PRINCETON PREMIUM FUND

Quarterly Commentary
Fourth Quarter 2024
PrincetonPremiumFund.com
Class A: PPFAX | Class I: PPFIX

Summary:

- The S&P 500 (TR) capped off 2024 by returning +2.66% during the Fourth Quarter 2024. However, more than all of the gain for the quarter came in November as the S&P 500 was negative in October and December 2024.
- Fixed income markets saw the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index ("Agg") struggle despite rate cuts, with the Bloomberg US Aggregate losing -3.06% during the Fourth Quarter of 2024.
- The Princeton Premium Fund (the "Fund") returned +0.53% during the Fourth Quarter of 2024.

Quarter-End Performance

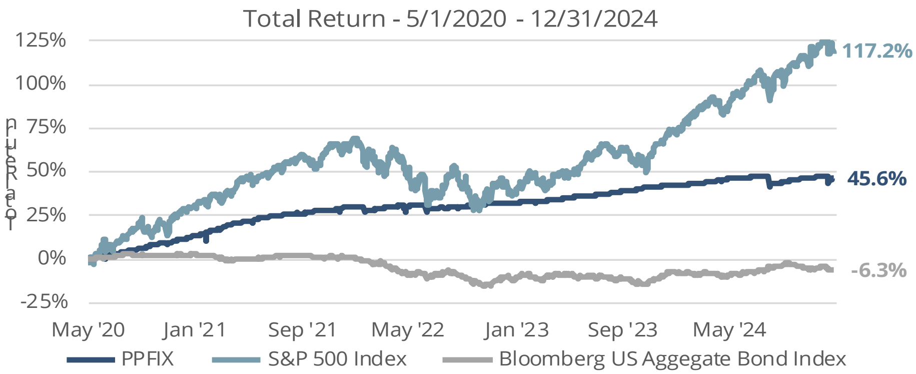
As of December 31, 2024	Q4 2024	Year To Date	One Year	Three Year	Since Inception[1]
PPFIX Cl. I (NAV)	0.53%	2.66%	2.66%	3.98%	8.38%
PPFAX Cl. A (NAV)	0.45%	2.34%	2.34%	3.67%	8.07%
PPFAX Cl. A (Max Load)	-5.30%	-3.54%	-3.54%	1.64%	6.71%
S&P 500[2]	*2.41%*	*25.02%*	*25.02%*	*8.94%*	18.08%
Agg[3]	*-3.06%*	*1.25%*	*1.25%*	*-2.41%*	*-1.38%*

[1]The Fund had a significant change in management on 4/30/2020. Therefore, the "Since Inception" performance shown on this page is the performance from 4/30/2020 to 12/31/2024. Please refer to the final page for performance since the Fund's inception. [2]S&P, or S&P 500 refers to the S&P 500 Total Return Index. [3]Agg refers to the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.
Performance for periods longer than one year is annualized.
The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For performance information current to the most recent month-end, please call toll-free (888) 868-9501.
The Fund's total annual operating expenses are 2.83% and 2.56% for the Class A and I shares, respectively. The Fund's investment advisor has contractually agreed to waive management fees and to make payments to limit Fund expenses until at least January 31, 2026. After this fee waiver, the expense ratios are 2.76% and 2.49% for the Class A and I shares, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years. The maximum sales load for the Class A shares is 5.75%. A fund's performance, especially for very short periods of time, should not be the sole factor in making your investment decisions.
Investors cannot directly invest in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Daily Fund Statistics

May 20 - Dec. 24[1]	Q4 2024			Since Inception		
	PPFIX	S&P[2]	Agg[3]	PPFIX	S&P[2]	Agg[3]
Positive/Flat Days	58	36	28	1071	637	590
Negative Days	6	28	36	102	536	583
% Positive/Flat Days	91%	56%	44%	91%	54%	50%
% Negative Days	9%	44%	56%	9%	46%	50%

There is no guarantee that this investment will achieve its objectives, goals, generate positive returns, or avoid losses.



Monthly Fund Statistics

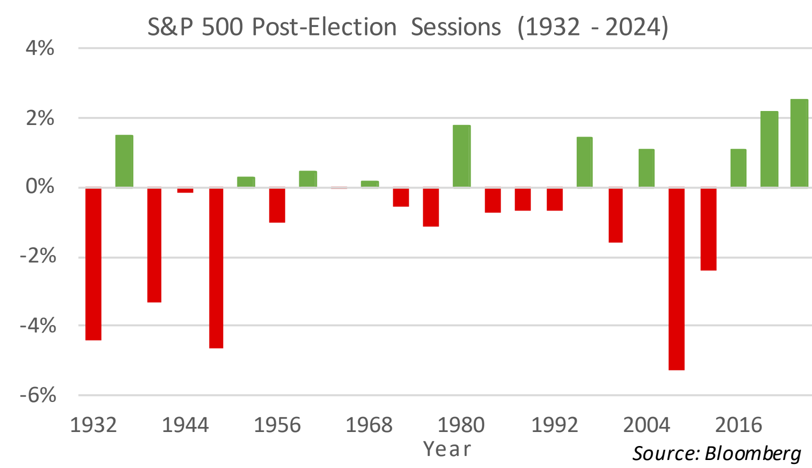
May 20 - Dec. 24[1]	PPFIX	S&P[2]	Agg[3]
Standard Deviation	3.11%	16.29%	6.47%
Sharpe Ratio	1.85	0.95	-0.62
Max. Drawdown	-2.69%	-23.87%	-17.18%

Commentary

Market Recap

US Equities

The Fourth Quarter of 2024 saw the S&P 500 seemingly in a "wait and see mode". With the US Presidential election looming in November, the S&P 500 oscillated between gains and losses during October 2024, with the index ultimately posting a -0.91% loss during the month. However, after the US Presidential election outcome became apparent on the evening of November 5th, the S&P 500 shot higher and posted the best post-election session ever on November 6th:



The November rally took a mid-month swoon, but ultimately the S&P 500 finished the month up +5.87%, which proved to be the best month of 2024.

The S&P 500 spent the first half of December holding on to a small month-to-date gain, but that changed on the day of the US Federal Reserve meeting. As expected, the US Federal Reserve cut interest rates by -0.25%. However, the cut came alongside hawkish rhetoric that cast doubt on the potential for future interest rate cuts. This "hawkish cut" spurred a cross-asset selloff that saw the S&P 500 lose -2.95% in one day (12/18/2024) in one of the worst Federal Reserve announcement days for the index since at least 2001. While the S&P 500 reversed these losses in the next days, it whipsawed back down at the end of the month to finish December 2024 -2.38% for the month.

US Equity Volatility

The Fourth Quarter of 2024 saw extreme moves in volatility. As the US Presidential Election reached one-month out, the VIX Index saw a mechanical shift higher as the options surrounding the Election became part of the VIX calculation. Ultimately, the VIX Index hit 23.16 on October 31. The VIX remained elevated until after the Election, when it quickly retreated back to around 15.

Commentary (Continued)

However, there was one more spike in store for the VIX in 2024. The day of the December Federal Reserve announcement (12/18/2024) saw the VIX Index move from 15.87 at the close on 12/17/2024 to 27.62 at the close on 12/18/2024. On a close-to-close basis, that made 12/18/2024 the second largest increase in VIX on a percentage basis since its inception in 1990.

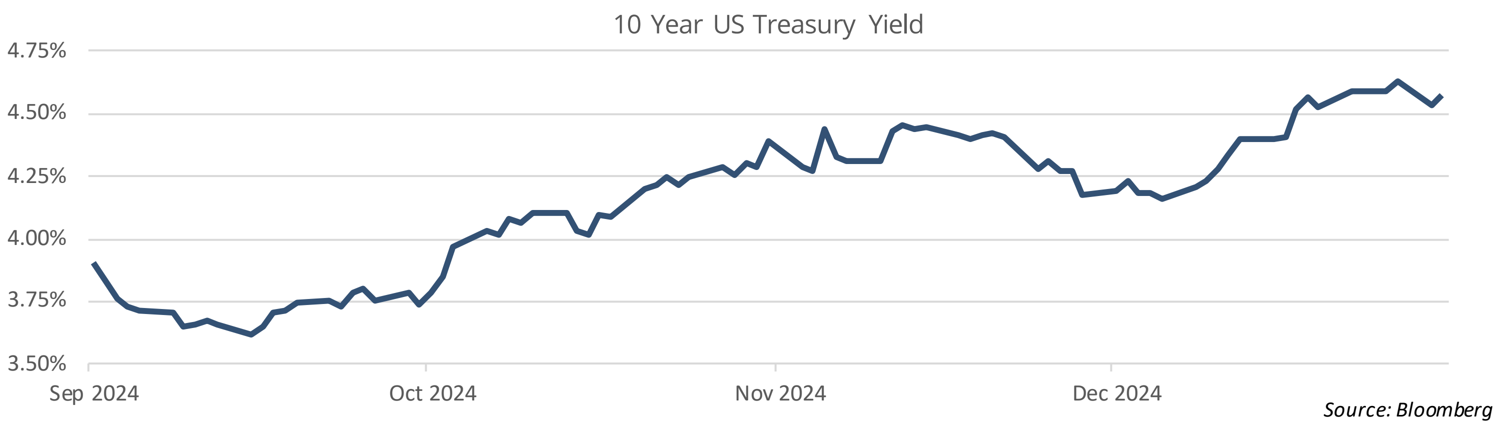
Rank	Date	Close-to-Close VIX % Change
1	2/5/2018	115.60%
2	12/18/2024	74.04%
3	8/5/2024	64.90%
4	2/27/2007	64.22%
5	1/27/2021	61.64%

That meant that 2024 had two of the top three largest one-day increases in VIX on a percentage basis since its inception.

The VIX did ultimately settle down by the end of the year to finish 2024 at 17.35. For the entire Fourth Quarter of 2024, VIX averaged 17.35 on a daily closing basis, which was not reflective of the extreme volatility that occurred.

Fixed Income

US Fixed Income markets saw one of the strangest reactions to the beginning of a US Federal Reserve rate cutting cycle in recent memory. The yield on 10-Year US Treasuries put in a local low back in September 2024. Since then, and in spite of 100 basis points of interest rate cuts from the US



Source: Bloomberg

Federal Reserve, the yield on 10-Year US Treasuries has risen by almost 100 basis points from this local low in mid-September through the end of the year:

This is unusual price action from Treasuries in the wake of the kickoff of a rate cutting cycle. One explanation is that the market does not believe that the battle with inflation is over. Another explanation points to the growing US debt/deficit spending levels. Only time will tell what it means going forward.

This rise in interest rates dragged on the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, with the index losing -3.06% during the Fourth Quarter of 2024.

There is no guarantee that this investment will achieve its objectives, goals, generate positive returns, or avoid losses.

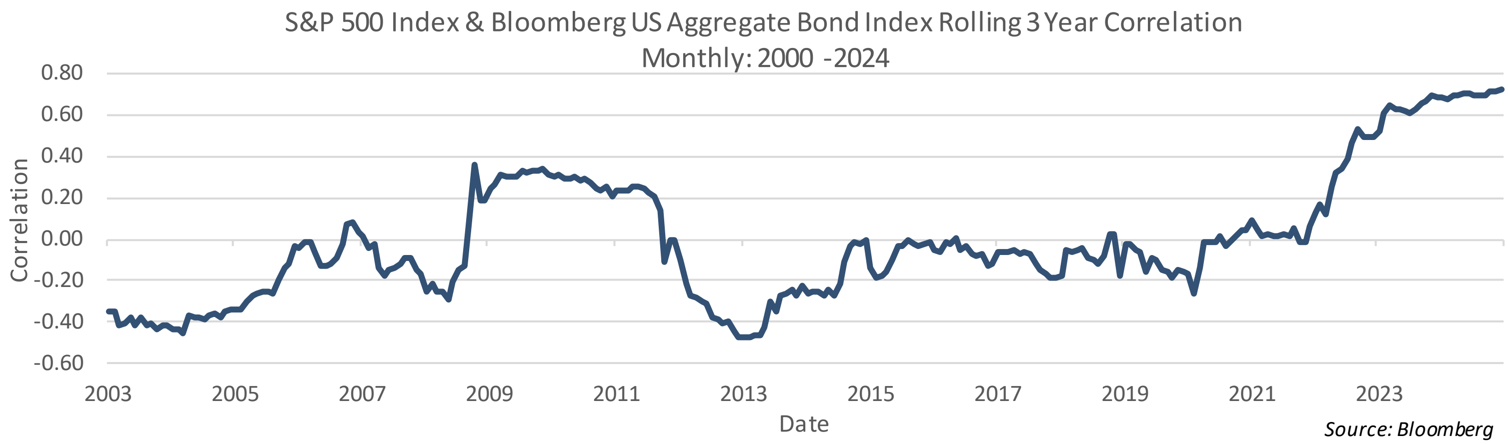
Commentary (Continued)

Fund Recap

The Princeton Premium Fund returned +0.53% in the Fourth Quarter of 2024. The Fund posted positive performance of +0.84% in October 2024, a month that saw both the S&P 500 and the Agg produce negative performance. The Fund also posted positive performance (+0.58%) in November 2024. However, the environment in mid-December 2024 proved to be one where the Fund realized losses. The option trades in PPFIX go against the Fund when there is a sudden drop in the S&P 500 that is outsized relative to current volatility levels over a very short period of time, coupled with a sharp increase in the VIX. 12/18/2024 clearly fits that description. In that environment, the probability of the option trades declines from what is believed to be a 99.5% or greater probability of success that they were written with. When this probability drops to a minimum acceptable level, the trades are closed which typically results in a loss. We believe these are “educated losses” that the Fund accepts to avoid the potential for larger losses. For December, the Fund had a return of –0.88% which was better than the return of both the S&P 500 (-2.38%) and the Agg (-1.64%).

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2025 there is a lot of uncertainty. Valuations on US equities appear stretched by numerous metrics. While valuations are notoriously a poor timing metric, they do tend to matter at some point. In addition, the path for inflation is still uncertain, and there are still numerous geopolitical conflicts going on throughout the world. Whether the US equity markets and fixed income markets are able to look past all of that remains to be seen. However, the S&P 500 and the Agg have seen a sharp rise in their correlation over the past three years and the diversification benefits of a portfolio comprised of equities and fixed income appears diminished.



We believe the uncertainties facing markets may create opportunities for the Princeton Premium Fund and that the Fund has the potential to produce positive results regardless of how the current market environment shakes out.

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Performance

As of December 31, 2024	One Year	Three Year	Five Year	Since Inception*
PPFIX Class I (NAV)	2.66%	3.98%	5.95%	5.17%
PPFAX Class A (NAV)	2.34%	3.67%	5.65%	4.90%
PPFAX Class A (Max Load)	-3.54%	1.64%	4.40%	4.14%
S&P 500[1]	25.02%	8.94%	14.53%	15.00%
Agg[2]	1.25%	-2.41%	-0.33%	1.21%

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**Inception date for the I and A share classes is 11/16/2016. Performance shown for November and 2016 is for a partial month and year.*

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Important Risk Disclosures

Investors should carefully consider the investment objective, risks, charges and expenses of the Princeton Premium Fund. This and other information is contained in the prospectus and should be read carefully before investing. For a prospectus please call the Princeton Premium Fund at 1-888-868-9501. The Fund is distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC and Princeton Fund Advisors, LLC are not affiliated.

Mutual funds involve risk, including possible loss of principal.

There is a risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and other investments held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Options involve risks possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. There is no guarantee that the sub-adviser's options strategy will be effective or that suitable transactions will be available.

The Fund uses options to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure which creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss. The Fund expects its premium collection options strategy to be market neutral and therefore the Fund does not expect to participate fully in positive markets which may not generate positive returns as intended. Liquidity risk may prevent the Fund from selling illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. Dramatic or abrupt volatility within the market would negatively impact the Fund's premium collection options strategy. The Fund's return may not match the return of the S&P 500 Index because it is not investing the equity securities that comprise such index. The Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities.

The Fund is a new mutual fund and prior to its recent commencement of operations had no history of operations for investors to evaluate. The adviser's and any sub-adviser's judgments about the long-term returns the Fund may generate through its principal investment strategies may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund's principal investment strategies may not achieve their intended results and each strategy could negatively impact the Fund.

Definitions:

*A **Call or Put Option** is an agreement that gives an investor the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell (respectively) a stock, bond, commodity or other instrument at a specified price within a specific time period. **Out-of-the-money** is term used to describe a call option with a strike price that is higher than the market price of the underlying asset, or a put option with a strike price that is lower than the market price of the underlying asset. **In-the-money** means that a call option's strike price is below the market price of the underlying asset or that the strike price of a put option is above the market price of the underlying asset. The **S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The Total Return version (which assumes all cash dividends are reinvested) and the Price version (which only tracks price movements) are shown. The **Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index** is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. **VIX** is the ticker symbol for the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index, which shows the market's expectation of 30-day volatility. **Standard Deviation** is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. If the data points are further from the mean, there is higher deviation within the data set. **Volatility** is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. **Sharpe Ratio** is a statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return over a risk-free rate of return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated using the Citi 3-month Treasury Bill Index for the risk-free rate of return. **Maximum Drawdown** is the maximum observed loss from a peak to a trough of a portfolio, before a new peak is attained.*

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