subject the Fund to the risk that it may not be able to sell the investments when desired or at favorable prices. The size of a transaction or illiquid markets may be factors. Some loan transactions may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or may trade infrequently and, as a result, it may take longer to settle these transactions, which may result in impaired value when the Fund needs to liquidate such loans. In addition, certain derivative instruments and private placements, such as Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities, may be illiquid.

Private Placement Risk:

The Fund may invest in private placement securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Private placement securities are securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, these securities include Rule 144A securities, securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S and securities issued pursuant to Regulation D. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market, resulting in the security being deemed illiquid.

Investment Company Risk:

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, consisting of ETFs and money market funds. When purchasing shares of other investment companies, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the investment company's investments. These risks may be similar to the risks of the Fund but may also vary wildly depending on the underlying investment strategy and objectives. ETF's may be designed to track a particular index, if the performance of the underlying securities of the index goes down, the investment in the ETF may result in a loss. ETF shares are traded on securities exchanges and may not be traded extensively, which may result in larger differences between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer.

Business Development Company Risk:

BDCs may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. BDC company securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their net asset value. BDCs usually trade at a discount to their net asset value because they invest in unlisted securities and have limited access to capital markets.

Convertible Securities Risk:

The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which may perform in a similar manner to a regular debt security. Investments in convertible securities are subject to variety of risks, including investment risk, market risk, issuer risk

and interest rate risk. A rise in market interest rates may result in the value of a convertible security decreasing. Additionally, if an issuer is not able to pay interest or dividends when due, their market value of the security may change based on the issuer's credit rating and the perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Convertible securities may also be lower-rated securities as they may face higher levels of credit risk.

Preferred Securities Risk:

The Fund may invest in preferred securities which are equity interests in a company that entitle the holder to receive common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company, in preference to the holders of other securities. Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred securities may pay dividends only after the company makes required payments on bonds and other debt. If a company experiences actual or perceived changes in its financial condition or prospects, the value of preferred securities may be more greatly affected than the value of bonds and other debt.

Large Shareholder Risk:

Asset allocation decisions, particularly large redemptions, made by an investment adviser whose discretionary clients make up a large percentage of the Fund's shareholders may adversely impact remaining Fund shareholders.

Derivatives Risk:

Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset or index. Risks of investing in derivatives are different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Risks include liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation and the risk of miscorrelation. The Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk:

Investing in securities of companies based outside of the United States involves risks not typically associated with investing in securities of companies organized and operated in the United States. These risks include adverse political, social and economic developments abroad, different kinds and levels of market and issuer regulations, and the different characteristics of overseas economies and markets.

These factors can make non-U.S. investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. Changes in non-U.S. currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Emerging Markets Risk:

Emerging markets involve risks greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. These less developed markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties and the price of securities issued by emerging markets issuers can be extremely volatile.

Investment Risk:

Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk:

Market risks, including political, regulatory, economic and social developments, can result in market volatility and can affect the value of the Fund's investments. Natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness and other public

health emergencies, recession, terrorism and other unforeseeable events may lead to increased market volatility and may have adverse effects on world economies and markets generally.

Sovereign Debt Risk:

Bonds issued by foreign governments, sometimes referred to as “sovereign” debt, present risks not associated with investments in other types of bonds. The government or agency issuing the debt may be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal owed. In such instance, the Fund may have limited recourse against the issuing government or agency.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk:

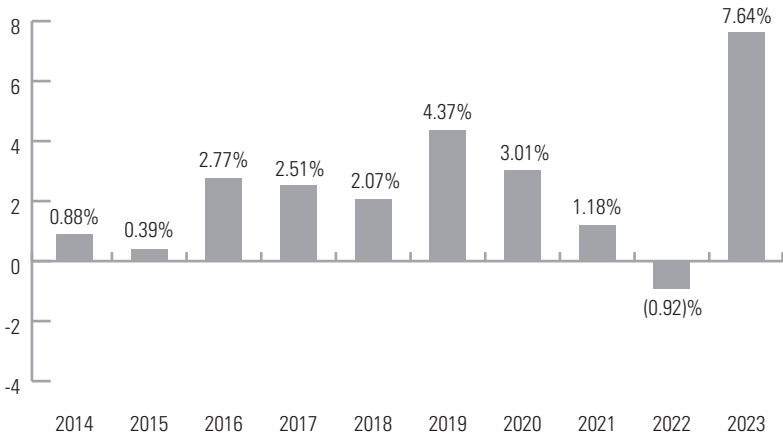
Due to uncertainty regarding the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest, securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., Ba1/BB+ or lower), and their unrated equivalents, may be subject to greater risks than securities which have higher credit ratings, including a high risk of default. These securities are considered speculative and are commonly known as “junk bonds.”

FUND PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table give an indication of the risks involved with an investment in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I shares from year to year. The table shows how the average annual returns of the Fund's Class N Shares and Class I Shares for the periods indicated compared to a broad-based market index, as well as to a reference benchmark. One cannot invest directly in an index.

When you consider this information, please remember that the Fund's performance (before and after taxes) in past years is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated information on the Fund's performance can be obtained by visiting www.bbhfunds.com or can be obtained by phone at 1-800-575-1265.

Total Return for Class I Shares (% Per Calendar Year)



Highest Performing Quarter: 4.00% in 2nd quarter of 2020

Lowest Performing Quarter: (3.28)% in 1st quarter of 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2023)

The Fund's performance figures assume that all distributions were reinvested in the Fund. 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. After-tax returns for Class I Shares will differ from those shown for Class N Shares. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for only one class and after-tax returns for other classes will vary.

| | <u>1 Year</u> | <u>5 Years</u> | <u>10 Years</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Class N Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 7.45% | 2.94% | 2.23% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | 5.58% | 1.84% | 1.27% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | 4.56% | 1.78% | 2.33% |
| Class I Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 7.64% | 3.01% | 2.37% |
| Barclays Capital U.S. 1-3 Year Treasury Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | | | |
| | 4.29% | 1.28% | 1.04% |
| Reference Benchmark (an unmanaged weighted index comprised as follows: 40% Bloomberg Short-Term Corporate Index; 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate ABS Index; and 20% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills Index) | | | |
| | 5.54% | 2.10% | 1.79% |

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH&Co.”), through a separately identifiable department, serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The following co-portfolio managers are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund:

Portfolio Managers

| Name | BBH&Co. Title | Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Andrew P. Hofer | Principal | 2011 |
| Neil Hohmann | Partner | 2013 |
| Paul Kunz | Principal | 2023 |

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold (redeemed) on any business day (normally any day when the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open). Shareholders may redeem shares held directly in the name of a shareholder on the books of the Fund by submitting a redemption request to the Fund’s transfer agent, ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (“Transfer Agent”). If shares are held by a bank, broker or other financial intermediary with which the Fund or its shareholder servicing agent has contracted (“Financial Intermediary”) on behalf of such shareholder, then shareholders must redeem shares through such Financial Intermediary.

Investment Minimums

Minimum initial and subsequent purchase amounts vary.

| | <u>Class N</u> | <u>Class I</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Initial Purchases | \$5,000 | \$50,000 |
| Subsequent Purchases | \$1,000 | \$ 5,000 |

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, BBH&Co. may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's website for more information.

II. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PRINCIPAL RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management. The investment objective may be changed by the Board without a vote of the shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a well-diversified portfolio of fixed income and floating or variable rate debt instruments. The Fund intends to invest only in debt instruments which are performing, durable, and available at an attractive valuation. With respect to fixed income instruments, the term "performing" indicates that the instrument is making payment of interest and principal on schedule,

while the term “durable” signifies the Investment Adviser’s assessment that the obligor responsible for making payment on the instrument is likely to continue making such timely payment in a variety of future economic circumstances. The Investment Adviser considers instruments to be “attractively valued” when the Investment Adviser believes that the instrument’s potential excess return over a risk-free rate exceeds that which would be normally justified by the instrument’s underlying risks.

These investments will be primarily focused in notes and bonds issued by domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, including those in emerging markets, and the U.S. Government, government agencies and government guaranteed issuers (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks), as well as asset-backed securities, consisting of consumer loans, loan participation and assignments, property loans/leases, auto-loans and credit card receivables. The Fund may invest in fixed- and floating-rate loan transactions, which investments generally will be in the form of loan participations, delayed funding loans, and revolving credit facilities, or assignments of portions of such loans. The Fund may purchase mortgage backed securities, consisting of residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities, and sovereign debt when the Investment Adviser believes that the additional income from these securities justifies the higher risk of allocations to these asset classes. To meet its investment objective, the Fund may invest in short-term agreements to buy or sell securities in order to buy or sell them back to the dealer at a higher price, known as repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments,

commercial paper, and private placement securities, including Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities, to meet its investment objective. Private placement securities are securities that are exempt from registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, under the exemptions of Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933. The Fund is also permitted to invest in derivative instruments, consisting of U.S. Treasury Futures, forwards, credit default swaps and baskets of credit entities, known as a credit default index. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in convertible securities and preferred stock. Subject to applicable statutory and regulatory limitations, the Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, consisting of shares of ETFs and notes issued by BDCs. The Fund's investment in other investment companies may include shares of money market funds, including funds affiliated with the Investment Adviser.

Typically, the duration of the Fund will be less than one year. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed-income security to a change in interest rate. For every 1% change in interest rate, a fixed income security's price will change by 1% for every year of duration; therefore, the longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it is to changes in interest rates. For example, if a bond has a duration of 5 years and interest rates increase by 1%, the value of that bond can be expected to decrease by 5%.

Despite comparisons contained in the Fund's shareholder reports, the Fund will not measure its performance success nor alter its construction in relation to any particular benchmark or index. Instead, the Fund will seek to preserve capital and to generate a positive absolute return, while attempting to avoid instances of negative total return over extended periods of time. The Fund will have the flexibility to invest in the sectors, industries, securities and durations that the Investment Adviser identifies as offering attractive risk-adjusted returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. As one of several factors, embedded within the Investment Adviser's overall investment approach is the consideration of ESG criteria that could be relevant to an issuer for investments in corporate notes and bonds and in structured products in the portfolio. The Investment Adviser does not evaluate

ESG factors for investments in investment companies and securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies. The Investment Adviser defines ESG as a set of environmental, social and governance factors used to inform its view on the long-term sustainability of the obligors that are considered for investment. Depending on the ESG risks that the revenue generating activities of such obligors face, examples within the environmental factor include, but are not limited to, the obligor's positioning to manage risks and opportunities related to carbon emissions; water stress; and toxic emissions and waste. Similarly, social considerations examples include health and safety; privacy and data security; and community relations. Finally, governance matters include, for example, comprise, illustratively, financial transparency; management structure; and ethics practices. A less favorable ESG profile may not preclude the Fund from investing in a company, as the consideration of these factors is not more influential than the consideration of other investment criteria.

While the assets of the Fund will be primarily invested in securities denominated in U.S. dollars, some investments may be denominated in other currencies. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade securities but may invest in fixed income securities rated below investment grade, and their unrated equivalent, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", when the Investment Adviser believes that the additional income from these securities justifies the high risk. In response to adverse market, economic, political and other conditions, the Investment Adviser may make temporary investments for the Fund that are not consistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategies. Such investments may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

The Investment Adviser may determine whether an instrument is “attractively valued” using its own proprietary quantitative framework. If an investment’s excess total return potential declines, the Fund is likely to sell part of its position.

Conversely, if the valuation becomes more attractive (typically from a price decline), the Fund is likely to increase the size of its investment. When an instrument is no longer trading at an attractive valuation, according to this framework, the Fund may aim to sell the investment entirely and invest the proceeds in cash or Treasury instruments until it identifies another attractively valued investment.

Temporary Defensive Positions:

In response to adverse market, economic, political and other conditions, the Investment Adviser may make temporary defensive investments for the Fund that are not consistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategies. Such investments may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities:

Mortgage-backed securities are collateralized by pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including first and second mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations. Asset-backed securities are collateralized by pools of obligations or assets. Most asset-backed securities involve pools of consumer or commercial debts with maturities of less than ten years. However, almost any type of asset may be used to create an asset-backed security. Asset-backed securities may take the form of commercial paper, notes, or pass-through certificates. Asset-backed securities have prepayment risks. Mortgage and asset-backed securities may be structured as floaters, inverse floaters, interest only and principal only obligations.

Derivative Instruments:

Rather than investing directly in the securities in which the Fund invests, the Fund may use derivatives investments to gain or reduce exposure to market movements related to such securities, or to other risks such as interest rate or currency risk. The Fund may, but is not required to use, derivative instruments for risk management purposes or as part of its investment strategies. The Investment Adviser may decide not to employ any of these strategies and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the Fund will succeed. Derivative investments primarily include futures, but may also include swaps and options contracts.

Futures Contracts:

Common features of future contracts include: (1) standardized contract features; (2) traded on organized exchanges; and (3) limited maturity, usually 3 months. As the price of the underlying security changes day to day, the value of the future contract also changes. Both buyer and seller recognize this daily gain or loss by transferring the relative gain or loss to the other party. This is called “the daily margin” requirement. The use of futures gives the Investment Adviser flexibility in managing the investment risk of the Fund.

Credit Quality:

The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade securities (rated Baa3/BBB- or better). The Investment Adviser may invest a portion of the assets of the Fund in fixed income securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable

quality. Credit ratings for individual holdings are assigned by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSRO”) such as Moody’s Investor Service (“Moody’s”) or Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”).

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND

The principal risks of investing in the Fund and the circumstances reasonably likely to adversely affect an investment are listed and described below. The share price of the Fund changes daily, based on market conditions and other factors. A shareholder may lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Issuer Risk:

The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default on interest or principal payments. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due. For asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities, there is risk that the impairment of the collateral underlying the security, such as non-payment of loans, will result in a default on interest or principal payments. The Fund cannot collect interest and principal payments on a security or instrument if the issuer defaults. While the Fund attempts to limit credit exposure in a manner consistent with its investment objective, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults and changes in the credit ratings of the Fund’s portfolio investments. In addition to the possibility of an issuer being in default, the issuer may request an extension on the maturity of a security. In instances in which the maturity of a security is extended, the value of the security may decline.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk:

Credit risk is an important issue in ABS because of the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and because issuers are primarily private entities. Credit risk arises from losses due to defaults by the borrowers in the underlying collateral or the issuer's or servicer's failure to perform. Market risk arises from the cash-flow characteristics of the security, which for many ABS tend to be predictable. The greatest variability in cash flows comes from credit performance, including the presence of early amortization or acceleration features designed to protect the investor if credit losses in the portfolio rise well above expected levels. Interest rate risk arises for the issuer from the relationship between the pricing terms on the underlying collateral and the terms of the rate paid to security holders. ABS also are subject to the risk that a change in interest rates may influence the pace of prepayments of the underlying securities which, in turn, affects yields on an absolute basis. Liquidity risk can arise from increased perceived credit risk. Illiquidity can also become a significant problem if concerns about credit quality, for example, lead investors to avoid the securities issued by the relevant special-purpose entity. Operations risk arises through the potential for misrepresentation of asset quality or terms by the originating institution, misrepresentation of the nature and current value of the assets by the servicer and inadequate controls over disbursements and receipts by the servicer. Structural risk may arise through investments in ABS with structures (for example, the establishment of various security tranches) that are intended to reallocate the risks entailed in the underlying collateral (particularly credit risk) in ways that give certain investors less credit risk protection (i.e., a lower

priority claim on the cash flows from the underlying pool of assets) than others. As a result, such securities have a higher risk of loss as a result of delinquencies or losses on the underlying assets.

Management Risk:

The Fund is actively managed and its success depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of the Investment Adviser to develop and effectively implement strategies that achieve the Fund's investment objective. Subjective decisions made by the Investment Adviser may cause the Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized.

U.S. Government Agency Securities Risk:

Certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury while others are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality. While the U.S. Government has historically provided financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities during times of financial stress, such as the various actions taken to stabilize the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation during the credit crisis of 2008, no assurance can be given that it will do so in the future. Such securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk refers to the price fluctuation of a bond in response to changes in interest rates. The Fund's investments in bonds and other fixed income securities will change in value in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In general, fixed-rate bonds with shorter maturities are less sensitive to interest rate movements than those with longer maturities, (i.e., when interest rates increase, bond prices fall). Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) to fall which could result in a decrease of the NAV of the Fund. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less

sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund's fixed income investments may be subject to heightened risk associated with rising interest rates given the recent historically low interest rate environment.

A rising rate environment may also result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions. As a result of increased redemptions, the Fund may have to liquidate fixed income securities at disadvantageous prices and times, or at a loss, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. While the Fund may use futures contracts and futures options to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to successfully hedge interest rate exposures.

Maturity Risk:

Interest rate risk will generally affect the price of a fixed income security more if the security has a longer maturity. Fixed income securities with longer maturities will therefore be more volatile than other fixed income securities with shorter maturities. Conversely, fixed income securities with shorter maturities will be less volatile but generally provide lower returns than fixed income securities with longer maturities. The average maturity of the Fund's investments will affect the volatility of the Fund's share price.

Prepayment Risk:

The Fund's investments are subject to the risk that when interest rates fall certain obligations will be prepaid and that the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with

lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase as borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at lower rates. During these periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on assets that were prepaid.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:

Borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate (pre-payment risk). During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security (extension risk). Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. As a result, in a period of fluctuating interest rates, a fund that holds mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility.

Illiquid Investment Risk:

Illiquid investment risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many restricted securities), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. Securities in the Fund are generally less liquid than many other investments including but not limited to securities issued by the U.S. Government, commercial paper and those of higher rated investment grade corporate securities. Some loan transactions may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or may trade infrequently and, as a result, it may take longer to settle these transactions, which may result in

impaired value when the Fund needs to liquidate such loans. In addition, certain derivative instruments and Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities may be illiquid.

Private Placement Risk:

The Fund may invest in private placement securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Private placement securities are securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as Rule 144A securities, securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S and securities issued pursuant to Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Regulation S securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers are issued through private placements without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Regulation D securities are issued pursuant to Regulation D of the Securities Act. Private placements are generally subject to strict restrictions on resale. Privately placed securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market, and as such may be illiquid. The Fund may be unable to sell a private placement security on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value. It may be more difficult to determine a market value for a restricted security. Also, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a private placement security, so it may be less able to predict a loss. In addition, if Fund management receives material non-public information about the issuer,

the Fund may as a result be unable to sell the securities. Certain private placement securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Investment Company Risk:

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, consisting of ETFs and money market funds. When purchasing shares of other investment companies, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying ETF or investment company. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the investment company's investments. These risks may be similar to the risks of the Fund but may also vary wildly depending on the underlying investment strategy and objectives. ETF's may be designed to track a particular index, if the performance of the underlying securities of the index goes down, the investment in the ETF may result in a loss. ETF shares are traded on various securities exchanges and the price may vary throughout a given trading day. ETF shares are traded on securities exchanges and may not be traded extensively, which may result in larger differences between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. Additionally, an ETF may trade at a price below its net asset value (also known as a discount) depending on the fund's perceived value and market sentiment. Certain ETFs or closed-end funds traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer.

Business Development Company Risk:

BDCs may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. BDC company securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their net asset value. BDCs usually trade at a discount to their net asset value because they invest in unlisted securities and have limited access to capital markets.

Convertible Securities Risk:

The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which may perform in a similar manner to a regular debt security. Investments in convertible securities are subject to variety of risks, including investment risk and interest rate risk. A rise in market interest rates may result in the value of a convertible security decreasing. Additionally, if an issuer is not able to pay interest or dividends when due, their market value of the security may change based on the issuer's credit rating and the perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. The potential for a convertible security to convert into the issuers underlying common stock subject the security to similar market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock. Convertible securities may also be lower-rated securities as they may face higher levels of credit risk. The Fund may be forced to convert a security before it would otherwise choose, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Preferred Securities Risk:

The Fund may invest in preferred securities which are equity interests in a company that entitle the holder to receive common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company, in preference to the holders of other securities. Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred securities may pay dividends only after the company makes required payments on bonds and other debt. If a company experiences actual or perceived changes in its financial condition or prospects, the value of preferred securities may be more greatly affected than the value of

bonds and other debt. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than that of larger companies. Preferred securities may include certain aspects of both equity and fixed income securities, known as hybrid securities, and may also have different features from those of traditional preferred securities described above. Preferred securities that are hybrid securities possess various features of both debt and traditional preferred securities and as such, they may constitute senior debt, junior debt or preferred shares in an issuer's capital structure. Unlike traditional preferred securities, hybrid securities may not be subordinate to a company's debt securities.

Large Shareholder Risk:

From time to time, an investment adviser, including BBH&Co., may allocate a portion of the assets of its discretionary clients to the Fund. There is a risk that if a large percentage of Fund shareholders consists of such investment adviser's discretionary clients, such asset allocation decisions, particularly large redemptions, may adversely impact remaining Fund shareholders.

Derivatives Risk:

Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. By investing in a derivative instrument, the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk:

Investing in securities of companies based outside of the United States involves risks not typically associated with investing in securities of companies organized and operated in the United States. These risks include changes in political, social or economic conditions, diplomatic relations, confiscatory taxation, expropriation, nationalization, limitation on the removal of funds or assets, or imposition of (or change in) exchange control or tax regulations. In some countries outside of the United States, less information is available about non-U.S. issues and markets because of less rigorous accounting and regulatory standards than in the United States. In addition, stock exchanges and brokers located outside of the United States generally have less government supervision and regulation than in the United States. Dividends and interest on non-U.S. securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, which may reduce the net return to Fund shareholders. Non-U.S. securities are often denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, which will subject the Fund to the risks associated with fluctuations in currency values. Currency fluctuations could offset investment gain or add to investment losses. All of these factors can make non-U.S. investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments.

Emerging Markets Risk:

Investments in the securities of emerging markets carry all of the risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers to a heightened degree. These heightened risks include: (i) expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the small current size of securities markets and lower trading volume;

(iii) certain national policies related to national interests, which may restrict the Fund’s investment opportunities; and (iv) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property.

Investment Risk:

As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or even long periods of time. The share price of the Fund changes daily, based on market conditions and other factors. The Fund should not be relied upon as a complete investment program.

Market Risk:

The price of a security may fall due to changing economic, political, regulatory or market conditions, or due to a company’s or issuer’s individual situation. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities.

Sovereign Debt Risk:

Bonds issued by foreign governments, sometimes referred to as “sovereign” debt, present risks not associated with investments in other types of bonds. The government or agency issuing the debt may be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal owed. In such instance, the Fund may have limited recourse against the issuing government or agency.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk:

Due to uncertainty regarding the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest, securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., Ba1/BB+ or lower), and their unrated equivalents, may be subject to greater risks than securities which have higher credit ratings, including a high risk of default. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated or investment grade

bonds and other fixed income securities. These securities are considered speculative and are commonly known as “junk bonds.

Investments in the Fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government. Shares of the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, BBH&Co. or any other bank, and the shares are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other federal, state or other governmental agency.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available on the Fund’s website at www.bbhfunds.com. A complete listing of the Fund’s portfolio holdings as of the end of each month is posted on the website approximately 15 days after the end of the month and remains posted until replaced by the information for the succeeding month.

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

III. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

BBH&Co., a New York limited partnership, located at 140 Broadway, New York, NY 10005 and established in 1818, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund through a separately identifiable department. The Investment Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Subject to the general supervision of the Fund's Board, the Investment Adviser makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, places the purchase and sale orders for the portfolio transactions of the Fund, and generally manages the Fund's portfolio of investments. BBH&Co. provides a broad range of investment management services for customers in the United States and abroad. As of December 31, 2023, BBH&Co. managed total assets of approximately \$86.3 billion, \$7.1 billion of which represented total net assets in the Fund.

In addition to a continuous investment program, BBH&Co. serves as the Fund's administrator and provides administrative services such as shareholder communications and tax services.

Investment Advisory and Administrative Fee

For investment advisory and administrative services, the Investment Adviser receives a combined fee, computed daily and payable monthly, equal to 0.30% per annum for the first \$1 billion and 0.25% per annum for amounts over \$1 billion of the average daily net assets of the Fund. This fee compensates the Investment Adviser for its services and its expenses. For the most recent fiscal year, the Fund, after expense waivers and reimbursements, paid the Investment Adviser 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets. A discussion of the Board's most recent approval of the Fund's investment advisory contract will be available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the period ending April 30, 2024.

The Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) for Class N Shares to 0.35% through March 1, 2025 (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"). The Expense Limitation Agreement may only be terminated during its term with approval of the Fund's Board.

Portfolio Managers

Andrew P. Hofer, Neil Hohmann and Paul Kunz serve as co-portfolio managers of the Fund and are jointly responsible for managing the Fund's assets on a day-to-day basis.

Andrew Hofer is a Principal of BBH&Co. with 36 years of combined industry and investment experience. Mr. Hofer holds a BA from Yale University and an MIA from the Columbia School of International and Public Affairs. He joined BBH&Co. in 1988. Mr. Hofer has served as a Principal since January 2000.

Neil Hohmann is a Partner of BBH&Co. with 27 years of investment experience. Mr. Hohmann holds a BA from Yale University and a PhD in Economics from the University of Chicago. He joined BBH&Co. in 2006. Mr. Hohmann served as a Managing Director from 2010 to 2017. Mr. Hohmann served as a Principal from 2017-2023. Mr. Hohmann has served as a Partner since January 2024.

Paul Kunz is a Principal of BBH&Co. with 26 years of investment experience. He holds a BS from Villanova University, a JD from St. John's University School of Law and an LLM from New York University School of Law. He joined BBH&Co. in 2013. Mr. Kunz served as a Managing Director from 2013 to 2021. Mr. Kunz has served as a Principal since January 2022.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, management of other accounts and ownership of shares of the Fund.

IV. SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Fund Valuation Policies

The Fund's NAV is normally determined once daily at 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time on each day the NYSE is open for regular trading ("Business Day"). The Fund does not calculate its NAV on days the NYSE is closed for trading. Information that becomes known to the Fund or its agents after the NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of a security or the NAV determined earlier that day. On days in which the NYSE closes early, the NAV may be determined before 4:00 p.m.

The determination of the Fund's NAV is made by subtracting from the value of the total assets of a share class the amount of liabilities attributable to that class and dividing the difference by the number of shares outstanding of that class at the time the determination is made. The value of the Fund's portfolio may change on days when the Fund is not opened for business and not available for purchase or redemption Fund shares.

The Fund has a valuation policy which requires that if market quotations are unavailable or available but considered unreliable, then that security price should be overridden and a fair valuation price be determined and used. The Fund generally values fixed income securities according to prices furnished by brokers and dealers or an independent pricing service using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from pricing services may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Fixed income securities with remaining maturities of less than 60 days at time of purchase may be valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments for which market quotations or market-based valuations are not readily available, or are available but deemed unreliable, are valued at fair value in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Under the ultimate supervision of the Board, the responsibility for applying the Board-approved fair valuation policies and procedures has been delegated to the Investment Adviser. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information, broker quotes, pricing services prices), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE close, that materially affect the price of the security or other asset. In addition, market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the markets on which the securities trade are not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of a security. The fair value of one or more securities may not, in retrospect, be the price at which those assets could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used in determining the Fund's net asset value.

Revenue Sharing

BBH&Co. may make payments for marketing, promotional or related services provided by Financial Intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund. These payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments." The level of such payments may be based on factors that include, without limitation, differing levels or types of services provided by the intermediary, the expected level of assets or sales of shares, access to an intermediary's personnel and other factors. Revenue sharing payments are paid from BBH&Co.'s own legitimate profits and its own resources (not from the Fund), and may be in addition to any shareholder servicing payments that are

paid by the shareholder servicing agent to the Financial Intermediaries. In some circumstances, such payments may create an incentive for a Financial Intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a particular Fund to you instead of recommending shares offered by competing investment companies.

Contact your Financial Intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments.

Description of Share Classes

The Fund offers Class N Shares and Class I Shares through this Prospectus, each representing interests in a single portfolio of securities. Class N Shares and Class I Shares have different operating expenses which affect their performance. Neither Class N Shares nor Class I Shares automatically convert to any other class of shares of the Fund.

Account Transactions

Purchase of Shares

The Fund offers its shares on a continuous basis at the current NAV without a sales charge. Investors may purchase shares on any day the Fund's NAV is calculated. The Fund executes purchases of its shares at the NAV next determined after the Fund receives the purchase order in good order. Generally, a purchase order is considered to be in good order when the purchase payment is converted to federal funds. The Fund reserves the right to determine the purchase orders for Fund shares that it will accept. An investor may place purchase orders for Fund shares directly through the Transfer Agent. Such orders will be priced at the NAV next calculated after the Fund receives payment in good order. Such orders are held directly in the investor's name on the books of the Fund and the investor is responsible for arranging for payment of the purchase price of Fund shares.

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly through the Transfer Agent, investors may also buy or sell shares of the Fund through accounts with a Financial Intermediary that is authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers. Such shares are held in the Financial Intermediary's name on behalf of that customer pursuant to arrangements made with that customer. Each Financial Intermediary arranges payment for Fund shares on behalf of its customers and may charge a transaction fee payable to the Financial Intermediary on the purchase of Fund shares.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside the U.S. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the U.S., even if they are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with U.S. military APO or FPO addresses.

Investment Minimums*

Minimum initial and subsequent purchase amounts vary.

| | <u>Class N</u> | <u>Class I**</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Initial Purchases | \$5,000 | \$50,000 |
| Subsequent Purchases | \$1,000 | \$ 5,000 |

* The Fund may change these investment minimums from time to time. A Financial Intermediary may also establish and amend, from time to time, minimum initial and/or subsequent purchase requirements for its customers. The Fund may waive the initial and subsequent investment minimums for purchases by financial intermediaries.

** The Fund has waived the investment minimums for all BBH&Co. Partners, employees, Fund Trustees and their respective family members, who wish to invest in the Fund's Class I Shares.

Redemption of Shares

The Fund prices a redemption at the NAV next calculated after the Fund receives the request in good order. The Fund normally determines the Fund's NAV daily at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on each day that the equity markets of the NYSE are open for a regular day of trading. Under normal market conditions, redemption requests received in good order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on any Business Day will be executed at that day's NAV. Orders received after 4:00 p.m. will be executed at the next day's

NAV. Redemption requests received before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on any Business Day will typically be paid by the Business Day following the date on which the redemption request was received in good order.

Redemption requests will be paid by federal funds wire transfer to the shareholder's designated account. In order to meet the redemption request, the Fund typically expects to use available cash (or cash equivalents) or by selling portfolio securities. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions. While the Fund typically makes payments of redemption requests in cash, it has reserved the right to pay redemption proceeds by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities when it deems appropriate.

How to Redeem Fund Shares

Shareholders must redeem shares held by a Financial Intermediary through that Financial Intermediary and follow the Financial Intermediary's procedures for redeeming Fund shares. For more information about how to redeem shares through a Financial Intermediary, contact the Financial Intermediary directly.

Shareholders may redeem shares held directly with the Fund by submitting a redemption request to the Transfer Agent. The Fund pays proceeds resulting from such redemption directly to the shareholder generally on the next Business Day after the redemption request is executed.

Redemptions by the Fund

The Fund has established a minimum account size of \$5,000 for Class N Shares and \$50,000 for Class I Shares, which may be changed from time to time in its discretion. Except in circumstances where the minimum account size has been changed or waived, if the value of an account held directly with the Fund falls below the minimum account size because of a redemption of shares, the Fund reserves the right to redeem the shareholder's remaining shares. If such remaining shares are to be redeemed, the Fund will notify the shareholder and will allow the shareholder 60 days to make an additional investment to meet the minimum requirement before the redemption is processed.

Each Financial Intermediary may establish its own minimum account requirements for its customers, which may be lower than those established for accounts held with the Fund.

Further Redemption Information

Redemptions of shares result in taxable events for a shareholder who may realize a gain or a loss.

The Fund has reserved the right to pay redemption proceeds by a distribution in-kind of a security or securities from the Fund's portfolio (rather than cash). In the event that the Fund makes an in-kind distribution, you could incur brokerage and transaction charges when converting the securities to cash. Additionally, securities received through an in-kind redemption may be subject to market risk until such time as you can dispose of the securities. The Fund does not expect to make in-kind distributions, but if it does, the Fund will pay, during any 90-day period, your redemption proceeds in cash up to either \$250,000 or 1.00% of the Fund's net assets, whichever is less. In the event that the Fund meets a redemption request through a distribution in-kind, the Fund will analyze a variety of factors when selecting securities, including, but not limited to, tax implications, liquidity implications, portfolio transaction costs, fees and other costs associated with the transaction.

The Fund may suspend a shareholder's right to receive payment with respect to any redemption or postpone the payment of the redemption proceeds for up to seven days after tender, and for such other periods as applicable laws may permit.

Frequent Trading Policy

Given the short-term nature of the Fund's investments, the Fund does not anticipate that in the normal course frequent or short-term trading into and out of the Fund will have significant adverse consequences for the Fund and its shareholders. For this reason, the Fund's Board has not adopted policies or procedures to monitor or discourage frequent or short-term trading of the Fund's shares.

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund declares dividends daily, and generally distributes net investment income monthly and net realized gains, if any, annually. The Fund may pay additional distributions and dividends at other times if necessary for the Fund to avoid federal income or excise tax. The Fund expects distributions to be primarily from income.

Shares normally begin to earn dividends on the business day after payment is received in good order by the Fund's transfer agent. Shares earn dividends through the date of a redemption. Shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday will continue to earn dividends until the next business day. If you redeem all of your shares at any time during the month, you will receive all dividends earned through the date of redemption. When you redeem only a portion of your shares, all dividends accrued on those shares will be reinvested, or paid in cash, on the next dividend payment date.

Unless a shareholder whose shares are held directly in the shareholder's name on the books of the Fund elects to have dividends and capital gains distributions paid in cash, the Fund automatically reinvests dividends and capital gains distributions in additional Fund shares without reference to the minimum subsequent purchase requirement. There are no sales charges for the reinvestment of dividends.

Each Financial Intermediary may establish its own policy with respect to the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions in additional Fund shares.

Taxes

Please consult your personal tax adviser regarding your specific questions about federal, state and local taxes. Below is a summary of certain important federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which are subject to change. Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions and when you sell Fund shares.

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for the special tax treatment afforded to a regulated investment company (“RIC”) within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If the Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Distributions you receive from the Fund will generally be subject to federal income tax, and any state or local income taxes, whether or not you reinvest them in additional

shares. Income distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income. Any distributions of net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss) are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have owned your shares. Distributions of net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income. The Fund does not expect a substantial portion of distributions to be treated as qualified dividend income, which is taxable to non-corporate shareholders at reduced rates, or to be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. However, the holding period requirement does not apply to the Fund because it declares interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90 percent of the Fund's excess section 163(j) interest income and distribute such dividends on a monthly basis. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Fund (or its administrative agent) will report to shareholders annually the U.S. federal income tax status of all Fund distributions.

Because the Fund may invest in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest it receives from sources in foreign countries. If certain requirements are met, the Fund may be eligible to make an election enabling shareholders to claim foreign tax credits or deductions, subject to certain limitations, with respect to certain taxes paid by the Fund. If the Fund makes the election, each shareholder will be required to include in income a share of those taxes and will treat that share of those taxes as though it had been paid directly by the shareholder. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by it in computing its taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating the foreign tax credit (subject to significant limitations) against the shareholder's federal income tax.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding certain thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, if the Fund declares a dividend in October, November or December,

payable to shareholders of record in such a month, and pays it in January of the following year, shareholders will be taxed on the dividend as if it were received in the year in which it was declared.

You may want to avoid buying shares when the Fund is about to declare a dividend or other distribution because such dividend or other distribution will be taxable to you even though it may effectively be a return of a portion of your investment.

Each sale or redemption of Fund shares may be a taxable event. Assuming you hold your Fund shares as a capital asset, the gain or loss on the sale or redemption of the Fund's shares generally will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less or a long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer than 12 months. Any loss recognized by you on the sale or redemption of Fund shares with a tax holding period of six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to you of long-term capital gain with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

If you are neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States, the Fund will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty) on ordinary dividends and other payments that are subject to such withholding. The 30% withholding tax will not apply to dividends that the Fund reports as (a) interest-related dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified net interest income," or (b) short-term capital gain dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified short-term gain." "Qualified net interest income" is the Fund's net income derived from U.S.-source interest and original issue discount, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. "Qualified short-term gain" generally means the excess of the net short-term capital gain of the Fund for the taxable year over its net long-term capital loss, if any.

If you do not provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number and any required certifications, you will be subject to backup withholding on your redemption proceeds, distributions and dividends. The backup withholding rate is 24%. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax applicable to shareholders who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States.

The tax treatment of the Fund and its shareholders residing in those states and local jurisdictions that have income tax laws might differ from the treatment under federal income tax laws. Therefore, distributions to shareholders may be subject to additional state and local taxes. Shareholders are urged to consult their personal tax advisors regarding any state or local taxes.

For additional information regarding taxes, please refer to the SAI.

V. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help an investor understand the financial performance of the Fund's Class N Shares and Class I Shares for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request.

Selected per share data and ratios for a Class N share outstanding throughout each year.

| | For the years ended October 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | \$ 9.91 | \$10.32 | \$10.23 | \$10.26 | \$10.15 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income ¹ | 0.41 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.30 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) | 0.20 | (0.41) | 0.09 | (0.03) | 0.11 |
| Total income/(loss) from investment operations | 0.61 | (0.22) | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.41 |
| Dividends and distributions to shareholders: | | | | | |
| From net investment income | (0.41) | (0.19) | (0.15) | (0.24) | (0.30) |
| Total dividends and distributions to shareholders | (0.41) | (0.19) | (0.15) | (0.24) | (0.30) |
| Net asset value, end of year | \$10.11 | \$ 9.91 | \$10.32 | \$10.23 | \$10.26 |
| Total return ² | 6.24% | (2.12)% | 2.38% | 2.06% | 4.14% |
| Ratios/Supplemental data: | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (in millions) | \$ 440 | \$ 490 | \$ 656 | \$ 461 | \$ 371 |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reductions | 0.49% | 0.49% | 0.49% | 0.49% | 0.51% |
| Fee waiver ³ | (0.14)% | (0.14)% | (0.14)% | (0.14)% | (0.16)% |
| Expense offset arrangement | —% | —% | —% | —% | (0.00)% ⁴ |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reductions | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 4.06% | 1.87% | 1.48% | 2.32% | 2.98% |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 22% | 46% | 34% | 51% | 53% |

¹ Calculated using average shares outstanding for the year.

² Assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

³ The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the years ended October 31, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 reflect fees reduced as result of a contractual operating expense limitation of the share class to 0.35%. The agreement is effective through March 1, 2024 and may only be terminated during its term with approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees. For the years ended October 31, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 the waived fees were \$665,947, \$797,646, \$746,522, \$595,975 and \$538,703, respectively.

⁴ Less than 0.01%.

Selected per share data and ratios for a Class I share outstanding throughout each year.

| | For the years ended October 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | <u>\$ 9.90</u> | <u>\$10.32</u> | <u>\$ 10.23</u> | <u>\$10.25</u> | <u>\$10.15</u> |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income ¹ | 0.41 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.31 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) | <u>0.22</u> | <u>(0.41)</u> | <u>0.09</u> | <u>(0.02)</u> | <u>0.10</u> |
| Total income/(loss) from investment operations | <u>0.63</u> | <u>(0.22)</u> | <u>0.25</u> | <u>0.22</u> | <u>0.41</u> |
| Dividends and distributions to shareholders: | | | | | |
| From net investment income | <u>(0.42)</u> | <u>(0.20)</u> | <u>(0.16)</u> | <u>(0.24)</u> | <u>(0.31)</u> |
| Total dividends and distributions to shareholders | <u>(0.42)</u> | <u>(0.20)</u> | <u>(0.16)</u> | <u>(0.24)</u> | <u>(0.31)</u> |
| Net asset value, end of year | <u>\$10.11</u> | <u>\$ 9.90</u> | <u>\$ 10.32</u> | <u>\$10.23</u> | <u>\$10.25</u> |
| Total return ² | 6.43% | (2.14)% | 2.46% | 2.24% | 4.12% |
| Ratios/Supplemental data: | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (in millions) | \$6,688 | \$7,749 | \$11,442 | \$7,610 | \$6,769 |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reductions | 0.28% | 0.27% | 0.27% | 0.27% | 0.28% |
| Expense offset arrangement | —% | —% | —% | —% | (0.00)% ³ |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reductions | 0.28% | 0.27% | 0.27% | 0.27% | 0.28% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 4.13% | 1.92% | 1.55% | 2.40% | 3.04% |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 22% | 46% | 34% | 51% | 53% |

¹ Calculated using average shares outstanding for the year.

² Assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

³ Less than 0.01%.

**MORE INFORMATION ON THE FUND IS AVAILABLE FREE UPON REQUEST,
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:**

Annual/Semi-Annual Report

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders provide the Fund's investments, performance and list of portfolio holdings. The Fund's annual report contains a letter from the Fund's Investment Adviser discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and Fund strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

To reduce expenses, we mail only one copy of the Fund's prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call us at 1-800-575-1265 or if your shares are held through a financial institution please contact them directly. We will typically send you individual copies within three business days after receiving your request.

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI provides more details about the Fund and its policies and information on the Fund's non-principal investment strategies. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

To obtain the SAI, Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report without charge:

| | |
|---|---|
| By telephone: | Call 1-800-575-1265 |
| By mail write to the Fund's shareholder servicing agent: | Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, New York 10005 |
| By e-mail send your request to: | bbhfunds@bbh.com |
| On the Internet: | |

Certain Fund documents, including a recent statement of Fund holdings, can be viewed online or downloaded from Fund's website at: <http://www.bbhfunds.com>

To obtain other information or to make other shareholder inquiries:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| By telephone: | Call 1-800-575-1265 |
| By e-mail send your request to: | bbhfunds@bbh.com |

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-21829

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