

Princeton Premium Fund
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)(Continued)
March 31, 2021

holding. Short-term debt obligations having 60 days or less remaining until maturity, at time of purchase, may be at amortized cost.

The Fund may hold securities, such as private investments, interests in commodity pools, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. These securities will be valued using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) advisor and/or sub-advisor. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such as a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm, valuation consultant or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board has also engaged a third party valuation firm to attend valuation meetings held by the Trust, review minutes of such meetings and report to the Board on a quarterly basis. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

Fair Valuation Process – As noted above, the fair value committee is composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) advisor and/or sub-advisor. The applicable investments are valued collectively via inputs from each of these groups. For example, fair value determinations are required for the following securities: (i) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available on a particular business day (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source), (ii) securities for which, in the judgment of the advisor or sub-advisor, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument. Factors which may cause the advisor and/or sub-advisor to make such a judgment include, but are not limited to, the following: only a bid price or an ask price is available; the spread between bid and ask prices is substantial; the frequency of sales; the thinness of the market; the size of reported trades; and actions of the securities markets, such as the suspension or limitation of trading; (iii) securities determined to be illiquid; (iv) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred (a “significant event”) since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to the Fund’s calculation of its net asset value. Specifically, interests in commodity pools or managed futures pools are valued on a daily basis by reference to the closing market prices of each futures contract or other asset held by a pool, as adjusted for pool expenses. Restricted or illiquid securities, such as private investments or non-traded securities are valued via inputs from the advisor and/or sub-advisor based upon the current bid for the security from two or more independent dealers or other parties reasonably familiar with the facts and circumstances of the security (who should take into consideration all relevant factors as may be appropriate under the circumstances). If the advisor and/or sub-advisor is unable to obtain a current bid from such independent dealers or other independent parties, the fair value committee shall determine the fair value of such security using the following factors: (i) the type of security; (ii) the cost at date of purchase; (iii) the size and nature of the Fund's holdings; (iv) the discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of purchase and subsequent thereto; (v) information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; (vi) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security and the existence of any registration rights; (vii) how the yield of the security compares to similar securities of companies of similar or equal creditworthiness; (viii) the level

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of recent trades of similar or comparable securities; (ix) the liquidity characteristics of the security; (x) current market conditions; and (xi) the market value of any securities into which the security is convertible or exchangeable.

Options Transactions – When the Fund writes a call or put option, an amount equal to the premium received is included in the statement of assets and liabilities as a liability. The amount of the liability is subsequently marked-to-market to reflect the current market value of the option. If an option expires on its stipulated expiration date or if the Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, a gain or loss is realized. When the Fund purchases or sells an option, an amount equal to the premium paid or received by the Fund is recorded as an investment and is subsequently adjusted to the current value of the option purchased. If an option expires on the stipulated expiration date or if the Fund enters into a closing sale transaction, a gain or loss is realized. Written and purchased options are non-income producing securities. With purchased options, there is minimal counterparty credit risk to the fund since these options are exchange traded and the exchange’s clearinghouse, as counterparty to all exchange traded options, guarantees against a possible default. The Fund purchases and sells call and put options on the S&P 500 Index, utilizing a premium collection strategy that implements a call spread and a put spread on the same option contract. For example, the Fund will sell a call option and put option and buy back the same call option and put option at a different price, thereby creating a defined risk trade. The difference is referred to as a “spread.” The Fund’s call spreads and put spreads each utilize the S&P 500 Index contracts, same maturity date, and same number of contracts, but the options are at different strike prices. When the option expiration date arrives, if all options are out-of-the-money, they expire worthless and the Fund will retain the cash collected when opening the position, net of any cash (premium) paid to purchase the call and put positions. This type of option strategy is sometimes referred to as an “Iron Condor.” The value of the derivative instruments outstanding as of March 31, 2021, as disclosed in the Portfolio of Investments and the amount of unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments during the year as disclosed above serve as an indicator of the volume of derivative activity for the Fund.

For the six months ended March 31, 2021, the net change in unrealized depreciation on options purchased contracts was \$74,953 and the net change in unrealized appreciation on options written contracts was \$123,588. For the six months ended March 31, 2021, the Fund had realized loss of \$8,413,472 on options purchased contracts and realized gain of \$12,666,755 from option written contracts, as disclosed on the Statement of Operations.

The Fund utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of all of its investments on a recurring basis. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of input are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument in an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

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Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Fund’s own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available. Investments valued using net asset value as a practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following tables summarize the inputs used as of March 31, 2021 for the Fund’s assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

Assets *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ -	\$ 9,999,889	\$ -	\$ 9,999,889
Purchased Put Options	110,442	2,165	-	112,607
Money Market Fund	28,745,824	-	-	28,745,824
Total	\$ 28,856,266	\$ 10,002,054	\$ -	\$ 38,858,320
Liabilities *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Written Put Options	\$ 188,847	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,847
Total	\$ 188,847	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,847

The Fund did not hold any Level 3 securities during the period.

* See Portfolio of Investments for industry classification.

In accordance with its investment objectives the Fund may have increased or decreased exposure to one or more of the following risk factors defined below:

Commodity Risk – Commodity risk relates to the change in value of commodities or commodity indexes as they relate to increases or decreases in the commodities market. Commodities are physical assets that have tangible properties. Examples of these types of assets are crude oil, heating oil, metals, livestock, and agricultural products.

Credit Risk – Credit risk relates to the ability of the issuer to meet interest and principal payments, or both, as they come due. In general, lower-grade, higher-yield bonds are subject to credit risk to a greater extent than lower-yield, higher-quality bonds.

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Equity Risk – Equity risk relates to the change in value of equity securities as they relate to increases or decreases in the general market.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk – Foreign exchange rate risk relates to the change in the U.S. dollar value of a security held that is denominated in a foreign currency. The U.S. dollar value of a foreign currency denominated security will decrease as the dollar appreciates against the currency, while the U.S. dollar value will increase as the dollar depreciates against the currency.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk refers to the fluctuations in value of fixed-income securities resulting from the inverse relationship between price and yield. For example, an increase in general interest rates will tend to reduce the market value of already issued fixed-income investments, and a decline in general interest rates will tend to increase their value. In addition, debt securities with longer maturities, which tend to have higher yields, are subject to potentially greater fluctuations in value from changes in interest rates than obligations with shorter maturities.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. - The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund. The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

Options Risk – Options are subject to changes in the underlying securities or index of securities on which such instruments are based. There is no guarantee that the adviser's Spread Traded options strategy will be effective or that suitable transactions will be available. The Fund's Spread Traded option strategy's profit potential is limited to the net premium received when entering the trades. The potential for loss

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is an amount equal to the 1) difference between either the strike price of the long call and the strike price of the short call, or the strike price of the long put and the strike price of the short put, plus 2) any commissions paid. Maximum loss under the Spread Traded option strategy occurs from the put trade, when the underlying price is greater than or equal to the strike price of the long call or the underlying price is less than or equal to the strike price of the short put. A portion of any option premiums may be treated as short-term capital gains and when distributed to shareholders are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account.

Volatility Risk – Volatility risk refers to the magnitude of the movement, but not the direction of the movement, in a financial instrument's price over a defined time period. Large increases or decreases in a financial instrument's price over a relative time period typically indicate greater volatility risk, while small increases or decreases in its price typically indicate lower volatility risk.

Please refer to the Fund's prospectus for a full listing of risks associated with these investments.

Security Transactions and Related Income – Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized on securities purchased over the lives of the respective securities. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Realized gains or losses from sales of securities are determined by comparing the identified cost of the security lot sold with the net sales proceeds.

Allocation of Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses – Income, expenses (other than those attributable to a specific class), gains and losses are allocated on a daily basis to each class of shares based upon the relative proportion of net assets represented by such class. Operating expenses directly attributable to a specific class are charged against the operations of that class.

Trading Costs – Trading costs generally consists of brokerage commissions, brokerage fees, clearing fees, exchange and regulatory fees, and transaction and National Futures Association fees. Fees vary by type of contract for each purchase and sale or sale and purchase (round turn) of futures, options on futures, and forward contracts. Commissions are paid on each individual purchase and sale transaction.

Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders – Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually. Distributable net realized capital gains, if any, are declared and distributed annually. Dividends from net investment income and distributions from net realized gains are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations, which may differ from GAAP. These "book/tax" differences are considered either temporary (i.e., deferred losses, capital loss carry forwards) or permanent in nature. To the extent these differences are permanent in nature, such amounts are reclassified within the composition of net assets based on their federal tax-basis treatment; temporary differences do not require reclassification. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

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Federal Income Taxes – The Fund complies with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute all of its taxable income to its shareholders. Therefore, no provision for Federal income tax is required. The Fund recognizes the tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is “more likely than not” to be sustained assuming examination by tax authorities. Management has analyzed the Fund’s tax positions, and has concluded that no liability for unrecognized tax benefits should be recorded related to uncertain tax positions taken in the Fund’s September 30, 2018 through September 30, 2020 tax returns or expected to be taken in the Fund’s September 30, 2021 tax returns. The Fund identifies its major tax jurisdictions as U.S. Federal, Ohio (Nebraska in prior years) and foreign jurisdictions where the Fund makes significant investments; however the Fund is not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will change materially in the next six months.

Expenses – Expenses of the Trust that are directly identifiable to a specific fund are charged to that fund. Expenses, which are not readily identifiable to a specific fund, are allocated in such a manner as deemed equitable (as determined by the Board), taking into consideration the nature and type of expense and the relative sizes of the funds in the Trust.

Indemnification – The Trust indemnifies its officers and Trustees for certain liabilities that may arise from the performance of their duties to the Trust. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties and which provide general indemnities. The Fund’s maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Fund that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the risk of loss due to these warranties and indemnities appears to be remote.

3. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS

For the six months ended March 31, 2021 cost of purchases and proceeds from sales of portfolio securities, other than short-term investments, amounted to \$0 and \$0, respectively.

4. INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Princeton Fund Advisors, LLC serves as the Fund’s investment advisor (the “Advisor”).

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Advisor, under the oversight of the Board, directs the daily operations of the Fund and supervises the performance of administrative and professional services provided by others. As compensation for its services and the related expenses borne by the Advisor, the Fund pays the Advisor a management fee, computed and accrued daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. For the six months ended March 31, 2021, the Fund incurred advisory fees of \$318,117 of which \$50,940 is payable at March 31, 2021.

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Pursuant to a written contract (the “Waiver Agreement”), the Advisor has agreed, at least until January 31, 2022, to waive a portion of its advisory fee and has agreed to reimburse the Fund for other expenses to the extent necessary so that the total expenses incurred by the Fund (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads; brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses); fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses); borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); taxes; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; and extraordinary expenses; such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees), and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor) do not exceed 2.20% and 1.95% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets for Class A, and Class I shares, respectively (the “Expense Limitation”). For the six months ended March 31, 2021 the Advisor waived fees and reimbursed expenses in the amount of \$81,577 pursuant to the Waiver Agreement.

If the Advisor waives any fee or reimburses any expense pursuant to the Waiver Agreement, and the Fund’s Operating Expenses are subsequently less than the Expense Limitation, the Advisor shall be entitled to reimbursement by the Fund for such waived fees or reimbursed expenses provided that such reimbursement does not cause the Fund’s expenses to exceed the Expense Limitation. If Fund Operating Expenses subsequently exceed the Expense Limitation the reimbursements shall be suspended.

The Advisor may seek reimbursement only for expenses waived or paid by it during the three years prior to such reimbursement; provided, however, that such expenses may only be reimbursed to the extent they were waived or paid after the date of the Waiver Agreement (or any similar agreement). The Board may terminate this expense reimbursement arrangement at any time.

The following amounts are subject to recapture by the Advisor by the following dates:

9/30/2021	9/30/2022	9/30/2023
\$ 192,116	\$ 259,091	\$ 173,573

The Trust, with respect to the Fund’s Class A shares, has adopted the Trust’s Master Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Plan provides that a monthly service and/or distribution fee is calculated by the Fund at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class A shares, respectively, and is paid to Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (“NLD” or the “Distributor”), to provide compensation for ongoing distribution-related activities or services and/or maintenance of the Fund’s shareholder accounts, not otherwise required to be provided by the Advisor. The Plan is a compensation plan, which means that compensation is provided regardless of 12b-1 expenses incurred. For the six months ended March 31, 2021, the Fund’s Class A shares incurred \$3,978 in fees under the Plan.

The Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Fund’s Class A and Class I shares. For the six months ended March 31, 2021, the Distributor received \$620 in underwriting commissions for sales of Class A shares, of which \$78 was retained by the principal

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underwriter or other affiliated broker-dealers.

Gemini Fund Services, LLC (“GFS”) – GFS, provides administration, fund accounting, and transfer agent services to the Trust. Pursuant to separate servicing agreements with GFS, the Fund pays GFS customary fees for providing administration, fund accounting and transfer agency services to the Fund. Certain officers of the Trust are also officers of GFS, and are not paid any fees directly by the Fund for serving in such capacities.

Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (“NLCS”) – NLCS, an affiliate of GFS, provides a Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust, as well as related compliance services, pursuant to a consulting agreement between NLCS and the Trust. Under the terms of such agreement, NLCS receives customary fees from the Fund.

Blu Giant, LLC (“Blu Giant”) – Blu Giant, an affiliate of GFS and NLCS, provides EDGAR conversion and filing services as well as print management services for the Fund on an ad-hoc basis. For the provision of these services, Blu Giant receives customary fees from the Fund.

5. DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS AND TAX COMPONENTS OF CAPITAL

The tax character of fund distributions paid for the year ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019
Ordinary Income	\$ -	\$ -
Long-Term Capital Gain	105,821	616,083
Return of Capital	4,191	235
	\$ 110,012	\$ 616,318

As of September 30, 2020, the components of accumulated earnings/ (deficit) on a tax basis were as follows:

Undistributed Ordinary Income	Undistributed Long-Term Gains	Post October Loss and Late Year Loss	Capital Loss Carry Forwards	Other Book/Tax Differences	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Total Accumulated Earnings/(Deficits)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ (475,487)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (475,487)

The difference between book basis and tax basis accumulated realized gain/(loss) on security transactions and unrealized appreciation is primarily attributable to the mark-to-market on 1256 option contracts.

Late year losses incurred after December 31 within the fiscal year are deemed to arise on the first business day of the following fiscal year for tax purposes. The Fund incurred and elected to defer such late year losses of \$436,902.

Capital losses incurred after October 31 within the fiscal year are deemed to arise on the first business day of the following fiscal year for tax purposes. The Fund incurred and elected to defer such capital losses of \$38,585.

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At September 30, 2020, the Fund utilized capital loss carryforwards of \$25,533.

Permanent book and tax differences, primarily attributable to the book/tax basis treatment of net operating losses and distributions in excess, resulted in reclassification for the year ended September 30, 2020 as follows:

Paid In Capital	Accumulated Earnings (Losses)
\$ (201,417)	\$ 201,417

6. CONTROL OWNERSHIP

The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a portfolio creates presumption of the control of the portfolio, under section 2(a)(9) of the 1940 Act. As of March 31, 2021, the shareholder listed below held more than 25% of the Fund and may be deemed to control the Fund.

	% of Outstanding Shares
Pershing LLC	59.3%

7. AGGREGATE UNREALIZED APPRECIATION AND DEPRECIATION – TAX BASIS

Tax Cost	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Net Unrealized Appreciation
\$ 38,487,688	\$ 443,515	\$ (261,730)	\$ 181,785

8. UNDERLYING INVESTMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Fund currently invests a significant portion of its assets in the Fidelity Government Money Market, Institutional Class (“FIGXX”). The Fund may redeem its investment in FIGXX at any time if the Advisor determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so. The Fund’s performance will be directly affected by the performance of FIGXX. The financial statements of FIGXX, including the portfolio of investments, can be found on the Securities and Exchange Commission’s website www.sec.gov and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s financial statements. As of March 31, 2021, 67.2% of the Fund’s assets are invested in FIGXX.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events after the date of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities have been evaluated through the date the financial statements were issued.

Management has determined that no events or transactions occurred requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

Princeton Premium Fund

EXPENSE EXAMPLES (Unaudited)

March 31, 2021

As a shareholder of the Princeton Premium Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs, including sales charges (loads) on purchases of Class A shares; and (2) ongoing costs, including management fees; distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees; and other Princeton Premium Fund expenses. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The example is based on an investment of \$1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held for the entire period from October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021.

Actual Expenses

The “Actual” table below provides information about actual account values and actual expenses. You may use the information below, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by \$1,000 (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the table under the heading entitled “Expenses Paid During Period” to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period.

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

The “Hypothetical” table below provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Princeton Premium Fund’s actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund’s actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balances or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of other funds.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, such as sales charges (loads), or redemption fees. Therefore, the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher.

	Beginning Account Value	Ending Account Value	Expenses Paid During Period*	Net Expense Ratio During Period **
Actual	10/1/2020	3/31/2021	10/1/20 - 3/31/21	10/1/20 - 3/31/21
Class A	\$1,000.00	\$1,109.20	\$12.98	2.47%
Class I	1,000.00	1,111.90	11.67	2.22%
Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)	Beginning Account Value 10/1/2020	Ending Account Value 3/31/2021	Expenses Paid During Period* 10/1/20 - 3/31/21	Net Expense Ratio During Period ** 10/1/20 - 3/31/21
Class A	\$1,000.00	\$1,012.62	\$12.39	2.47%
Class I	1,000.00	1,013.88	11.13	2.22%

* “Actual” expenses are equal to the average account value over the period, multiplied by the Fund’s annualized expense ratio, multiplied by the number of days in the period (182) divided by the number of days in the fiscal year (365). “Hypothetical” expense information is presented on the basis of the full one-half year period to enable comparison to other funds. It is based on assuming the same net expense ratio and average account value over the period, but is multiplied by 182/365 (to reflect the full half-year period).

** Annualized.

Princeton Premium Income Fund
Additional Information (Unaudited)
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LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Funds have adopted and implemented a written liquidity risk management program as required by Rule 22e-4 (the “Liquidity Rule”) under the Investment Company Act. The program is reasonably designed to assess and manage each Fund’s liquidity risk, taking into consideration, among other factors, each Fund’s investment strategy and the liquidity of its portfolio investments during normal and reasonably foreseeable stressed conditions; its short and long-term cash flow projections; and its cash holdings and access to other funding sources.

During the semi-annual period ended March 31, 2021, the Trust’s Liquidity Risk Management Program Committee (the “Committee”) reviewed the Funds’ investments and determined that the Funds held adequate levels of cash and highly liquid investments to meet shareholder redemption activities in accordance with applicable requirements. Accordingly, the Committee concluded that (i) the Funds’ liquidity risk management program is reasonably designed to prevent violations of the Liquidity Rule and (ii) the Funds’ liquidity risk management program has been effectively implemented.

PRIVACY NOTICE

NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST

Rev. February 2014

FACTS

WHAT DOES NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and wire transfer instructions
- account transactions and transaction history
- investment experience and purchase history

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Northern Lights Fund Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information:	Does Northern Lights Fund Trust share information?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus.	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you.	NO	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and records.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your credit worthiness.	NO	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share

QUESTIONS?

Call 1-402-493-4603

PRIVACY NOTICE

NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST

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What we do:

How does Northern Lights Fund Trust protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does Northern Lights Fund Trust collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open an account or deposit money• direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities• seek advice about your investments <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness.• affiliates from using your information to market to you.• sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you. <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

Definitions

Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust does not share with its affiliates.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust doesn't jointly market.</i>

PROXY VOTING POLICY

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the most recent twelve month period ended June 30 as well as a description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-868-9501 or by referring to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Funds file a complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its reports on Form N-PORT, within sixty days after the end of the period. Form N-PORT reports are available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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