

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BROWN ADVISORY FUNDS

October 31, 2018

Investment Adviser:

Brown Advisory LLC
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Baltimore, MD 21231

Account Information and Shareholder Services:

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BROWN ADVISORY GROWTH EQUITY FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFGX)
Investor Shares (BIAGX)
Advisor Shares (BAGAX)

BROWN ADVISORY FLEXIBLE EQUITY FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFFX)
Investor Shares (BIAFX)
Advisor Shares (BAFAX)

BROWN ADVISORY EQUITY INCOME FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFDX)
Investor Shares (BIADX)
Advisor Shares (BADAX)

BROWN ADVISORY SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFWX)
Investor Shares (BIAWX)
Advisor Shares (BAWAX)

BROWN ADVISORY MID-CAP GROWTH FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFMX)
Investor Shares (BMIDX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY SMALL-CAP GROWTH FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFSX)
Investor Shares (BIASX)
Advisor Shares (BASAX)

BROWN ADVISORY SMALL-CAP FUNDAMENTAL VALUE FUND

Institutional Shares (BAUUX)
Investor Shares (BIAUX)
Advisor Shares (BAUAX)

BROWN ADVISORY GLOBAL LEADERS FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFLX)
Investor Shares (BIALX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY INTERMEDIATE INCOME FUND

Institutional Shares (Not Available for Sale)
Investor Shares (BIAIX)
Advisor Shares (BAIAX)

BROWN ADVISORY TOTAL RETURN FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFTX)
Investor Shares (BIATX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY STRATEGIC BOND FUND

Institutional Shares (BIABX)
Investor Shares (BATBX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY SUSTAINABLE BOND FUND

Institutional Shares (BAISX)
Investor Shares (BASBX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY MARYLAND BOND FUND

Institutional Shares (Not Available for Sale)
Investor Shares (BIAMX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY TAX-EXEMPT BOND FUND

Institutional Shares (BTEIX)
Investor Shares (BIAEX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY MORTGAGE SECURITIES FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFZX)
Investor Shares (BIAZX)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

BROWN ADVISORY – WMC STRATEGIC EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFHX)
Investor Shares (BIAHX)
Advisor Shares (BAHAX)

BROWN ADVISORY – WMC JAPAN ALPHA OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFJX)
Investor Shares (BIAJX)
Advisor Shares (BAJAX)

BROWN ADVISORY – SOMERSET EMERGING MARKETS FUND

Institutional Shares (BAFQX)
Investor Shares (BIAQX)
Advisor Shares (BAQAX)

BROWN ADVISORY – BEUTEL GOODMAN LARGE- CAP VALUE FUND

Institutional Shares (BVALX)
Investor Shares (Not Available for Sale)
Advisor Shares (Not Available for Sale)

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) provides additional information to the Prospectus dated October 31, 2018, as may be amended from time to time. This SAI is not a prospectus and should only be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. You may obtain the Prospectus without charge by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.browoadvisoryfunds.com.

Investors in the Funds will be informed of the Funds’ progress through periodic reports. Financial statements certified by an independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually. Financial Statements for the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, included in the Annual Report to shareholders, are incorporated into this SAI by reference. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above.

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GLOSSARY

As used in this SAI, the following terms have the meanings listed:

“Accountant” means U.S. Bank Global Fund Services.

“Administrator” means U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services.

“Adviser” means Brown Advisory LLC, the Funds’ investment adviser.

“Board” means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

“CFTC” means Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended the rules thereunder, IRS interpretations and any private letter rulings or similar authority upon which the Funds may rely.

“Custodian” means U.S. Bank National Association.

“Distributor” means Quasar Distributors, LLC.

“Fund” means each of Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund.

“Independent Trustee” means a Trustee that is not an interested person of the Trust as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

“IRS” means U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investors Service.

“NAV” means net asset value per share.

“NRSRO” means a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

“SAI” means Statement of Additional Information.

“SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“S&P” means S&P Global Ratings.

“Sub-Adviser” means Brown Advisory Limited, Wellington Management Company LLP, Somerset Capital Management LLP, and Beutel, Goodman & Company Ltd.

“Transfer Agent” means U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services.

“Trust” means Brown Advisory Funds.

“U.S.” means United States.

“Fund Services” means U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services.

“U.S. Government Securities” means obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

“1933 Act” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and including rules and regulations as promulgated thereunder.

“1934 Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and including rules and regulations as promulgated thereunder.

“1940 Act” means the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and including rules and regulations, SEC interpretations and any exemptive order applicable to the Funds or interpretive relief promulgated thereunder.

THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 1, 2012, and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series and classes, with each series representing a separate portfolio of investments with its own investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Board may, from time to time, issue additional series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. The Trust currently offers nineteen separate investment series, or mutual funds (the "Funds"): Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is subject to Delaware law, including the Delaware Statutory Trust Act. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware statutory trust shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations, and the Declaration of Trust further provides that no shareholder of the Trust shall be personally liable for the obligations of the Trust or of any series or class thereof except by reason of his or her own acts or conduct.

Fund History

The Trust's initial two funds, the Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund and the Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund (the "Initial Funds"), became effective on June 29, 2012. Each of the other Funds in the Trust (other than the Initial Funds, the Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund, the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, the Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, the Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, the Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, and the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund) became effective on October 19, 2012 and are the successors in interest to certain funds having the same names and investment objectives that were included as series of another investment company, Professionally Managed Portfolios (the "PMP Trust") and that were also advised by the Funds' investment adviser, Brown Advisory LLC (the "Predecessor Funds"). On September 26, 2012, the shareholders of each of the Predecessor Funds approved the reorganization of the Predecessor Funds with and into their corresponding series of the Trust (the "Successor Funds") and effective as of the close of business on October 19, 2012, the assets and liabilities of each of the Predecessor Funds were transferred to the Trust in exchange for shares of each of the applicable Successor Funds.

In addition, also on September 26, 2012, the shareholders of the Winslow Green Growth Fund, also a separate investment series of the PMP Trust, approved the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Winslow Green Growth Fund into the Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund. The effective date of the reorganization of the Winslow Green Growth Fund into the Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund was the close of business on October 19, 2012.

Prior to October 31, 2014, the Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund was named the Brown Advisory Tactical Bond Fund.

Prior to August 15, 2013, the Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund was named the Brown Advisory Flexible Value Fund, and prior to October 1, 2008, this Fund was named the Flag Investors – Equity Opportunity Fund.

Prior to July 1, 2013, the Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund was named the Brown Advisory Winslow Sustainability Fund.

On December 30, 2005, the Nevis Fund, Inc. (the “Nevis Predecessor Fund”), a registered investment company, reorganized with and into the Brown Advisory Opportunity Fund. The Nevis Predecessor Fund maintained the same investment objective and similar investment policies to that of the Brown Advisory Opportunity Fund. The Board approved the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Brown Advisory Opportunity Fund into the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund. The effective date of the reorganization of the Brown Advisory Opportunity Fund into the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund was the close of business on October 23, 2015.

Prior to April 30, 2004, the Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund was named the Brown Advisory Intermediate Bond Fund. Prior to November 18, 2002, the Fund was named the BrownIA Intermediate Bond Fund.

Prior to November 18, 2002, the Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund was named the BrownIA Small-Cap Growth Fund and the Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund was named the BrownIA Growth Equity Fund.

On September 20, 2002, the Short-Intermediate Income Fund, Inc. reorganized with and into the Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund. The Short-Intermediate Income Fund maintained the same investment objective and similar investment policies to that of the Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund.

Each of the Funds (other than the Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund) are diversified series of the Trust. The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund are non-diversified series of the Trust. When initially formed, the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund was sub-classified as non-diversified under the 1940 Act. However, due to the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund’s principal investment strategy and investment process, the Fund has operated as a diversified fund. Therefore, the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund will not operate as a non-diversified fund in the future without first obtaining shareholder approval or as otherwise may be allowed under the 1940 Act or the rules or interpretations thereof. Please see the Prospectus for a discussion of the principal investment policies and risks of investing in the Funds.

The Funds’ Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust’s Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust’s complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

Each Fund’s principal investment strategies and the risks associated with the same are described in the “Summary Section,” “Additional Information about the Funds’ Principal Investment Strategies” and “Principal Risks” sections of the Prospectus. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about investment strategies (and related risks) that a Fund may utilize, even though they are not considered to be “principal” investment strategies. Accordingly, an investment strategy (and related risk) that is described below, but which is not described in a Fund’s Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal strategy (or related risk) applicable to that Fund.

Not all securities or techniques discussed below are eligible investments for each of the Funds.

Equity Securities

Common and Preferred Stock

General. Each Fund may invest in common stock. Common stock represents an equity (ownership) interest in a company, and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company’s stock price.

Each Fund may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated, although preferred

stock is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights and its market value may change based on changes in interest rates.

Risks. The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, common stocks have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than preferred stocks, fixed-income and money market investments. The market value of all securities, including common and preferred stocks, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measures of a company's worth. If you invest in a Fund, you should be willing to accept the risks of the stock market and should consider an investment in the Fund only as a part of your overall investment portfolio.

Convertible Securities

General. Each Fund may invest in convertible securities. Each Fund may also invest in U.S. or foreign securities convertible into foreign common stock. Convertible securities include debt securities, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a given amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer during a specified period and at a specified price in the future. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest on debt or the dividend on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (1) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (2) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stocks since they have fixed income characteristics; and (3) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, a Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Risks. Investment in convertible securities generally entails less risk than an investment in the issuer's common stock. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalization companies whose stock price may be volatile. Therefore, the price of a convertible security may reflect variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that nonconvertible debt does not. The extent to which such risk is reduced, however, depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security.

Security Ratings Information. Each Fund's investments in convertible securities are subject to the credit risk relating to the financial condition of the issuers of the securities that each Fund holds. Each Fund may purchase convertible securities of any rating – investment grade or non-investment grade. Each Fund may purchase unrated convertible securities and preferred stock if, at the time of purchase, the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser believes that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase.

Unrated securities may not be as actively traded as rated securities. A Fund may retain securities whose rating has been lowered below the lowest permissible rating category (or that are unrated and determined by the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities whose rating has been lowered below the lowest permissible rating category) if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers determine that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, the sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

Moody's, S&P and other NRSROs are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities by several NRSROs is included in [Appendix A](#) to this SAI. Each Fund may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. To the extent that the ratings given by an NRSRO may change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will attempt to substitute comparable ratings. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal

and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

Credit ratings for debt securities provided by rating agencies evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between the time of developments relating to an issuer and the time a rating is assigned and updated. See [Appendix A](#) for additional information on credit ratings.

Warrants

General. Each Fund may invest in warrants. Warrants are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds that give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of common stock at a specified price and time. The price of the warrant usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Warrants have no voting rights with respect to the common stock, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Risks. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless.

Depository Receipts

General. Each Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), Holding Company Depositary Receipts ("HOLDRs"), New York Registered Shares ("NYRs") or American Depositary Shares ("ADSs"). ADRs typically are issued by a U.S. bank or trust company, evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign company, and are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. EDRs are issued by European financial institutions and typically trade in Europe and GDRs are issued by European financial institutions and typically trade in both Europe and the United States. HOLDRs trade on the American Stock Exchange and are fixed baskets of U.S. or foreign stocks that give an investor an ownership interest in each of the underlying stocks. NYRs, also known as Guilder Shares since most of the issuing companies are Dutch, are dollar-denominated certificates issued by foreign companies specifically for the U.S. market. ADSs are shares issued under a deposit agreement that represents an underlying security in the issuer's home country. (An ADS is the actual share trading, while an ADR represents a bundle of ADSs.) Each Fund invests in depository receipts in order to obtain exposure to foreign securities markets. For purposes of a Fund's investment policies, the Fund's investment in an ADR will be considered an investment in the underlying securities of the applicable foreign company.

Risks. Unsponsored depository receipts may be created without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these receipts generally bear all the costs of the depository receipt facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs of a sponsored depository receipt. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored depository receipt may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Accordingly, available information concerning the issuer may not be current and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored depository receipts.

Foreign Securities

Each Fund may invest in foreign securities. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers may involve risks in addition to those normally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers. All foreign investments are subject to risks of: (1) foreign political and economic instability; (2) adverse movements in foreign exchange rates; (3) the imposition or tightening of exchange controls or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital; and (4) changes in foreign governmental attitudes towards private investment, including potential nationalization, increased taxation or confiscation of a Fund's assets. Each Fund may invest in non-US dollar denominated securities including debt obligations denominated in foreign or composite currencies (such as the European Currency Unit) issued by (1) foreign national, provincial, state or municipal governments or their political subdivisions;

(2) international organizations designated or supported by governmental entities (e.g., the World Bank and the European Community); (3) non-dollar securities issued by the U.S. Government; and (4) foreign corporations.

In addition, interest and dividends payable on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thereby reducing the income available for distribution to you. Some foreign brokerage commissions and custody fees are higher than those in the U.S. Foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards differ from those in the U.S. and therefore, less information may be available about foreign companies than is available about issuers of comparable U.S. companies. Foreign securities also may trade less frequently and with lower volume and may exhibit greater price volatility than U.S. securities.

Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the U.S. dollar value of all foreign currency-denominated securities held by a Fund. Exchange rates are influenced generally by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign currency markets and by numerous other political and economic events occurring outside the United States, many of which may be difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

Income from foreign securities will be received and realized in foreign currencies and a Fund is required to compute and distribute income in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, a decline in the value of a particular foreign currency against the U.S. dollar after a Fund's income has been earned and computed in U.S. dollars may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities to acquire sufficient U.S. dollars to make a distribution. Similarly, if the exchange rate declines between the time a Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars and the time such expenses are paid, the Fund may be required to liquidate additional foreign securities to purchase the U.S. dollars required to meet such expenses.

Emerging Markets

Investing in emerging markets can have more risk than investing in developed foreign markets. The risks of investing in these markets may be exacerbated relative to investments in foreign markets. Governments of developing and emerging market countries may be more unstable as compared to more developed countries. Developing and emerging market countries may have less developed securities markets or exchanges, and legal and accounting systems. It may be more difficult to sell securities at acceptable prices and security prices may be more volatile than in countries with more mature markets. Currency values may fluctuate more in developing or emerging markets. Developing or emerging market countries may be more likely to impose government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, and restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies. In addition, emerging markets may impose restrictions on the Fund's ability to repatriate investment income or capital and thus, may adversely affect the operations of the Fund. Certain emerging markets may impose constraints on currency exchange and some currencies in emerging markets may have been devalued significantly against the U.S. dollar. For these and other reasons, the prices of securities in emerging markets can fluctuate more significantly than the prices of securities of companies in developed countries. The less developed the country, the greater effect these risks may have on the Fund.

European Securities Risks

European countries can be significantly affected by the actions of their own individual governments as well as the actions of other European institutions, such as the European Union ("EU"), the European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") and the European Central Bank. The EU is an intergovernmental and supranational union consisting of 28 member states. One of the key responsibilities of the EU is to create and administer a unified trade policy. The member states created the EMU that established different stages and commitments that member states need to follow to achieve greater economic policy coordination and monetary cooperation. Member states relinquish their monetary control to the European Central Bank and use a single unified currency, the euro.

Investments in Europe are also subject to currency risks. Further, because many countries are dependent on foreign exports, any fluctuations in the euro exchange rate could have a negative effect on an issuer's profitability and performance.

The EU has been extending its influence to the east as it has accepted several new Eastern European countries as members. Some of the new members remain burdened by the inherited inefficiencies of centrally planned economies. Additionally, these countries are dependent on Western Europe for trade and credit. The current and future status of

the EU continues to be the subject of political and regulatory controversy, with widely differing views both within and between member countries.

The European financial markets have experienced uncertainty over the past few years, largely because of concerns about rising government debt levels and increased budget deficits. Political and regulatory responses to address structural and policy issues have created even greater instability throughout the region. The high levels of public debt increases the likelihood that certain European issuers will either default or restructure their debt obligations, which would have a negative effect on asset values. The use of austerity measures in countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and Ireland during times in which the eurozone has high levels of unemployment has limited economic growth. European countries can be adversely affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the EMU requires its members to comply with. Due to the severity and prolonged economic crisis in Europe, it is possible that one or more of the EU members could abandon the euro and revert to a national currency, or otherwise cease to be a member of the EU. Although it is impossible to predict the effects of one or more countries exiting the EU, the outcome would likely lead to economic instability that would impact not only the EU member countries but the global economy as well.

In a 2016 referendum, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to withdraw from the EU, which caused significant volatility in global financial markets. The United Kingdom has formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU (commonly referred to as “Brexit”) by invoking Article 50, which triggered a two-year period of negotiations on the terms of Brexit. There is significant uncertainty regarding the potential consequences and precise timeframe for Brexit. During this period of uncertainty, the United Kingdom and European economies and the broader global economy may experience increased volatility and illiquidity, and companies that conduct a significant amount of business in the United Kingdom or Europe may experience lower revenue and/or profit growth, all of which may adversely affect the value of a Fund’s investments. Brexit also may cause additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets.

Japanese Securities Risks

Investment in securities of Japanese issuers involves risks that may be greater than if the Fund’s investments were more geographically diverse. Since 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low. Its economy is characterized by government intervention and protectionism, an unstable financial services sector and relatively high unemployment. Japan’s economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs and competition from emerging economies. As such, economic growth may be heavily dependent on continued growth in international trade, government support of the financial services sector, among other troubled sectors, and consistent government policy. Any changes or trends in these economic factors could have a significant impact on Japan’s economy overall and may negatively affect the Fund’s investment. Japan’s economy is also closely tied to its two largest trading partners, the U.S. and China. Economic volatility in either nation may create volatility for Japan’s economy as well. Additionally, as China has increased its role with Japan as a trading partner, political tensions between the countries have become strained. Any increase or decrease in such tension may have consequences for investment in Japanese issuers. The Japanese economy faces a number of long-term problems, including massive government debt, the aging and shrinking of the population, an unstable financial sector and low domestic consumption. Japan has experienced natural disasters of varying degrees of severity, and the risks of such phenomena, and damage resulting therefrom, continue to exist.

Derivatives

Some of the instruments in which the Funds may invest may be referred to as “derivatives,” because their value “derives” from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. These instruments include options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swap agreements and similar instruments. The market value of derivative instruments and securities sometimes may be more volatile than those of other instruments and each type of derivative instrument may have its own special risks.

Some over-the-counter derivative instruments may expose a Fund to the credit risk of its counterparty. In the event the counterparty to such a derivative instrument becomes insolvent, a Fund potentially could lose all or a large portion of its investment in the derivative instrument.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase a Fund's return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, when used for hedging purposes, no assurance can be given that each derivative position will achieve a close correlation with the security or currency that is the subject of the hedge, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the Adviser. While hedging strategies involving derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. Certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

Credit Default Swaps

General

The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, the Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, the Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, and the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund may utilize credit default swaps (CDS). This may be in the form of swaps on individual companies or CDS indices. These Funds may use CDS to gain long or short exposure to the underlying credit and/or index of credits.

A credit default swap is an agreement between the Fund and a counterparty that enables the Fund to buy or sell protection against a credit event related to a particular issuer. One party, acting as a "protection buyer," makes periodic payments to the other party, a "protection seller," in exchange for a promise by the protection seller to make a payment to the protection buyer if a negative credit event (such as a delinquent payment or default) occurs with respect to a referenced bond or group of bonds. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, the Nth default within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation). The Fund may enter into credit default swap contracts for investment purposes. As a credit protection seller in a credit default swap contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or non-U.S. corporate issuer, on the debt obligation. In return for its obligation, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. When a Fund sells (or writes) a CDS, the Fund will hold cash or equivalents at least equal to the notional value of the CDS.

Risks of Credit Default Swaps

The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund and the Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund may also purchase credit default swap contracts in order to hedge against the risk of default of the debt of a particular issuer or basket of issuers or profit from changes in the creditworthiness of the particular issuer(s) (also known as "buying credit protection"). In these cases, the Fund would function as the counterparty referenced in the preceding paragraph. This would involve the risk that the investment may expire worthless and would only generate income in the event of an actual default by the issuer(s) of the underlying obligation(s) (or, as applicable, a credit downgrade or other indication of financial instability). It would also involve the risk that the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to the Fund in the event of a default. The purchase of credit default swaps involves costs, which will reduce the Fund's return.

Options and Futures

General

Each Fund may (1) purchase or write options on securities in which it may invest or on market indices based in whole or in part on the securities in which it may invest; (2) invest in futures contracts on market indices based in whole or in part on securities in which it may invest; and (3) purchase or write put and call options on these futures contracts. The Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund may invest in futures contracts on indices based in whole or in part on the securities in which it may invest including municipal bond futures and Treasury bond and note futures. A Fund will participate in such transactions to enhance the Fund's performance or hedge against a decline in the value of securities owned by the Fund or an increase in the price of securities that the Fund plans to purchase.

Options purchased or written by a Fund must be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. Options and futures contracts are considered to be derivatives. Use of these instruments is subject to regulation by the SEC, the options and futures exchanges on which futures and options are traded or by the CFTC. No assurance can be given that any hedging or income strategy will achieve its intended result.

Each Fund may invest more than 5% of their respective net assets in options and futures for purposes of achieving their investment objective, portfolio management, risk mitigation, hedging, equitizing cash or for purposes of enhancing total return. If a Fund will be financially exposed to another party due to its investments in options or futures, the Fund will comply with SEC guidelines with respect to coverage of these strategies and, if the guidelines require, will maintain either: (1) an offsetting (“covered”) position in the underlying security or an offsetting option or futures contract; or (2) cash, receivables and/or liquid debt securities with a value sufficient at all times to cover its potential obligations. A Fund will set aside such cash, liquid securities and other permissible assets (“Segregated Assets”) on the books and records of the Fund’s Custodian. Segregated Assets cannot be sold or closed out while the hedging strategy is outstanding, unless the Segregated Assets are replaced with similar assets. As a result, there is a possibility that the use of cover or segregation involving a large percentage of a Fund’s assets could impede portfolio management or a Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

To the extent that a Fund uses futures and/or options on futures, it will do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”).

Options and Futures Contracts

Options on Securities. A call option is a contract under which the purchaser of the call option, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the security (or index) underlying the option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. The writer of the call option, who receives the premium, has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price. A put option gives its purchaser, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying security at a specified price during the term of the option. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy, upon exercise of the option, the underlying security (or a cash amount equal to the value of the index) at the exercise price. The amount of a premium received or paid for an option is based upon certain factors including the market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the option period and interest rates.

Options on Stock Indices. A stock index assigns relative values to the stock included in the index, and the index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Stock index options operate in the same way as the more traditional options on securities except that stock index options are settled exclusively in cash and do not involve delivery of securities. Thus, upon exercise of stock index options, the purchaser will realize and the writer will pay an amount based on the differences between the exercise price and the closing price of the stock index.

Options on Foreign Currency (Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund and Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund). Options on foreign currency operate in the same way as more traditional options on securities except that currency options are settled exclusively in the currency subject to the option. The value of a currency option is dependent upon the value of the currency relative to the U.S. dollar and has no relationship to the investment merits of a foreign security. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than those that may be involved in the use of foreign currency options, a Fund may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd lot market (generally consisting in transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying currencies at prices that are less favorable than round lots. To the extent that the U.S. options markets are closed while the market for the underlying currencies are open, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

Options on Futures. Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that an option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract rather than to purchase or sell a security, at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon

exercise of the option, the delivery of the futures position to the holder of the option will be accompanied by transfer to the holder of an accumulated balance representing the amount by which the market price of the futures contract exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option on the future.

Futures Contracts and Index Futures Contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make, delivery of cash or an underlying debt security, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price.

An index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and at the price designated by the futures contract. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made. Generally, these futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts.

A municipal bond futures contract is based on the value of the Bond Buyer Index (“BBI”) which is comprised of 40 actively traded general obligation and revenue bonds. The rating of a BBI issue must be at least “A.” To be considered, the issue must have at least 19 years remaining to maturity, a first call date between 7 and 16 years, and at least one call at par prior to redemption. No physical delivery of the securities is made in connection with municipal bond futures. Rather these contracts are usually settled in cash if they are not closed out prior to their expiration date.

A Treasury bond futures contract is based on the value of an equivalent 20-year, 6% Treasury bond. Generally, any Treasury bond with a remaining maturity or term to call of 15 years as of the first day of the month in which the contracts are scheduled to be exercised will qualify as a deliverable security pursuant to a Treasury bond futures contract. A Treasury note futures contract is based on the value of an equivalent 10-year, 6% Treasury note. Generally, any Treasury note with a remaining maturity or term to call of 6 1/2 years or 10 years, respectively, as of the first day of the month in which the contracts are scheduled to be exercised will qualify as a deliverable security pursuant to Treasury note futures contract.

Since a number of different Treasury notes will qualify as a deliverable security upon the exercise of the option, the price that the buyer will actually pay for those securities will depend on which ones are actually delivered. Normally, the exercise price of the futures contract is adjusted by a conversion factor that takes into consideration the value of the deliverable security if it were yielding 6% as of the first day of the month in which the contract is scheduled to be exercised.

Risks of Options and Futures Transactions

There are certain investment risks associated with options and futures transactions. These risks include: (1) dependence on the Adviser’s ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities and fluctuations in the general securities markets; (2) imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of options and movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective; (3) the fact that the skills and techniques needed to trade these instruments are different from those needed to select the securities in which a Fund invests; and (4) lack of assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular instrument at any particular time, which, among other things, may hinder a Fund’s ability to limit exposures by closing its positions. The potential loss to a Fund from investing in certain types of futures transactions is unlimited.

Other risks include the inability of a Fund, as the writer of covered call options, to benefit from any appreciation of the underlying securities above the exercise price, and the possible loss of the entire premium paid for options purchased by a Fund. In addition, the futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices or related options during a single trading day. A Fund may be forced, therefore, to liquidate or close out a futures contract position at a disadvantageous price. There is no assurance that a counterparty in an over-the-counter option transaction will be able to perform its obligations. A Fund may use various futures contracts that are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market in those contracts will develop or continue to exist. A Fund’s activities in the futures and options markets may result in higher portfolio turnover rates and additional brokerage costs, which could reduce a Fund’s yield.

Short Sales

Each Fund may make short sales as a part of overall portfolio management or to offset a potential decline in the value of a security. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own, or if the Fund owns the security, is not to be delivered upon consummation of the sale. When the Fund makes a short sale of a security that it does not own, it must borrow from a broker-dealer the security sold short and deliver the security to the broker-dealer upon conclusion of the short sale.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a short-term capital gain. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

Typically, the Fund will segregate liquid assets, which are marked-to-market daily, equal to the difference between (a) the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short and (b) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain segregated assets at such a level that the amount segregated plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral equal the current market value of the securities sold short. When a short position is closed out, it may result in a short term capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that in a generally rising market a Fund maintains short positions in securities rising with the market, the net asset value of the Fund would be expected to increase to a lesser extent than the net asset value of an investment company that does not engage in short sales.

Typically, each Fund will only make short sales "against the box," which occurs when the Fund enters into a short sale transaction with respect to a security it either owns or has the right to obtain at no additional cost. However, with respect to each Fund the dollar amount of short sales at any one time (not including short sales against the box) may not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Fund, and it is expected that normally the dollar amount of such sales will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Fund.

Participatory Notes

The Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, and Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund may invest in participatory notes which are issued by banks or broker-dealers and that are designed to replicate the performance of certain corporate issuers and markets. Participatory notes are a type of equity-linked derivative which generally are traded over-the-counter. The performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the corporate issuers or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. The holder of a participatory note that is linked to a particular underlying security or instrument may be entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with that underlying security or instrument, but typically does not receive voting rights as is would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. In addition, participatory notes are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers and has no rights under a participatory note against the issuers of the securities underlying such participatory notes. Participatory notes involve transaction costs. Participatory notes may be considered illiquid and, therefore, participatory notes considered illiquid will be subject to the Fund's percentage limitation for investments in illiquid securities.

Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs")

The Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in publicly traded Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are businesses organized as limited partnerships that trade their proportionate shares of the partnership (units) on a public exchange. MLPs are required to pay out most or all of their earnings in distributions. Generally speaking, MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. As an income vehicle, the unit price may be influenced by general interest rate trends independent of specific underlying fundamentals. In addition, most MLPs

are fairly leveraged and typically carry a portion of “floating” rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would also drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions.

Risks. Investing in Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”) entails risks related to fluctuations in energy prices, decreases in the supply of or demand for energy commodities, decreases in demand for MLPs in rising interest rate environments, unique tax consequences, such as treatment as a qualifying security investment by the Fund only to a limited extent, due to the partnership structure, and potentially limited liquidity.

While most MLPs are currently subject to U.S. Federal tax as partnerships, a change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business of a given MLP, could result in the MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. Federal tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. Federal income tax on its taxable income. Such treatment also would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the affected MLP, thus, if any MLP owned by the Fund were treated as a corporation for U.S. Federal tax purposes, such treatment could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund’s investment in such MLP.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

Illiquid Securities. Each Fund may not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will monitor the amount of illiquid securities in the Funds’ portfolios, under the supervision of the Board, to ensure compliance with each Fund’s investment restrictions. If securities that were liquid at the time of purchase subsequently become illiquid and result in a Fund holding illiquid securities in excess of 15% of its net assets, the Fund will no longer purchase additional illiquid securities and will reduce its holdings of illiquid securities in an orderly manner, but it is not required to dispose of illiquid holdings immediately if it is not in the interest of the Fund.

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), securities which are otherwise not readily marketable and repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. As described below, in some cases, securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resales may not be deemed to be illiquid (see “Restricted Securities” below). Mutual funds do not typically hold a significant amount of these illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities, and the Funds might be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requests within seven days.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted a liquidity risk management rule, Rule 22e-4 (the “Liquidity Rule”), that requires the Funds to establish a liquidity risk management program by December 1, 2018, at which point the Funds will be subject to guidelines set forth in the Fund’s liquidity risk management program, which may be different from, or in addition to, the guidelines discussed above. The impact the Liquidity Rule will have on the Funds is not yet fully known, but the Liquidity Rule could impact the Funds’ performance and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Restricted Securities. The Funds may invest in securities that are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act. These securities are sometimes referred to as private placements. Although securities which may be resold only to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act are technically considered “restricted securities,” the Funds may purchase Rule 144A securities without regard to the limitation on investments in illiquid securities described above in the “Illiquid Securities” section, provided that a determination is made that such securities have a readily available trading market. The Funds may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from regulations in Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act (“4(a)(2) Paper”). The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, as appropriate, will determine the liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper under the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. The liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper will be monitored by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, as appropriate, and if as a result of changed conditions it is determined that a Rule 144A security or 4(a)(2) Paper is no longer liquid, a Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities will be reviewed to determine what action, if any, is appropriate. A Fund may determine that it is appropriate to continue to hold such instrument for a period of time to avoid a distressed sale which would be harmful to shareholders.

Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. A Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

Determination of Liquidity

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for determining whether specific securities are liquid or illiquid and has delegated the function of making determinations of liquidity to the Valuation Committee and the Adviser, pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. The Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers (under the supervision of the Adviser), determine and monitor the liquidity of the portfolio securities and report periodically on their decisions to the Board. In making such determinations they take into account a number of factors in reaching liquidity decisions, including but not limited to: (1) the frequency of trades and quotations for the security; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security; and (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of the transfer.

Private placement and other restricted securities may be considered illiquid securities as they typically are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Restricted securities that are “illiquid” are subject to the Fund’s policy of not investing more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will evaluate the liquidity characteristics of restricted securities on a case-by-case basis and will consider the factors described above in connection with its evaluation.

An institutional market has developed for certain restricted securities. Accordingly, contractual or legal restrictions on the resale of a security may not be indicative of the liquidity of the security. If such securities are eligible for purchase by institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act or other exemptions, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may determine that the securities are liquid.

Risks. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of a security and the Fund might also have to register a restricted security in order to dispose of it, resulting in expense and delay. The Fund might not be able to dispose of private placements, restricted or illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requests. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any security at any particular time. Any security, including securities determined by the Adviser to be liquid, can become illiquid.

Investment Company Securities

Open-End and Closed-End Investment Companies

General. Each Fund may invest in other open-end and closed-end investment companies consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and strategies. Each Fund may also invest in money market mutual funds, pending investment of cash balances. Each Fund will limit its investment in the securities of other open-end and closed-end investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. With certain exceptions, such provisions generally permit the Funds to invest up to 5% of their assets in another investment company, up to 10% of their assets in investment companies generally and hold up to 3% of the shares of another investment company, and may invest greater than 10% of their assets in other investment companies subject to applicable provisions of the 1940 Act and the rules adopted thereunder. The Funds’ investment in other investment companies may include money market mutual funds, which are not subject to certain of the percentage limitations set forth above.

Risks. Each Fund, as a shareholder of another investment company, will bear its pro-rata portion of the other investment company’s advisory fee and other expenses, in addition to its own expenses and will be exposed to the investment risks associated with the other investment company. To the extent that the Fund invests in closed-end companies that invest primarily in the common stock of companies located outside the United States, see the risks related to foreign securities set forth in the section entitled “Investment Policies and Risks – Equity Securities – Foreign Securities Risks” above.

Exchange-Traded Funds and Exchange-Traded Notes

General. Each Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). ETFs are investment companies that are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF represents a fixed portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Each Fund may also invest in exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”), which are structured debt securities. Whereas ETFs’ liabilities are secured by their portfolio securities, ETNs’ liabilities are unsecured general obligations of the issuer. Most ETFs and ETNs are designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs and ETNs have expenses associated with their operation, typically including, with respect to ETFs, advisory fees. When a Fund invests in an ETF or ETN, in addition to directly bearing expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear its pro rata portion of the ETF’s or ETN’s expenses. A Fund’s investments in ETFs are also subject to the limitations on investments in other investment companies discussed above.

Risks. The risks of owning an ETF or ETN generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying market segment or index it is designed to track. Lack of liquidity in an ETF, however, could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. In addition, a Fund will incur expenses in connection with investing in ETFs and ETNs that may increase the cost of investing in the ETF or ETN versus the cost of directly owning the securities in the ETF or an ETN. The value of an ETN security should also be expected to fluctuate with the credit rating of the issuer.

Trust Securities and Unit Investment Trusts

General. The Funds may invest in trusts and unit investment trusts (“UITs”), including HOLDRS. HOLDRS are trust-issued receipts that represent beneficial ownership in the specific group of stocks held by the issuing trust. UITs are registered investment companies that are similarly unmanaged, or passively managed, and as such generally hold a static portfolio of securities, or track an index. The liabilities of trusts (including HOLDRS trusts) and UITs incur some expenses in connection with their operations; thus, when the Fund invests in a trust, HOLDR or UIT, in addition to directly bearing expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear its pro rata portion of the trust’s, HOLDRS’ or UIT’s expenses. Like ETFs, HOLDRS are exchange-listed and, therefore, may be purchased and sold on the secondary market. Each Fund will limit its investment in the securities of trusts and unit investment trusts to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Risks. The risks of owning a trust security (including a HOLDR) or a UIT security generally reflect the risks of owning the securities in the trust or UIT’s portfolio. Due to the unmanaged or passively managed nature of such vehicles, the relative weights of their portfolio securities may change over time, resulting in a change in the nature of the investment. In addition, due to the additional expenses associated with trusts (including HOLDRS trusts) and UITs, it may be more costly to own their securities than it would be directly to own their portfolio securities. In addition, there could be a lack of liquidity in the secondary market for HOLDRS, which could cause the market for HOLDRS to be more volatile than the market for the underlying portfolio securities.

Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

General. Each Fund may invest in pooled investment vehicles, including limited partnerships. Examples of such vehicles include private equity funds and private equity funds of funds. A private equity fund generally invests in non-public companies that the fund’s manager believes will experience significant growth over a certain time period. A private equity fund of funds invests in other private equity funds of the type described. Investments in private equity funds, once made, typically may not be redeemed for several years, though they may be sold to other investors under certain circumstances. Each Fund will limit its investment in the securities of pooled investment vehicles, including limited partnerships, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Risks. To the extent that a Fund invests in Pooled Investment Vehicles, such investments generally will be deemed illiquid. (See “Illiquid and Restricted Securities” for the risks of investing in illiquid securities above). If such an investment is determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be illiquid, it is subject to each Fund’s policy of not investing more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. In addition, a Fund will bear its ratable share of such vehicles’ expenses, including its management expenses and performance fees. Performance fees are fees paid to the vehicle’s manager based on the vehicle’s investment performance (or returns) as compared to some benchmark. The fees a Fund pays to invest in a Pooled Investment Vehicle may be higher than the fees it would pay if the manager of

the Pooled Investment Vehicle managed the Fund's assets directly. Further, the performance fees payable to the manager of a Pooled Investment Vehicle may create an incentive for the manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those it might make in the absence of an incentive fee.

Segregated Assets. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may be subject to SEC guidelines regarding asset segregation, or coverage, with respect to investments by a Fund in Pooled Investment Vehicles. A Fund will comply with such SEC guidelines, including, as necessary, by designating on its books or maintaining in a separate account, cash, liquid securities and other permissible assets. As prescribed by SEC guidelines, the value of such assets will be at least equal to each Fund's commitment to the relevant Pooled Investment Vehicle(s) and will be marked to market daily.

Fixed Income Securities

Municipal Securities

General. The Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund and may invest in municipal securities. Municipal securities are issued by the states, territories and possessions of the United States, their political subdivisions (such as cities, counties and towns) and various authorities (such as public housing or redevelopment authorities), instrumentalities, public corporations and special districts (such as water, sewer or sanitary districts) of the states, territories, and possessions of the United States or their political subdivisions. In addition, municipal securities include securities issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately operated facilities, such as industrial development bonds, that are backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user (such as hospitals and airports). The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund may invest up to 5% of their total assets in municipal securities of issuers located in any one territory or possession of the United States. The Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund will not invest in municipal securities rated "B" or lower by an NRSRO at the time of purchase.

Municipal securities are issued to obtain funds for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities are classified as general obligation or revenue bonds or notes. General obligation securities are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue securities are payable from revenue derived from a particular facility, class of facilities, or the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source, but not from the issuer's general taxing power. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a single type of revenue bond. Private activity bonds and industrial revenue bonds do not carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued.

Municipal leases are entered into by state and local governments and authorities to acquire equipment and facilities such as fire and sanitation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and other assets. Municipal leases (which normally provide for title to the leased assets to pass eventually to the government issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt-issuance limitations of many state constitutions and statutes are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of "non-appropriation" clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis.

Maryland Municipal Securities. The Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus borrowing for investments purposes) in Maryland bonds, including bonds issued on behalf of the state of Maryland, its local government and public financing authorities.

U.S. Government Securities

General. Each Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government Securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. Government Securities may be

supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Treasury to lend to the issuer; or solely by the creditworthiness of the issuer. Holders of U.S. Government Securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation for repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide support if it were not obligated to do so by law. Neither the U.S. Government nor any of its agencies or instrumentalities guarantees the market value of the securities they issue. On September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship, which, in effect, has caused Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to become supported by the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given as to whether the U.S. Government will continue to support Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Yields on short-, intermediate- and long-term U.S. government securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering and the maturity of the obligation. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher capital appreciation and depreciation than obligations with shorter maturities and lower yields. The market value of U.S. government securities generally varies inversely with changes in the market interest rates. An increase in interest rates, therefore, generally would reduce the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in U.S. government securities, while a decline in interest rates generally would increase the market value of a Fund's portfolio investments in these securities.

Corporate Debt Obligations

General. Each Fund may invest in corporate debt obligations. Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. These instruments are used by companies to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than 9 months. The Funds may also invest in corporate fixed income securities registered and sold in the U.S. by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the U.S. by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds).

Mortgage-Backed Securities

General. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities or by non-governmental entities such as special purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of 1-4 family homes. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, the Fund may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and other types. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions, which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of fixed income securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-backed securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro-rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments, as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular mortgage-backed security. Although mortgage-backed securities are issued with stated maturities of up to forty years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities' effective maturities.

Government and Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. Each Fund may invest in government agency and mortgage-backed securities. The principal issuers or guarantors of mortgage-backed securities are the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), Fannie Mae (“FNMA”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC” or “Freddie Mac”). GNMA, a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation creates pass-through securities from pools of government guaranteed (Farmers’ Home Administration, Federal Housing Authority or Veterans Administration) mortgages. The principal and interest on GNMA pass-through securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

FNMA and Freddie Mac are U.S. Government-sponsored corporations and are subject to regulation by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (“OFHEO”). Both issue pass-through securities from pools of conventional and Federally insured and/or guaranteed residential mortgages. FNMA guarantees full and timely payment of all interest and principal, and FHLMC guarantees timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal of its pass-through securities. Mortgage-backed securities from FNMA and FHLMC are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has the authority to support FNMA and FHLMC by purchasing limited amounts of their respective obligations, and the U.S. government has, in the past, provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC with respect to their debt obligations. However, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so or would do so yet again. Congress has been considering proposals to reduce the U.S. Government’s role in the mortgage market and whether to wind down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The proposals include, among others, whether Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac should be nationalized, privatized, restructured or eliminated. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations over certain accounting, disclosure and corporate governance matters, which may have an adverse effect on these entities. As a result, the future for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is uncertain, as is the impact of such proposals, actions and investigations on a Fund’s investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Except for U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agencies’ obligations; while still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. Each Fund will invest in securities of such agencies or instrumentalities only when the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers is satisfied that the credit risk is acceptable.

Privately Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may invest in privately issued mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities offered by private issuers include pass-through securities consisting of pools of residential mortgage loans; mortgage-backed bonds, which are considered to be debt obligations of the institution issuing the bonds and are collateralized by mortgage loans; and bonds and collateralized mortgage obligations that are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC or by pools of conventional mortgages of multi-family or of commercial mortgage loans.

Privately-issued mortgage-backed securities generally offer a higher rate of interest (but greater credit and interest rate risk) than securities issued by U.S. Government issuers because there are no direct or indirect governmental guarantees of payment. Many non-governmental issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities guarantee or provide insurance for timely payment of interest and principal on the securities. The market for privately-issued mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government issuers.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may invest in stripped mortgage-backed securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are multi-class mortgage-backed securities that are created by separating the securities into their principal and interest components and selling each piece separately. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions in a pool of mortgage assets.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) that are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA (“Mortgage Assets”). CMOs are multiple-class debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs as they are received, although certain classes (often referred to as “tranches”) of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of mortgage prepayments. Each tranche is issued at a specific or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Interest is paid or accrues in all tranches on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. Payments of principal and interest on Mortgage Assets are commonly applied to the tranches in the order of their respective maturities or final distribution dates, so that generally, no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full.

Risks – Specific to Mortgage-Backed Securities. The value of mortgage-backed securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the markets’ perception of issuers, the structure of the securities and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize mortgage-backed securities depends in part upon the ability of the Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. Some mortgage-backed securities have structures that make their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict.

Prepayments of principal of mortgage-backed securities by mortgagors or mortgage foreclosures affect the average life of the mortgage-backed securities. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by various factors, including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgages and other social and demographic conditions. In periods of rising interest rates, the prepayment rate tends to decrease, lengthening the average life of a pool of mortgage-backed securities. In periods of falling interest rates, the prepayment rate tends to increase, shortening the average life of a pool. The volume of prepayments of principal on the mortgages underlying a particular mortgage-backed security will influence the yield of that security, affecting the Fund’s yield. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, it is likely that the Fund, to the extent it retains the same percentage of fixed income securities, may have to reinvest the proceeds of prepayments at lower interest rates than those of their previous investments. If this occurs, the Fund’s yield will correspondingly decline. Thus, mortgage-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates (when prepayment of principal is more likely) than other fixed income securities of comparable duration, although they may have a comparable risk of decline in market value in periods of rising interest rates. A decrease in the rate of prepayments may extend the effective maturities of mortgage-backed securities, increasing their sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. To the extent that the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities at a premium, unscheduled prepayments, which are made at par, result in a loss equal to an unamortized premium.

To the extent that a Fund invests in commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), CMBS are subject to credit risk and prepayment risk. Although prepayment risk is present, it is of a lesser degree in CMBS than in the residential mortgage market; commercial real estate property loans often contain provisions which substantially reduce the likelihood that such securities will be prepaid (e.g., significant prepayment penalties on loans and, in some cases, prohibition on principal payments for several years following origination).

To lessen the effect of the failures by obligors on Mortgage Assets to make payments, CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities may contain elements of credit enhancement, consisting of either (1) liquidity protection; or (2) protection against losses resulting after default by an obligor on the underlying assets and allocation of all amounts recoverable directly from the obligor and through liquidation of the collateral. This protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of these. The Fund will not pay any additional fees for credit enhancements for mortgage-backed securities, although the credit enhancement may increase the costs of the mortgage-backed securities.

A Fund may manage counterparty exposure for forward-settling agency mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) transactions, including TBA purchase commitments, by requiring that such transactions be bilaterally margined.

TBA Purchase Commitments. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, the Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, the Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, the Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund may enter into “To Be

Announced” (“TBA”) purchase commitments to purchase mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. TBA purchase commitments may be considered securities in themselves and involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in the value of the Fund’s other assets. In addition, the counterparty may not deliver the securities as promised. Unsettled TBA purchase commitments are valued at the current market value of the underlying securities. To facilitate such acquisitions, the Fund identifies on its books cash or liquid assets in an amount at least equal to such commitments. It may be expected that the Fund’s net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside portfolio securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash. On delivery dates for such transactions, the Fund will meet its obligations from maturities or sales of the segregated securities and/or from cash flow. If the Fund chooses to dispose of the TBA security prior to its settlement, it could, as with the disposition of any other portfolio obligation, incur a gain or loss due to market fluctuation.

Asset-Backed Securities

General. Each Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities have structural characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities but have underlying assets that are not mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities represent fractional interests in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (for example, credit card) agreements. Assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations that issue securities that are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. Repayments relating to the assets underlying the asset-backed securities depend largely on the cash flows generated by such assets. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancements associated with the securities. Payments or distributions of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be supported by credit enhancements including letters of credit, an insurance guarantee, reserve funds and over collateralization. Asset-backed securities have structures and characteristics similar to those of mortgage-backed securities and, accordingly, are subject to many of the same risks, although often, to a greater extent.

Risks – Specific to Asset-Backed Securities. Like mortgages-backed securities, the collateral underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to holders of asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present certain additional and unique risks. Primarily, these securities do not always have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to the security interests associated with mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and Federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured by automobiles. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and the technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. As a result, the risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on asset-backed securities is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-backed securities. In addition, because asset-backed securities are relatively new, the market experience in these securities is limited and the market’s ability to sustain liquidity through all phases of an interest rate or economic cycle has not been tested.

Variable Amount Master Demand Notes

General. Each Fund may invest in variable amount master demand notes. Variable amount master demand notes are unsecured demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts of money at variable rates of interest pursuant to arrangements with issuers who meet certain quality criteria. All variable amount master demand notes acquired by a Fund will be payable within a prescribed notice period not to exceed seven days.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Each Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Fixed Income securities that have variable or floating rates of interest may, under certain limited circumstances, have varying principal amounts. These securities pay

interest at rates that are adjusted periodically according to a specified formula, usually with reference to one or more interest rate indices or market interest rates (the “underlying index”). The interest paid on these securities is a function primarily of the underlying index upon which the interest rate adjustments are based. These adjustments minimize changes in the market value of the obligation. Similar to fixed rate debt instruments, variable and floating rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness. The rate of interest on securities may be tied to U.S. Government Securities or indices on those securities as well as any other rate of interest or index.

Variable and floating rate demand notes of corporations are redeemable upon a specified period of notice. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying interest rates under direct arrangements with the issuer of the instrument. The issuer of these obligations often has the right, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days’ notice.

Certain securities may have an initial principal amount that varies over time based on an interest rate index, and, accordingly, the Fund might be entitled to less than the initial principal amount of the security upon the security’s maturity. A Fund intends to purchase these securities only when the Adviser believes the interest income from the instrument justifies any principal risks associated with the instrument. The Adviser may attempt to limit any potential loss of principal by purchasing similar instruments that are intended to provide an offsetting increase in principal. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to limit the effects of principal fluctuations and, accordingly, the Fund may incur losses on those securities even if held to maturity without issuer default.

There may not be an active secondary market for any particular floating or variable rate instruments, which could make it difficult for a Fund to dispose of the instrument during periods that the Fund is not entitled to exercise any demand rights it may have. The Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to those instruments. The Adviser monitors the liquidity of the Fund’s investment in variable and floating rate instruments, but there can be no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist.

Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Securities and Other Fixed Income Securities

Each Fund may invest in short-term money market instruments issued in the U.S. or abroad, denominated in U.S. dollars or any foreign currency. Short-term money market instruments include repurchase agreements, short-term fixed or variable rate certificates of deposit, time deposits with a maturity no greater than 180 days, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper rated A-1 by S&P or Prime-1 by Moody’s or in similar other money market securities. Certificates of deposit represent an institution’s obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable obligations of a bank to pay a draft, which has been drawn by a customer, and are usually backed by goods in international trade. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits with a banking institution that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Certificates of deposit and time deposits generally may be withdrawn on demand by the Fund but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that could reduce the Fund’s performance.

Each Fund may also invest in other high quality fixed income securities denominated in U.S. dollars, any foreign currency or in a multi-national currency unit (e.g. the European Currency Unit).

Each Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities including debt obligations denominated in foreign or composite currencies (such as the European Currency Unit) issued by (1) foreign national, provincial, state or municipal governments or their political subdivisions; (2) international organizations designated or supported by governmental entities (e.g., the World Bank and the European Community); (3) non-dollar securities issued by the U.S. Government; and (4) foreign corporations.

Inflation-Protected Securities.

Each Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“U.S. TIPS”), to the extent permitted by the Prospectus. U.S. TIPS are fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the principal amounts of which are adjusted daily based upon changes in the rate of inflation. The Fund may also invest in other inflation-protected securities issued by non-U.S. governments or by private issuers. U.S. TIPS pay interest on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. The interest rate on these bonds is fixed

at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal value that has been adjusted for inflation.

Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed for U.S. TIPS, even during a period of deflation. However, because the principal amount of U.S. TIPS would be adjusted downward during a period of deflation, the Fund will be subject to deflation risk with respect to its investments in these securities. In addition, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. If the Fund purchases in the secondary market U.S. TIPS whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. The Fund may also invest in other inflation-related bonds which may or may not provide a guarantee of principal. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. TIPS is currently tied to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is calculated by the U.S. Department of Treasury. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-protected bonds issued by a non-U.S. government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can no assurance that the CPI-U or any non-U.S. inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure. In addition, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a non-U.S. country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

In general, the value of inflation-protected bonds is expected to fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-protected bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-protected bonds. If inflation is lower than expected during the period the Fund holds the security, the Fund may earn less on the security than on a conventional bond. Any increase in principal value is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though holders do not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, when the Fund invests in inflation-protected securities, it could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and to eliminate any fund-level income tax liability under the Code.

Infrastructure Investments.

Each Fund may invest in securities and other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers providing exposure to infrastructure investment. Infrastructure investments may be related to physical structures and networks that provide necessary services to society, such as transportation and communications networks, water and energy utilities, and public service facilities. Securities, instruments and obligations of infrastructure-related companies and projects are more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting their industries. Infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Infrastructure companies and projects also may be affected by or subject to (i) regulation by various government authorities, including rate regulation; (ii) service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps; (iii) the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; and (iv) general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets.

Short-Term Instruments

Each Fund may invest in short-term money market instruments issued in the U.S. or abroad, denominated in U.S. dollars or any foreign currency. Short-term money market instruments include repurchase agreements, short-term fixed or variable rate certificates of deposit, time deposits with a maturity no greater than 180 days, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper rated A-1 by S&P or Prime-1 by Moody’s or in similar other money market securities. Certificates of deposit represent an institution’s obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest

rate over a given period. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable obligations of a bank to pay a draft, which has been drawn by a customer, and are usually backed by goods in international trade. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits with a banking institution that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Certificates of deposit and time deposits generally may be withdrawn on demand by the Fund but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that could reduce the Fund's performance.

Each Fund may also invest in other high quality fixed income securities denominated in U.S. dollars, any foreign currency or in a multi-national currency unit (e.g. the European Currency Unit).

Risks of Debt Securities

General. Yields on debt securities, including municipal securities, are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the debt securities markets, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to greater price movements than obligations with shorter maturities. A portion of the municipal securities held by Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund, Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may be supported by credit and liquidity enhancements such as letters of credit (which are not covered by federal deposit insurance) or puts or demand features of third party financial institutions, general domestic and foreign banks.

Certain debt securities may be subject to extension risk, which refers to the change in total return on a security resulting from an extension or abbreviation of the security's maturity. Issuers may prepay fixed rate debt securities when interest rates fall, forcing the Fund to invest in securities with lower interest rates. Issuers of debt securities are also subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors that may restrict the ability of the issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities. The possibility exists therefore, that, as a result of bankruptcy, litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of the interest-bearing debt securities held by a Fund will be affected by changes in interest rates. There is normally an inverse relationship between the market value of securities sensitive to prevailing interest rates and actual changes in interest rates. The longer the remaining maturity (and duration) of a security, the more sensitive the security is to changes in interest rates. All debt securities, including U.S. Government Securities, can change in value when there is a change in interest rates. As a result, an investment in a Fund is subject to risk even if all debt securities in the Fund's investment portfolio are paid in full at maturity. Interest rates are currently low by historical standards. In the past few years, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Fed") has gradually raised the "federal funds rate," and the Fed has indicated that additional increases to this rate are likely. During periods of rising interest rates, the Funds are subject to heightened levels of interest rate risk. Interest rate increases may have sudden and unpredictable effects on the markets and the Funds' investments. Debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, often making them more volatile in response to interest rate changes than debt securities with shorter durations.

Credit Risk. Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the markets' perception of an issuer's creditworthiness will also affect the market value of that issuer's debt securities. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security held by the Fund may cause it to default on interest or principal payments due on a security. This risk generally increases as security credit ratings fall.

To limit credit risk, each Fund may purchase unrated fixed income securities if, at the time of purchase, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believe that they are of comparable quality to rated securities that the Fund may purchase. It is anticipated that the average credit rating of the fixed income securities held by the Brown Advisory Total Return Fund will be "Aa" as per Moody's or "AA" as per S&P.

The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund may invest in "distressed securities" (i) rated at the time of purchase D by S&P or C by Moody's or (ii) unrated investment grade and non-investment grade, but determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser (see "Distressed Debt Securities" or "Junk Bond Risk" below).

A Fund may retain securities whose rating has been lowered below the lowest permissible rating category if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers determine that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund.

Moody's, S&P and other NRSROs are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities by several NRSROs is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Adviser may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. If an issue of securities ceases to be rated or if its rating is reduced after it is purchased by a Fund, the Adviser will determine whether the Fund should continue to hold the obligation. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. Unrated securities may not be as actively traded as rated securities. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, the sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

Credit ratings for debt securities provided by rating agencies evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between the time of developments relating to an issuer and the time a rating is assigned and updated.

High Yield Debt or Junk Bond Securities. Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund may invest in securities rated below investment grade; that is, rated at or below Ba by Moody's or BB by S&P, or the equivalent by any other NRSRO and may invest in securities rated as low as C by Moody's or D by S&P, or the equivalent by any other NRSRO. Each Fund may invest in unrated debt securities determined by the underlying Fund's Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as applicable, to be of comparable quality or that is trading at a substantial discount to par value.

The Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund will limit their investments in High Yield or Junk Bond securities to no greater than 20% of each Fund's total assets. The Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund does not have a specific limit with respect to its investments in High Yield or Junk Bond securities. High Yield or Junk Bonds are regarded as debt securities with an S&P or Moody's rating of BB/Ba or lesser. See Appendix A for additional information on the bond ratings of Moody's and S&P.

Distressed Debt Securities. The Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund and Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund will limit their investment in distressed debt securities, rated as low as C by Moody's or D by S&P, to 5% of each Fund's total assets. Distressed debt securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve major risk exposure to adverse business, financial, economic or political conditions. See Appendix A for additional information on the bond ratings of Moody's and S&P.

Foreign Debt Securities Risks. To the extent that a Fund invests in fixed income securities of companies located outside the United States, see the risks related to foreign securities set forth in the section entitled "Investment Policies and Risks – Equity Securities – Foreign Securities Risks" above.

Foreign Currencies Transactions

General

Each Fund may temporarily hold funds in bank deposits in foreign currencies during the completion of investment programs and may conduct foreign currency exchange transactions either on a cash basis or at the rate prevailing in the foreign exchange market.

Each Fund may enter into a forward foreign currency contract. A forward currency contract ("forward contract") involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be any

fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. At or before settlement of a forward currency contract, a Fund may either deliver the currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an offsetting contract. If a Fund makes delivery of the foreign currency at or before the settlement of a forward contract, it may be required to obtain the currency through the conversion of assets of the Fund into the currency. Each Fund may close out a forward contract obligating it to purchase currency by selling an offsetting contract, in which case, it will realize a gain or a loss.

Forward contracts are considered “derivatives,” financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of another asset (such as a security, currency or an index of securities). A Fund enters into forward contracts in order to “lock in” the exchange rate between the currency it will deliver and the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. In addition, each Fund may enter into forward contracts to hedge against risks arising from securities the Fund owns or anticipates purchasing, or the U.S. dollar value of interest and dividends paid on those securities. The Fund does not intend to enter into forward contracts on a regular or continuing basis and the Fund will not enter these contracts for speculative purposes.

The Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund will not have more than 10% of their respective total assets committed to forward contracts, or maintain a net exposure to forward contracts that would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund's investment securities or other assets denominated in that currency.

Risks

Foreign currency transactions involve certain costs and risks. A Fund incurs foreign exchange expenses in converting assets from one currency to another. Forward contracts involve a risk of loss if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers are inaccurate in their prediction of currency movements. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. The precise matching of forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved is generally not possible. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a Fund to purchase additional foreign currency if the market value of the security is less than the amount of the foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver under the forward contract and the decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the foreign currency. The use of forward contracts as a hedging technique does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Fund owns or intends to acquire, but it does fix a rate of exchange in advance. Although forward contracts can reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of the currencies. There is also the risk that the other party to the transaction may fail to deliver currency when due which may result in a loss to a Fund.

Leverage Transactions

General

Each Fund may use leverage to increase potential returns. Each Fund does not currently intend to use leverage in excess of 15% of total assets. Leverage involves special risks and may involve speculative investment techniques. Leverage exists when cash made available to a Fund through an investment technique is used to make additional Fund investments. Leverage transactions include borrowing for other than temporary or emergency purposes, lending portfolio securities, entering into reverse repurchase agreements, and purchasing securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. A Fund uses these investment techniques only when the Adviser believes that the leveraging and the returns available to a Fund from investing the cash will provide investors with a potentially higher return. (See “Risks” below.)

Borrowing. Each Fund (other than Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund) may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes in amounts up to 33^{1/3}% of the Fund's total assets at the time of borrowing. The Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund may invest in reverse repurchase agreements for other than temporary or emergency purposes, but such investments

in reverse repurchase agreements are limited to 33^{1/3}% of the Fund's total assets at the time of investments. Entering into reverse repurchase agreements and purchasing securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward delivery basis may be limited by collateral requirements to cover these positions, as disclosed below under "Reverse Repurchase Agreements."

Senior Securities. Pursuant to Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act, a Fund may not issue any class of senior security or sell any senior security of which it is the issuer, except that the Fund shall be permitted to borrow from any bank so long as immediately after such borrowings, there is an asset coverage of at least 300% and that in the event such asset coverage falls below this percentage, the Fund shall reduce the amount of its borrowings, within 3 days, excluding holidays and Sundays, to an extent that the asset coverage shall be at least 300%. In accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, a Fund will not mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets in an amount exceeding 33^{1/3}% of the value of its total assets.

Securities Lending. Each Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33^{1/3}% of its total assets (10% of total assets for Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund) to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. Although the Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund has no present intent to do so, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33^{1/3}% of its total assets to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. The Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund does not intend to lend securities. If it did, the Fund would need Board approval to lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio.

In a portfolio securities lending transaction, the Fund receives from the borrower an amount equal to the interest paid or the dividends declared on the loaned securities during the term of the loan as well as the interest on the collateral securities, less any fees (such as finders or administrative fees) the Fund pays in arranging the loan. The Fund may share the interest it receives on the collateral securities with the borrower. The terms of the Fund's loans permit the Fund to reacquire loaned securities on five business days' notice or in time to vote on any important matter. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or the borrower at any time, and the borrowed securities must be returned when the loan is terminated. The Fund may pay fees to arrange for securities loans.

The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund's portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. In addition, a Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund may be required to invest in collateralized debt or other securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, a Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay a Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements which are transactions in which a Fund sells a security and simultaneously agrees to repurchase that security from the seller at an agreed

upon price on an agreed upon future date, normally, one to seven days later. Such reverse repurchase agreements would represent no more than 15% of the foregoing Fund's assets (5% of total assets for the Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund).

Securities loans, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements must be continuously collateralized and the collateral must have market value at least equal to the value of the Fund's loaned securities, plus accrued interest or, in the case of repurchase agreements, equal to the repurchase price of the securities, plus accrued interest. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained in lieu of sale by a Fund may decline below the price of the securities such Fund has sold but is obliged to repurchase. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce a Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities. During that time, a Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement effectively may be restricted. Reverse repurchase agreements create leverage, a speculative factor and are considered borrowings for the purpose of a Fund's limitation on borrowing.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments. Each Fund may invest in securities offered on a "when-issued" and "forward commitment" basis (including a delayed delivery basis). Securities purchased on a "when-issued" or "forward commitment basis" are securities not available for immediate delivery despite the fact that a market exists for those securities. A purchase is made on a "delayed delivery" basis when the transaction is structured to occur sometime in the future.

When these transactions are negotiated, the price, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within two months after the transaction, but delayed settlements beyond two months may be negotiated. During the period between a commitment and settlement, no payment is made for the securities purchased by the purchaser and, thus, no interest accrues to the purchaser from the transaction. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued basis or forward commitment, the Fund will record the transaction as a purchase and thereafter reflect the value each day of such securities in determining its NAV. No when-issued or forward commitments will be made by a Fund (except Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund) if, as a result, more than 25% of a Fund's total assets would be committed to such transactions.

Risks

Leverage creates the risk of magnified capital losses. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest (for instance, reverse repurchase agreements) or the creation of a liability that does not entail any interest costs (for instance, forward commitment costs).

The risks of leverage include a higher volatility of the NAV of a Fund's securities which may be magnified by favorable or adverse market movements or changes in the cost of cash obtained by leveraging and the yield from invested cash. So long as a Fund is able to realize a net return on its investment portfolio that is higher than interest expense incurred, if any, leverage will result in higher current net investment income for the Fund than if the Fund were not leveraged. Changes in interest rates and related economic factors could cause the relationship between the cost of leveraging and the yield to change so that rates involved in the leveraging arrangement may substantially increase relative to the yield on the obligations in which the proceeds of the leveraging have been invested. To the extent that the interest expense involved in leveraging approaches the net return on a Fund's investment portfolio, the benefit of leveraging will be reduced, and, if the interest expense incurred as a result of leveraging on borrowings were to exceed the net return to investors, the Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged. In an extreme case, if a Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

Repurchase Agreements

General

Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements which are transactions in which a Fund purchases a security and simultaneously agrees to resell that security to the seller at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon future date, normally, one to seven days later. If a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it will maintain possession of the purchased securities and any underlying collateral. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from a Fund to the seller of the security subject to the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements are not considered to be the making of loans for purposes of the Funds' fundamental investment limitations.

Risks

Repurchase transactions also involve credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation. In the event that bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings are commenced against a counterparty, a Fund may have difficulties in exercising its rights to the underlying securities or currencies, as applicable. A Fund may incur costs and expensive time delays in disposing of the underlying securities and it may suffer a loss of principal or a decline in interest payments regarding affected securities. Failure by the other party to deliver a security or currency purchased by a Fund may result in a missed opportunity to make an alternative investment. Favorable insolvency laws that allow a Fund, among other things, to liquidate the collateral held in the event of the bankruptcy of the counterparty reduce counterparty insolvency risk.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Funds may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Equity REITs invest directly in real property while mortgage REITs invest in mortgages on real property. REITs may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses and variations in rental income. REITs pay dividends to their shareholders based upon available funds from operations. It is quite common for these dividends to exceed a REIT's taxable earnings and profits, resulting in the excess portion of such dividends being designated as a return of capital. The Fund intends to include the gross dividends from such REITs in its distribution to its shareholders and, accordingly, a portion of the Fund's distributions may also be designated as a return of capital.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions

Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Fed") attempted to stabilize the U.S. economy and support the U.S. economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. In addition, the Fed purchased large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities on the open market ("Quantitative Easing"). Because the Fed has ended quantitative easing and may unwind these purchases, and because the Fed has begun, and may continue, to raise the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will continue to rise. These policy changes may expose the market for debt instruments and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of a Fund's investments and share price to decline. Because certain Funds may invest in derivatives tied to fixed income markets a Fund may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in derivatives. To the extent that a Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that a Fund incurs and may lower a Fund's performance. The liquidity levels of a Fund's portfolio may also be affected.

Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

Temporary Defensive Position

Under normal circumstances, each Fund may have money received from the purchase of Fund shares, or money received on the sale of its portfolio securities for which suitable investments consistent with such Fund's investment objectives are not immediately available. Under these circumstances, each Fund may have such monies invested in cash or cash equivalents in order to earn income on this portion of its assets. Cash equivalents include investments such as short-term U.S. Government Securities, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, interest-bearing savings deposits of commercial banks, repurchase agreements concerning securities in which the Fund may invest and money market mutual funds.

In addition, each Fund may reduce its holdings in equity and other securities and may invest in cash, prime quality cash equivalents such as prime commercial paper and other money market instruments, for temporary defensive purposes, during periods in which the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers believe changes in economic, financial or political conditions make it advisable. Prime quality instruments are those instruments that are rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by an NRSRO or, if not rated, determined by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers to be of comparable quality.

With respect to the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, the Fund may invest in municipal securities whose interest is subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax, or other securities whose interest is subject to federal tax, for temporary defensive purposes.

Cyber Security Risk

As technology becomes more integrated into the Funds' operations, the Funds will face greater operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Funds to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause the Funds to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber security threats may result from unauthorized access to the Funds' digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, because the Funds work closely with third-party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisers), cyber security breaches at such third-party service providers may subject the Funds to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. The Funds may experience investment losses in the event of cyber security breaches at any of the issuers in which the Funds may invest. While the Funds have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there can be no assurance that such measures will succeed.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

For purposes of all investment policies of each Fund: (1) the term "1940 Act" includes the rules thereunder, SEC interpretations and any exemptive order upon which a Fund may rely; and (2) the term "Code" includes the rules thereunder, IRS interpretations and any private letter ruling or similar authority upon which a Fund may rely.

The Funds have adopted the following policies and investment restrictions as fundamental policies (unless otherwise noted), which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Under the 1940 Act, the "vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

Except with respect to borrowing, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in the percentage or rating resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation of the Fund's investment restrictions. If the value of the Fund's holdings of illiquid securities at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Board will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

Fundamental Limitations

Each Fund has adopted the following investment limitations that cannot be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. Borrowing Money

The Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund, Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund, Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund, Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund may not borrow money if, as a result, outstanding borrowings would exceed an amount equal to 33^{1/3}% of the Fund's total assets.

The Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund may not borrow money, except for temporary or emergency purposes (including the meeting of redemption requests) and except for entering into reverse repurchase agreements, and provided that borrowings do not exceed 33^{1/3}% of the Fund's total assets (computed immediately after the borrowing).

The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund may not borrow money, except for temporary or emergency purposes (including the meeting of redemption requests), and provided that borrowings do not exceed 10% of the Fund's total assets (computed immediately after the borrowing).

2. Concentration

Excluding the Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund, a Fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry. For purposes of this limitation, there is no limit on: (1) investments in U.S. government securities, in repurchase agreements covering U.S. government securities, in tax-exempt securities issued by the states, territories or possessions of the United States ("municipal securities") or in foreign government securities; or (2) investments in issuers domiciled in a single jurisdiction. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, a Fund may invest in one or more investment companies; provided that, except to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(A) or (F) of the 1940 Act, the Fund treats the assets of the investment companies in which it invests as its own for purposes of this policy.

For the **Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund**, the Fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry. For purposes of this limitation, there is no limit on investments in U.S. government securities and in repurchase agreements covering U.S. government securities. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest in one or more investment companies; provided that, except to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(A) or (F) of the 1940 Act, the Fund treats the assets of the investment companies in which it invests as its own for purposes of this policy.

For the **Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund and Brown Advisory Total Return Fund**, (1) "mortgage related securities" and "asset-backed securities", as such terms are defined in the 1934 Act, are treated as securities of an issuer in the industry of the primary type of asset backing the security, (2) financial service companies are classified according to the end users of their services (for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance) and (3) utility companies are classified according to their services (for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and gas, electric and telephone).

3. Diversification

Excluding the Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund, with respect to 75% of the Fund’s total assets, a Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, (1) more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer; or (2) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

The District of Columbia, each state and territory, each political subdivision, agency, instrumentality and authority thereof, and each multi-state agency of which the District of Columbia, a state or territory is a member is deemed to be a separate “issuer.” When the assets and revenues of an agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision are separate from the government creating the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, such subdivision is treated as the issuer. Similarly, in the case of private activity bonds, if the bond is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then the non-governmental user is treated as the issuer. If in either case, however, the creating government or some other agency guarantees a security, that guarantee is considered a separate security and is treated as an issue of such government or other agency.

The **Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, and Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund** are non-diversified, which means that there is no restriction under the Investment Company Act of 1940 on how much the Fund may invest in the securities of one issuer. However, to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Fund is required to comply, as of the end of each taxable quarter, with certain diversification requirements imposed by the Code. Pursuant to these requirements, at the end of each taxable quarter, the Fund, among other things, will not have investments in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies) of more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets. In addition, the Fund, with respect to 50% of its total assets, will not have investments in the securities of any issuer equal to 5% of its total assets, and will not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer. As non-diversified investment companies, such Funds may be subject to greater risks than diversified companies because of the larger impact of fluctuation in the values of securities of fewer issues. When initially formed, the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund was sub-classified as non-diversified under the 1940 Act. However, due to the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund’s principal investment strategy and investment process, the Fund has operated as a diversified fund. Therefore, the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund will not operate as a non-diversified fund in the future without first obtaining shareholder approval or as otherwise may be allowed under the 1940 Act or the rules or interpretations thereof.

4. Underwriting Activities

A Fund may not underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies.

5. Making Loans

Excluding the Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund, a Fund may not make loans to other parties. For purposes of this limitation, entering into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring any debt security are not deemed to be the making of loans.

The **Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund** may make loans only as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

(While the **Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund** is eligible to make loans to other parties to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, the Fund has undertaken to not make any loans to other parties, although the Fund is eligible to enter into repurchase agreements, lend securities and acquire any debt security as these activities are not deemed to be the making of loans).

6. Purchases and Sales of Real Estate

A Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that, to the extent permitted by law, the Fund may (a) invest in securities or other instruments directly or indirectly secured by real estate, and (b) invest in securities or other instruments issued by issuers that invest in real estate.

7. Purchases and Sales of Commodities

A Fund may not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments issued by persons that purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts; but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts or other derivative instruments that are not related to physical commodities.

8. Issuance of Senior Securities

A Fund may not issue senior securities except pursuant to Section 18 of the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive or interpretive relief.

9. Pooled Funds

Notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, the **Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund** may not invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objective, policies, and limitations as the Fund.

With respect to Fundamental Limitation #2, each Fund, other than the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, will limit investments in foreign government securities to no more than 25% of the Fund's total assets. In addition, with respect to Fundamental Limitation #2, municipal securities may include industrial development or other private activity bonds. For purposes of determining compliance with Fundamental Limitation #2, any investment by the Fund in private activity bonds that are ultimately payable by a governmental entity (as opposed to a non-governmental entity) will be considered "municipal securities" for these purposes and therefore will not be subject to the 25% limitation discussed above.

Non-Fundamental Limitation

The Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund has adopted the following investment limitations that can be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. Investments in Other Open-End Investment Companies or Registered Unit Investment Trusts

The Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

MANAGEMENT

Trustees and Executive Officers

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the funds managed by the Adviser (together, the "Funds"). The Board, in turn, elects the Officers of the Trust, who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and each of the Funds. The current Trustees and Officers of the Trust, their ages and positions with the Trust, term of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupations for the past five years and other directorships held during the past five years are set forth in the table below.

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years ⁽²⁾
Independent Trustees of the Trust⁽¹⁾					
Henry H. Hopkins Age: 75 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Trustee Lead Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2012 Indefinite Term; Since 2015	Retired; Formerly, Vice President and Chief Legal Counsel, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (investment management firm)(1998 to 2008)	19	None
Kyle Prechtl Legg Age: 66 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	Retired; Formerly President and Chief Executive Officer, Legg Mason Capital Management, LLC (investment management firm)(2006 to 2009)	19	Director, SunTrust Banks, Inc. (bank holding company) (since 2011) Director, OM Asset Management plc (asset management holding company) (since 2014) Director, Eastman Kodak Co. (printing equipment and supplies company) (2010 to 2013)

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years⁽²⁾
Thomas F. O'Neil III Age: 61 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	Global Compliance Officer, Cigna Corporation (health services company)(since 2017) Formerly, President, The Saranac Group LLC (strategic consulting firm)(2010 to 2016) Formerly, Executive Vice Chairman (previously, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary) WellCare Health Plans, Inc. (managed healthcare organization)(2008 to 2009) Formerly, Partner and Joint Global Practice Group Leader, DLA Piper US LLP (law firm) (2002 to 2008)	19	None
Neal F. Triplett, CFA Age: 47 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	President, DUMAC, Inc. (university endowment investment organization) (since 1999)	19	None
Interested Trustees and Officers of the Trust					
Michael D. Hankin ⁽³⁾ Age: 60 c/o Brown Advisory Incorporated 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since 2012	President and Chief Executive Officer, Brown Advisory Incorporated and affiliates (investment management firm)(since 1993)	19	Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. (industrial tools and hardware) (since 2016)
Joseph R. Hardiman ⁽³⁾ Age: 81 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Chairman and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	Business Consultant (financial services industry consulting)(since 1997) Formerly; Director of Brown Advisory Incorporated (investment management firm)(2001 to 2012)	19	Director of Franklin Resources, Inc. (investment management firm)(2005 to 2013)

Name, Address And Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years⁽²⁾
Paul J. Chew Age: 52 c/o Brown Advisory Incorporated 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	President/ Principal Executive Officer Senior Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since October 2018 2016 to October 2018	Chief Investment Officer, Brown Advisory Incorporated and affiliates (investment management firm) (since 1995)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Carey E. Taylor Age: 31 c/o Brown Advisory Incorporated 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since 2015	Chief Operating Officer, Institutional Investing (since 2018); Product Manager, Brown Advisory Incorporated and affiliates (investment management firm)(2013 to 2018); Formerly, Senior Associate, Intermediary Risk Management, T. Rowe Price (investment management firm)(2010 to 2013)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jason T. Meix Age: 39 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Treasurer / Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (fund administrative services firm)(since 2008)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Edward L. Paz Age: 47 c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since 2012	Vice President and Counsel, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (fund administrative services firm) (since 2007)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Brett D. Rogers Age: 42 c/o Brown Advisory Incorporated 901 South Bond Street Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21231	Chief Compliance Officer Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since 2012 Indefinite Term: Since 2012	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, Brown Advisory Incorporated and affiliates (investment management firm) (since 2009)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(1) The Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

(2) The directorships disclosed in this column include only the directorships of those companies that a Trustee serves on that are required to report to the SEC under applicable Federal securities laws including publicly traded corporations that are registered with the SEC under the 1934 Act and investment companies that are registered with the SEC under the 1940 Act, and it therefore excludes various other types of directorships that the Trustees of the Trust may currently hold in other types of organizations, including private companies and not-for-profit organizations, which are expressly excluded from the disclosure requirements for mutual fund board members.

(3) Mr. Hankin is considered an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his current position with Brown Advisory Incorporated, the parent company of the Adviser and of Brown Advisory Limited, and Mr. Hardiman is considered an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his previous position with Brown Advisory Incorporated and his ownership interest in Brown Advisory Incorporated.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Adviser and Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer reports as to financial reporting matters. In addition, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers provide regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Funds. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of the Board's regular quarterly Board Meetings, which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of recent operations.

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established four standing committees – (1) an Audit Committee; (2) a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee; (3) a Compliance Oversight Committee; and (4) a Valuation Committee – which are discussed in greater detail below under “Trust Committees.” At least a majority of the Board is comprised of Independent Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee and Compliance Oversight Committee are each comprised entirely of Independent Trustees.

Except for any duties specified herein or pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, the designation of Chairman for Mr. Hardiman, and the designation of Lead Independent Trustee for Mr. Hopkins, does not impose any duties, obligations or liabilities that are greater than the duties, obligations or liabilities imposed on each such person as a member of the Board. Mr. Hardiman is an interested person of the Trust (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) based upon his former status as a member of the Board of Directors of Brown Advisory Incorporated, the parent company of the Adviser, and his ownership interest in Brown Advisory Incorporated. The Board has taken into consideration the fact that Mr. Hardiman is an interested person of the Trust with respect to their selection of Mr. Hardiman to serve as the Chairman of the Board of the Trust and the Board of Trustees has determined that the use of an interested person as Chairman is appropriate and benefits shareholders because an interested Chairman has a personal as well as a professional stake in the management of the Trust. As noted, the majority of the Board is comprised of Independent Trustees and the Board believes that maintaining a Board that has a majority of Independent Trustees allows the Board to operate in a manner that provides for an appropriate level of independent oversight and action. In accordance with applicable regulations regarding the governance of the Trust, the Independent Trustees meet in a separate quarterly session in conjunction with each quarterly meeting of the Board during which they review matters relating to their independent oversight of the Trust. In addition, each of the Board committees is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees and the Chair of each of the Board committees is an Independent Trustee. Furthermore, Mr. Hopkins serves as Lead Independent Trustee of the Board. In his role as Lead Independent Trustee, Mr. Hopkins acts as the key liaison with the Adviser to ensure that the interests of the Independent Trustees are taken into consideration in connection with the ongoing management and operation of the Funds. Specifically, Mr. Hopkins reviews and approves the agenda for each Board meeting, facilitates communications between the Independent Trustees and the Adviser, chairs the separate quarterly sessions of the Independent Trustees and presides at meetings of the Board at which the Chairman of the Board is not present, among other duties. This permits the Independent Trustees to have a greater role in the leadership of the Funds. Finally, the Independent Trustees have determined that because they comprise a majority of the Board and because they have designated a Lead Independent Trustee, they can act independently and effectively without having an Independent Trustee serving as Chairman of the Board.

The Board reviews annually the structure and operation of the Board and its committees. The Board has determined that the composition of the Board and the function and composition of its various committees provide the appropriate means and communication channels to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board of Trustees receives and reviews various risk management reports and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (e.g., investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The Board meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks and how they are managed. The Board also receives reports from the Adviser and Sub-Advisers as to investment risks of the Funds.

Information about Each Trustee's Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. In addition to a demonstrated record of business and/or professional accomplishment, each of the Trustees has demonstrated a commitment to discharging their oversight duties as trustees in the interests of shareholders. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the chart above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes.

Mr. Hankin's Trustee Attributes. As President and Chief Executive Officer of Brown Advisory Incorporated, the ultimate parent of the Adviser, Mr. Hankin is ultimately responsible for the management of the Funds' day-to-day operations. Mr. Hankin has spent over 20 years assisting a wide range of individuals and institutions on their investment and financial matters. Mr. Hankin also currently serves on the board of Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. an industrial tool and hardware company. Prior to working in the investment management industry, Mr. Hankin was a Partner with the law firm of Piper & Marbury LLP (now DLA Piper US LLP). The Board believes that Mr. Hankin's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Hardiman's Trustee Attributes. Mr. Hardiman brings extensive financial, regulatory, broker-dealer, compliance and leadership experience to the Board having served as a President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the NASDAQ Stock Market. Mr. Hardiman has expertise in investment banking, capital markets and securities distribution from, among other things, his tenure with Alex. Brown & Sons and Soundview Technology Group, and he has extensive knowledge of the investment management business through his work on the boards of the DWS Scudder Funds and ISI Funds. Mr. Hardiman also has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Brown Investment Advisory & Trust Company, an affiliate of the Adviser and Brown Advisory Incorporated, the ultimate parent of the Adviser, as well as on the Board of Franklin Resources, Inc., a publicly traded investment management firm. Mr. Hardiman's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Hopkins' Trustee Attributes. Mr. Hopkins brings over 35 years of prior legal experience in the mutual fund industry. In particular, Mr. Hopkins served as a legal counsel with T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., a publicly traded investment management firm, from 1972 until 2008, where he held the position of Vice President and Chief Legal Counsel from 1998 until 2008, and Mr. Hopkins served as Chair of the firm's Ethics Committee for 35 years. During that time, he also served in various capacities and on various committees for the Investment Company Institute, the primary mutual fund trade association and the Investment Adviser Association, the primary investment adviser trade association. Mr. Hopkins is the former Chairman of ICI Mutual Insurance Company, the captive insurance company for the mutual fund industry. Since May 2015, Mr. Hopkins also serves as Lead Independent Trustee. The Board believes Mr. Hopkins' experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Ms. Legg's Trustee Attributes. Ms. Legg has senior executive experience in the investment management industry through her experience as the former President and Chief Executive Officer of Legg Mason Capital Management ("LMCM"), an investment management firm. Prior to joining LMCM, Ms. Legg was a securities analyst with Alex. Brown & Sons, an investment banking firm. In total, Ms. Legg has more than 30 years of professional experience in the investment management and investment banking industries. Ms. Legg also currently serves as a director of SunTrust Banks, Inc., a bank holding company, and OM Asset Management plc, an asset management holding company, and served as a director of Eastman Kodak Co., a printing equipment and supplies company. The Board believes Ms. Legg's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that she possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. O'Neil's Trustee Attributes. Mr. O'Neil is the Global Compliance Officer of Cigna Corporation since February 2017. Previously, Mr. O'Neil was the Founder and President of The Saranac Group LLC, a strategic consulting firm that advised boards of directors, board committees and senior management in the areas of business ethics, corporate crises, governance and compliance, resolutions of complex government controversies and monitoring. Prior to founding The Saranac Group LLC, Mr. O'Neil served in various senior management positions at WellCare Health Plans, Inc. and as a Partner and Joint Global Practice Group Leader at the international law firm DLA Piper US LLP. The Board believes Mr. O'Neil's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Triplett's Trustee Attributes. Mr. Triplett is the President of DUMAC, Inc. ("DUMAC"), a professionally-staffed investment management organization controlled by Duke University that manages the school's endowment funds. He joined DUMAC in July 1999 and he was appointed President in January 2007. Since joining DUMAC Mr. Triplett has been directly involved with managing securities. Prior to completing business school, Mr. Triplett was a credit officer for the corporate and real estate portfolios at Wachovia Bank. Mr. Triplett holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. The Board believes Mr. Triplett's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Trust Committee

The Trust has four standing committees: (1) the Audit Committee; (2) the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee; (3) the Compliance Oversight Committee; and (4) the Valuation Committee.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The function of the Audit Committee is to review the scope and results of the annual audit of each of the Funds and any matters bearing on the audit or a Fund's financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Funds' financial reporting. The Audit Committee also recommends to the Board of Trustees the annual selection of the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and it reviews and pre-approves audit and certain non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Audit Committee met three times.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and overseeing Board governance matters. Although the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not have a policy with respect to the consideration of candidates for Trustee submitted by shareholders, if the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee determined that it would be in the best interests of the Trust to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, and a shareholder submitted a candidate for consideration by the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee would evaluate that candidate in the same manner as it evaluates nominees identified by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Nominee recommendations may be submitted to the Secretary of the Trust at the Trust's principal business address. The Committee meets on an as needed basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met one time.

The function of the Compliance Oversight Committee is to review and monitor compliance matters relating to the Funds and to oversee the functions of the Funds' compliance program. The Committee meets on an as-needed basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Compliance Oversight Committee met one time.

The Valuation Committee includes all of the Independent Trustees. The function of the Valuation Committee is to review quarterly reports from the Pricing Committee over the procedures used to value securities held by any of the Funds for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available. The actions of the Valuation Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Board. The Valuation Committee meets quarterly and also on an as needed basis when deemed necessary. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Valuation Committee met four times.

The Valuation Committee has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to the Pricing Committee which is comprised of certain officers of the Trust. The function of the Pricing Committee is to value securities held by any of the Funds for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available, using guidelines developed by the Valuation Committee. Such securities are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Pricing Committee, and the actions of the Pricing Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Valuation Committee and the Board. The Pricing Committee meets on an as needed basis when deemed necessary in order to value a security requiring a fair valuation.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by the Trustees in the family of investment companies owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2017 using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, and Over \$100,000.

Name of Fund⁽¹⁾	Joseph R. Hardiman Interested Trustee	Michael D. Hankin Interested Trustee	Henry H. Hopkins Independent Trustee	Kyle Prechtl Legg Independent Trustee	Thomas F. O'Neil III Independent Trustee	Neal F. Triplett Independent Trustee
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	Over \$100,000	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund	None	None	None	None	None	None
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$1-\$10,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	None	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$1-\$10,000
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	\$1-\$10,000	None
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	Over \$100,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	None	None	None	None
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	None	None	None	None	None	None
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None

Name of Fund ⁽¹⁾	Joseph R. Hardiman Interested Trustee	Michael D. Hankin Interested Trustee	Henry H. Hopkins Independent Trustee	Kyle Prechtl Legg Independent Trustee	Thomas F. O'Neil III Independent Trustee	Neal F. Triplett Independent Trustee
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$1-\$10,000
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund⁽²⁾	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

⁽¹⁾ Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

⁽²⁾ The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Trust's principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

Compensation

Trustees who are not employees of the Adviser receive a retainer fee of \$60,000 per year, \$6,000 for each in-person meeting attended and \$1,500 for each telephonic meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings. In addition, the Board Chair, the Audit Committee Chair, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chair, the Valuation Committee Chair and the Compliance Oversight Committee Chair receive additional annual compensation of \$15,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$10,000 and \$10,000, respectively. Furthermore, the Lead Independent Trustee receives additional annual compensation of \$10,000. No other compensation or retirement benefits are received by any Trustee or officer from the Funds. Prior to July 1, 2018, Trustees who are not employees of the Adviser received a retainer fee of \$50,000 per year. The following compensation figures represent compensation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 for each of the Trustees:

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Funds and Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees
Henry H. Hopkins, Trustee	\$85,500	\$0	\$0	\$85,500
Kyle Prechtl Legg, Trustee	\$85,500	\$0	\$0	\$85,500
Thomas F. O'Neil III, Trustee	\$80,500	\$0	\$0	\$80,500
Neal F. Triplett, Trustee	\$85,500	\$0	\$0	\$85,500
Michael D. Hankin, Trustee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Joseph R. Hardiman, Trustee	\$89,000	\$0	\$0	\$89,000

⁽¹⁾ Trustee fees and expenses are allocated among the Funds in the Trust.

⁽²⁾ The Fund Complex currently consists of the 19 Funds in the Trust.

Investment Adviser

Services of the Adviser

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Advisory Agreement was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on May 2, 2012 for a two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on October 26, 2012 for a two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on September 6, 2013 for a two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on October 30, 2013 for a two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory - WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on February 13, 2014 for a two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory Total Return Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on September 15, 2014 for an initial two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on May 6, 2015 for an initial two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on May 16, 2017 for an initial two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on September 12, 2017 for an initial two year period. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on February 8, 2018 for an initial two year period. After the initial two year term, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year as long as the continuance is approved at least annually (i) by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund, and (ii) by a vote of the majority of the Independent Trustees. The Adviser monitors the performance of each Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers its investment program, subject to the direction of, and policies established by, the Board.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser furnishes, at its own expense, all services, facilities and personnel necessary in connection with managing each Fund’s investments and effecting portfolio transactions for each Fund. The Adviser may also pay fees to certain brokers/dealers to have the Funds available for sale through such institutions as well for certain shareholder services provided to customers purchasing Fund shares through such institutions.

Ownership of the Adviser

The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown Advisory Management, LLC, a Maryland limited liability company. Brown Advisory Management, LLC is controlled by Brown Advisory Incorporated, a holding company incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1998. The Adviser does business under the name of Brown Advisory. The Adviser and its affiliates (“Brown Advisory”) have provided investment advisory and management services to clients for over 10 years.

Information Regarding Portfolio Managers

The following information regarding each Fund’s portfolio managers has been provided by the Adviser.

Other Accounts Under Management. The table below identifies, for each portfolio manager of each Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Funds) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. The Funds’ portfolio managers do not provide day-to-day management of accounts with performance-based advisory fees. Information in the table is shown as of June 30, 2018. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Fund and Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Maneesh Bajaj	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Christopher A. Berrier	0 \$0	3 \$617 million	607 \$1.7 billion	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Paul D. Corbin	0 \$0	0 \$0	41 \$261 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Karina Funk	0 \$0	1 \$116 million	18 \$388 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Thomas D.D. Graff	0 \$0	0 \$0	14 \$32 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Brian E. Graney	0 \$0	0 \$0	12 \$86 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Amy Hauter	0 \$0	0 \$0	1 \$3 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
John Henry Iucker	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Joshua R. Perry	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
David Powell	0 \$0	0 \$0	3 \$58 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
J. David Schuster	0 \$0	0 \$0	25 \$311 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
George Sakellaris	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Stephen M. Shutz	0 \$0	0 \$0	48 \$78 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Robert Snyder	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Kenneth M. Stuzin	0 \$0	1 \$511 million	296 \$10.8 billion	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
R. Hutchings Vernon	0 \$0	2 \$298 million	119 \$2.8 billion	0 \$0	0 \$0	3 \$279 million
Jason Vlosich	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0

Conflicts of Interest for the Portfolio Managers. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one Fund or other account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple Funds and/or other accounts may experience the following potential conflicts: The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Investment decisions for client accounts are also made consistent

with a client's individual investment objective and needs. Accordingly, there may be circumstances when purchases or sales of securities for one or more client accounts will have an adverse effect on other clients. The Adviser may seek to manage such competing interests by: (1) having a portfolio manager focus on a particular investment discipline; (2) utilizing a quantitative model in managing accounts; and/or (3) reviewing performance differences between similarly managed accounts on a periodic basis to ensure that any such differences are attributable to differences in investment guidelines and timing of cash flows. The Adviser also maintains a Code of Ethics to establish standards and procedures for the detection and prevention of activities by which persons having knowledge of the investments and investment intentions of the Fund may abuse their fiduciary duties to the Fund.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one client, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, the Adviser has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts and conducting trades on a soft dollar basis, if applicable.

With respect to securities transactions for clients, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order. However, the Adviser may direct securities transactions to a particular broker/dealer for various reasons including receipt of research or participation interests in initial public offerings that may or may not benefit the Fund. To deal with these situations, the Adviser has adopted procedures to help ensure best execution of all client transactions.

Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Adviser has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one but not all accounts for which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Information Concerning Compensation of Portfolio Managers. Each portfolio manager of the Adviser and Brown Advisory Limited receives a compensation package that includes various components, including a base salary and variable incentive bonus. A portfolio manager who is also a member of the Adviser's management team maintains a significant equity interest in Brown Advisory Holdings Incorporated. The incentive bonus is subjective. It takes into consideration a number of factors including but not limited to performance, client satisfaction and service and the profitability of the Adviser's business. When evaluating a portfolio manager's performance the Adviser compares the pre-tax performance of a portfolio manager's accounts to a relative broad-based market index over a trailing 1, 3, and 5 year time period. Accounts managed in the below referenced styles are typically compared to the following indices:

Growth Equity Fund	Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index
Flexible Equity Fund	S&P 500 [®] Index
Equity Income Fund	S&P 500 [®] Index
Sustainable Growth Fund	Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index
Mid-Cap Growth Fund	Russell Midcap [®] Growth Index
Small-Cap Growth	Russell 2000 [®] Growth Index
Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	Russell 2000 [®] Value Index
Intermediate Income Fund	Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate US Aggregate Bond Index
Total Return Fund	Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index
Strategic Bond Fund	Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate US Aggregate Bond Index
Sustainable Bond Fund	Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate US Aggregate Bond Index
Maryland Bond Fund	Bloomberg Barclays 1-10 Year Blended Municipal Bond Index
Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	Bloomberg Barclays 1-10 Year Blended Municipal Bond Index
Mortgage Securities Fund	Bloomberg Barclays Mortgage Backed Securities Index

All portions of a portfolio manager's compensation package are paid by the Adviser and not by any client account.

Portfolio Managers Ownership in the Fund. As of June 30, 2018, each portfolio manager that retained decision making authority over a Fund's management beneficially owned shares of each Fund as summarized in the following table using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, and over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of 6/30/18
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund Kenneth M. Stuzin	Over \$1,000,000
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund R. Hutchings Vernon Maneesh Bajaj	Over \$1,000,000 \$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund Brian E. Graney	\$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund Karina Funk David Powell	\$100,001-\$500,000 Over \$1,000,000
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund Christopher A. Berrier George Sakellaris	None \$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund Christopher A. Berrier George Sakellaris	Over \$1,000,000 \$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund J. David Schuster	\$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund Paul D. Corbin Jason Vlosich	\$100,001-\$500,000 None
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund Thomas D.D. Graff	\$10,001-\$50,000
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund Thomas D.D. Graff Robert Snyder	\$100,001-\$500,000 \$100,001-\$500,000
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund Thomas D.D. Graff Amy Hauter	\$10,001-\$50,000 None
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund Stephen M. Shutz Joshua R. Perry	None None
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund Stephen M. Shutz Joshua R. Perry	\$10,001-\$50,000 \$10,001-\$50,000
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund Thomas D.D. Graff John Henry Lucker	None None

Investment Sub-Adviser– Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund

Services of the Sub-Adviser – Brown Advisory Limited

Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement (“Sub-Advisory Agreement”) entered into between the Advisor and Brown Advisory Limited on behalf of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund. Brown Advisory Limited manages the securities of the Fund and makes investment decisions for the Fund subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine. By its terms, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for as long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each fund, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreements or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Sub-Advisory Agreements. The Sub-Advisory Agreement can be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, without payment of any penalty, on not less than 60 days’ written notice to Brown Advisory Limited, and Brown Advisory Limited may at any time, without the payment of any penalty, terminate the Sub-Advisory Agreement on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the

Adviser. The Sub-Advisory Agreement automatically and immediately will terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Adviser pays Brown Advisory Limited a fee equal to an annual rate of 0.39% of the average daily net assets of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund.

Brown Advisory Limited's activities are subject to general supervision by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. Although the Adviser and the Board do not evaluate the investment merits of Brown Advisory Limited's specific securities selections, they do review the performance of Brown Advisory Limited relative to the selection criteria.

The Adviser has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund pursuant to its responsibility to oversee Brown Advisory Limited and recommend its hiring and/or replacement.

Ownership of the Sub-Adviser

Brown Advisory Limited is located at 6-10 Bruton Street, Third Floor, London, W1J6PX, United Kingdom. Brown Advisory Limited is an affiliate of the Adviser, and is controlled by Brown Advisory Incorporated, a holding company incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1998.

Information Regarding the Portfolio Manager

Other Accounts Under Management. The table below identifies, for the portfolio managers of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. The Fund's portfolio managers do not provide day-to-day management of accounts with performance-based advisory fees. Information in the table is shown as of June 30, 2018. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund						
Michael Dillon	0 \$0	1 \$52 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Bertie Thomson	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0

Conflicts of Interest for the Portfolio Manager. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than the Fund or other accounts. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple Funds and/or other accounts may experience the following potential conflicts: The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Investment decisions for client accounts are also made consistent with a client's individual investment objective and needs. Accordingly, there may be circumstances when purchases or sales of securities for one or more client accounts will have an adverse effect on other clients. Brown Advisory Limited may seek to manage such competing interests by: (1) having a portfolio manager focus on a particular investment discipline; (2) utilizing a quantitative model in managing accounts; and/or (3) reviewing performance differences between similarly managed accounts on a periodic basis to ensure that any such differences are attributable to differences in investment guidelines and timing of cash flows. Brown Advisory Limited also maintains a Code of Ethics to establish standards and procedures for the detection and prevention of activities by which persons having knowledge of the investments and investment intentions of a Fund may abuse their fiduciary duties to the Fund.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one client, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across

all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, Brown Advisory Limited has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts and conducting trades on a soft dollar basis, if applicable.

With respect to securities transactions for clients, Brown Advisory Limited determines which broker to use to execute each order. However, Brown Advisory Limited may direct securities transactions to a particular broker/dealer for various reasons including receipt of research or participation interests in initial public offerings that may or may not benefit the Fund. To deal with these situations, Brown Advisory Limited has adopted procedures to help ensure best execution of all client transactions.

Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where Brown Advisory Limited has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one but not all accounts for which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Information Concerning Compensation of Portfolio Manager.

Brown Advisory Limited receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund as set forth in the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement between Brown Advisory Limited and the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. Brown Advisory Limited pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Fund.

The portfolio managers of Brown Advisory Limited receive a compensation package that includes various components, including a base salary and variable incentive bonus. The incentive bonus takes into consideration a number of factors including, but not limited to, performance, client satisfaction and service and the profitability of Brown Advisory Limited’s business. When evaluating a portfolio manager’s performance Brown Advisory Limited compares the pre-tax performance of a portfolio manager’s accounts to a relative broad-based market index over a trailing 1, 3, and 5 year time period.

Fund	Benchmark Index
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	Russell Global Large Cap Index

All portions of a portfolio manager’s compensation package are paid by Brown Advisory Limited and not by any client account.

Portfolio Managers Ownership in the Fund. As of June 30, 2018, the portfolio managers that retained decision making authority over the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund’s management beneficially owned shares of the Fund as summarized in the following table using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, and over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of 6/30/18
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	
Michael Dillon	None
Bertie Thomson	None

Investment Sub-Adviser – Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund

Services of the Sub-Adviser – Wellington Management Company LLP

Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement (“Sub-Advisory Agreement”) entered into between the Adviser and Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”), on behalf of each of the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, Wellington Management manages the securities of the Funds and makes investment decisions for the Funds subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine. By its terms, the Sub-Advisory Agreements will continue in effect

for so as long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreements or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Sub-Advisory Agreements. The Sub-Advisory Agreements can be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund, without payment of any penalty, on not less than 60 days' written notice to Wellington Management, and Wellington Management may at any time, without the payment of any penalty, terminate these Sub-Advisory Agreements on not less than 60 days' written notice to the Adviser. The Sub-Advisory Agreements automatically and immediately will terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Adviser pays Wellington Management a fee equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average daily net assets of the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and an annual rate of 0.70% of the average daily net assets of the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund.

Wellington Management's activities are subject to general supervision by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. Although the Adviser and the Board do not evaluate the investment merits of each of Wellington Management's specific securities selections, they do review the performance of Wellington Management relative to the selection criteria.

The Adviser has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of each Fund pursuant to its responsibility to oversee Wellington Management and recommend its hiring and/or replacement.

Ownership of the Sub-Adviser

Wellington Management Company LLP, is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership.

Information Regarding the Portfolio Manager

The following information regarding each Fund's portfolio manager(s) has been provided by Wellington Management.

Other Accounts Under Management. The table below identifies, for the portfolio manager of the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund and the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Funds) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Each Fund's portfolio manager does not provide day-to-day management of accounts with performance-based advisory fees. Information in the table is shown as of June 30, 2018. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Fund and Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund						
C. Dirk Enderlein	0 \$0	17 \$4.5 billion	20 \$3.2 billion	0 \$0	5 \$603 million	4 \$1.0 billion
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund						
Edward B. Baldini	1 \$368 million	1 \$907 million	1 \$206 million	0 \$0	1 \$907 million	0 \$0
Kent M. Stahl*	11 \$17.2 billion	6 \$968 million	3 \$4.8 billion	0 \$0	0 \$0	1 \$1.7 billion

Fund and Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Gregg R. Thomas	12 \$17.2 billion	11 \$1.9 billion	4 \$4.9 billion	0 \$0	1 \$907 million	1 \$1.7 billion

* Mr. Stahl will be retiring as portfolio manager to the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund effective December 31, 2018.

Conflicts of Interest for the Portfolio Manager

Individual investment professionals at Wellington Management manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. Each Fund's portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of that Fund and may manage accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations, and risk profiles that differ from those of the Fund. The portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account, including the relevant Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax, and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, the portfolio manager may purchase or sell securities, including IPOs, for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to the relevant Fund and thus the accounts may have similar, and in some cases nearly identical, objectives, strategies, and/or holdings to the relevant Fund.

The portfolio manager or other investment professional at Wellington Management may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the relevant Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the relevant Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the relevant Fund depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, the portfolio manager may purchase the same security for the Funds and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances, the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of the Funds' holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington Management receives for managing the Fund. Mr. Baldini, Mr. Enderlein, Mr. Stahl and Mr. Thomas also manage accounts which pay performance allocations to Wellington Management or its affiliates. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington Management to the portfolio manager are tied to revenues earned by Wellington Management and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by a given portfolio manager. Finally, the portfolio manager may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington Management's goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures that it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington Management monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of IPOs, and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics, and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington Management periodically review the performance of Wellington Management's investment professionals. Although Wellington Management does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington Management does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional's various client mandates.

Information Concerning Compensation of Portfolio Managers.

Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of each Fund as set forth in the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement between Wellington Management and the Adviser on behalf of the Funds. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to each Fund. The following information is as of June 30, 2018.

Wellington Management's compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management's compensation of each Fund's manager listed in the prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of that Fund ("Portfolio Manager") includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for each Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a "Partner") of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington Management, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP. Each Portfolio Manager, with the exception of Messrs. Baldini, Stahl and Thomas, is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington Management from the Funds managed by the Portfolio Manager and generally each other account managed by such Portfolio Manager. Each Portfolio Manager's incentive payment relating to the Funds is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the portion of each Fund managed by the Portfolio Manager compared to the benchmark index and/or peer group identified below over one, three and five year periods, with an emphasis on five year results. Wellington Management applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Manager may also be eligible for bonus payments based on their overall contribution Wellington Management's business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Messrs. Enderlein, Baldini, Stahl and Thomas are Partners.

Fund	Benchmark Index and/or Peer Group for Incentive Period
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	MSCI Europe Index

Portfolio Managers Ownership in the Funds. As of June 30, 2018, each portfolio manager that retained decision making authority over the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity or the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund's management beneficially owned shares of that Fund as summarized in the following table using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, and over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of 6/30/18
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	
C. Dirk Enderlein	None
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	
Edward B. Baldini	None
Kent M. Stahl	Over \$1,000,000
Gregg R. Thomas	None

Investment Sub-Adviser – Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund

Services of the Sub-Adviser – Somerset Capital Management LLP

Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement (“Sub-Advisory Agreement”) entered into between the Adviser and Somerset Capital Management, LLP (“Somerset”), Somerset manages the securities of the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund and makes investment decisions for the Fund subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine. By its terms, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Sub-Advisory Agreement can be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, without payment of any penalty, on not less than 60 days’ written notice to Somerset, and Somerset may at any time, without the payment of any penalty, terminate this Agreement on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. The Sub-Advisory Agreement automatically and immediately will terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Adviser pays Somerset a fee equal to an annual rate of 0.45% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Somerset’s activities are subject to general supervision by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. Although the Adviser and the Board do not evaluate the investment merits of each of Somerset’s specific securities selections, they do review the performance of Somerset relative to the selection criteria.

The Adviser has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Fund pursuant to its responsibility to oversee Somerset and recommend its hiring and/or replacement.

Ownership of the Sub-Adviser

Somerset Capital Management LLP, which was founded in 2007, is organized as a limited liability partnership and is majority owned by its employees.

Information Regarding Portfolio Managers

The following information regarding the portfolio managers for the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund has been provided by Somerset.

Other Accounts Under Management. The table below identifies, for each portfolio manager of the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Information in the table is shown as of June 30, 2018. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Fund and Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund						
Edward Lam	0 \$0	3 \$1.9 billion	1 \$231 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Edward Robertson	1 \$352 million	4 \$1.4 billion	6 \$2.1 billion	0 \$0	1 \$657 million	4 \$787 million

Conflicts of Interest for Portfolio Managers. Material conflicts of interest may arise when the Fund’s portfolio managers also have day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other funds or other accounts, as is the case for the portfolio managers listed in the table above. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple funds and/or accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those funds and/or accounts. As a result, the portfolio manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention

to the management of a single fund. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where funds and/or accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple funds and/or accounts, the opportunity may need to be divided among those funds or accounts, which may limit a fund's ability to take full advantage of the investment opportunity.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and/or accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and/or accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and/or accounts.

Use of Brokers' Commission. Somerset's brokerage policy is derived from that dictated by its principal regulators. The rules essentially allow the use of brokers' commission for the purchase of execution of trades and for research services which assist in Somerset's investment management activity for its clients. All expenses to be so treated must be approved in writing by Somerset's Compliance and Legal Department before implementation. Somerset employs these execution and research services for the benefit of its clients, and the arrangements under which they are provided are managed in accordance with regulatory requirements and Somerset's fiduciary obligations.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the management fee structure differs among funds and/or accounts, such as where certain funds or accounts pay higher management fees or performance-based management fees. When a portfolio manager shares in the profits and losses of an investment adviser, the portfolio manager might be motivated to devote more attention to, or otherwise favor, more profitable funds and/or accounts.

Proprietary Investments. Somerset and several of its partners, including the portfolio managers, have substantial personal or proprietary investments in some of the pooled investment vehicles managed by Somerset. A portfolio manager might be motivated to favor funds and/or accounts in which he or she, or his or her colleagues, has an interest or in which the investment adviser and/or its affiliates have interests.

Other Factors. Several other factors, including the desire to maintain or increase assets under Somerset's management or to enhance the portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the portfolio manager in affording preferential treatment to some funds and/or accounts.

Somerset has adopted compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address various conflicts of interest that may arise for Somerset and the individuals that it employs. For example, each portfolio manager is subject to Somerset's personal account dealing policy as well as its stock allocation policy. Somerset has also adopted trade allocation procedures that are designed to facilitate the fair allocation of limited investment opportunities among multiple funds and accounts. There is no guarantee, however, that the policies and procedures adopted by Somerset will be able to detect and/or prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may appear.

Information Concerning Compensation of Portfolio Managers. Each portfolio manager of Somerset receives a compensation package that includes a base salary and variable incentive bonus. The incentive bonus is determined by two different mechanisms. First, a discretionary bonus is determined by Somerset's executive committee based on subjective factors. Second, a portion of the bonus is derived from a formula based, in part, on the net assets of the Fund, subject to certain conditions. From time to time, partners may be offered the opportunity to purchase additional interests in Somerset.

All portions of a portfolio manager's compensation package are paid by Somerset and not by any client account.

Fund	Benchmark Index
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	MSCI Emerging Markets Index

Portfolio Managers Ownership in the Fund. As of June 30, 2018, each portfolio manager that retained decision making authority over the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund's management beneficially owned

shares of the Fund as summarized in the following table using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, and over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of 6/30/18
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	
Edward Lam	None
Edward Robertson	None

Investment Sub-Adviser – Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund

Services of the Sub-Adviser – Beutel, Goodman & Company Ltd.

Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement (“Sub-Advisory Agreement”) entered into between the Adviser and Beutel, Goodman & Company Ltd. (“Beutel Goodman” or the “Sub-Adviser”), on behalf of the Fund, Beutel Goodman manages the securities of the Fund and makes investment decisions for the Fund subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine. By its terms, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Sub-Advisory Agreement can be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, without payment of any penalty, on not less than 60 days’ written notice to Beutel Goodman, and Beutel Goodman may at any time, without the payment of any penalty, terminate the Sub-Advisory Agreement on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. The Sub-Advisory Agreement automatically and immediately will terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Adviser pays Beutel Goodman a fee equal to an annual rate of 0.225% of the average daily net assets of the segment of the Fund that it sub-advises.

Beutel Goodman’s activities are subject to general supervision by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. Although the Adviser and the Board do not evaluate the investment merits of each of Beutel Goodman’s specific securities selections, they do review the performance of Beutel Goodman relative to the selection criteria.

The Adviser has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Fund pursuant to its responsibility to oversee Beutel Goodman and recommend its hiring and/or replacement.

Ownership of the Sub-Adviser

Beutel Goodman is a privately-owned, independent Canadian investment manager with principal offices at 20 Eglinton Avenue West, Suite 2000, P.O. Box 2005, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4R 1K8. Beutel Goodman is majority owned by its employees. Affiliated Managers Group, Inc., a Boston-based asset management holding company, holds a minority interest in the firm.

Information Regarding Portfolio Managers

The following information regarding the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund’s portfolio managers has been provided by the Beutel Goodman.

Other Accounts Under Management. The table below identifies, for the portfolio managers of the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Information in the table is shown as of June 30, 2018. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Rui Cardoso	0 \$0	40 \$1.1 billion	14 \$962 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0
Glenn Fortin	0 \$0	40 \$1.1 billion	14 \$962 million	0 \$0	0 \$0	0 \$0

Conflicts of Interest for the Portfolio Managers.

Beutel Goodman has adopted policies and procedures that address conflicts of interest that may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the Fund and their management of other accounts. Potential areas of conflict could involve allocation of investment opportunities and trades among the Fund and other accounts, use of information regarding the timing of the Fund's trades, and personal investing activities. Beutel Goodman has adopted policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to address these conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be effective or that Beutel Goodman will anticipate all potential conflicts of interest.

Information Concerning Compensation of the Portfolio Managers.

The portfolio managers are compensated in various forms. The portfolio managers' salary and retirement plan benefits are not based directly on the performance of the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund or the value of the Fund's assets. Bonus compensation is based on the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund's performance as compared to peers and relevant indices, paid over rolling 3-year periods. Portfolio managers are also compensated through their ownership of private shares of Beutel Goodman and any related dividends.

Portfolio Managers Ownership in the Fund. As of June 30, 2018, each portfolio manager that retained decision making authority over the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund's management beneficially owned shares of the Fund as summarized in the following table using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, and over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of 6/30/18
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value	
Rui Cardoso	None
Glenn Fortin	None

Advisory Fees

The Adviser's fee is calculated as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets. The fee, if not waived, is accrued daily by each Fund and is assessed to each class based on average net assets for the previous month. The Adviser's fee is paid monthly based on average net assets for the prior month.

In addition to receiving its advisory fee from each Fund, the Adviser may also act and be compensated as investment manager for its clients with respect to assets they invested in each Fund. If you have a separately managed account with the Adviser with assets invested in a Fund, the Adviser will credit an amount equal to all or a portion of the fees received by the Adviser against any investment management fee received from you.

The Adviser may also receive compensation from certain omnibus account providers for providing shareholder services to Fund shareholders.

The following table shows the dollar amount of the fees payable by each Fund to the Adviser, the amount of fees waived by the Adviser, if any, and the actual fees received by the Adviser. The data presented are for the past three fiscal years (or shorter period depending on the Fund's commencement of operations).

	Advisory Fee Accrued	Advisory Fee Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed	Recouped Fees and Expenses	Net Advisory Fee Received
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$11,536,934	\$0	\$0	\$11,536,934
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$11,500,341	\$0	\$0	\$11,500,341
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$13,917,933	\$0	\$0	\$13,917,933
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$2,665,061	\$0	\$0	\$2,665,061
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$2,270,403	\$0	\$0	\$2,270,403
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$1,853,035	\$0	\$0	\$1,853,035
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$670,503	\$0	\$0	\$670,503
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$709,776	\$0	\$0	\$709,776
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$963,369	\$0	\$0	\$963,369
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$3,179,942	\$0	\$0	\$3,179,942
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$2,283,572	\$0	\$0	\$2,283,572
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$1,736,123	\$0	\$0	\$1,736,123
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$53,470	\$59,874	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$6,378,351	\$0	\$0	\$6,378,351
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$3,590,288	\$0	\$0	\$3,590,288
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$2,299,765	\$0	\$0	\$2,299,765
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$10,798,605	\$0	\$0	\$10,798,605
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$9,536,618	\$0	\$0	\$9,536,618
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$7,418,755	\$0	\$0	\$7,418,755
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$361,760	\$138,801	\$0	\$222,959
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$207,528	\$99,017	\$0	\$108,511
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$97,589	\$84,282	\$0	\$13,307
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$401,710	\$83,346	\$0	\$318,364
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$431,655	\$85,190	\$0	\$346,465
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$455,457	\$104,520	\$0	\$350,937
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$349,412	\$0	\$0	\$349,412
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$292,678	\$0	\$0	\$292,678
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$242,212	\$0	\$0	\$242,212
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$525,631	\$0	\$36,683	\$562,314
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$267,852	\$15,150	\$0	\$252,702
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$189,926	\$14,033	\$0	\$175,893
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽²⁾	\$76,326	\$28,558	\$0	\$47,768
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$553,264	\$0	\$0	\$553,264
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$531,897	\$0	\$0	\$531,897
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$569,973	\$0	\$0	\$569,973
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$958,397	\$0	\$0	\$958,397
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$741,501	\$0	\$0	\$741,501
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$674,998	\$0	\$0	\$674,998

	Advisory Fee Accrued	Advisory Fee Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed	Recouped Fees and Expenses	Net Advisory Fee Received
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$1,001,027	\$0	\$0	\$1,001,027
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$1,124,190	\$0	\$0	\$1,124,190
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$951,696	\$0	\$0	\$951,696
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$11,709,843	\$0	\$0	\$11,709,843
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$9,618,453	\$0	\$0	\$9,618,453
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$8,817,590	\$0	\$0	\$8,817,590
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$12,789,564	\$0	\$0	\$12,789,564
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$15,211,692	\$0	\$0	\$15,211,692
Year Ended June 30, 2015	\$21,220,448	\$0	\$0	\$21,220,448
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$5,903,179	\$0	\$0	\$5,903,179
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$4,942,290	\$0	\$0	\$4,942,290
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$3,754,801	\$0	\$0	\$3,754,801
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽³⁾	\$185,906	\$0	\$0	\$185,906

⁽¹⁾ The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.

⁽³⁾ The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

For the year/period ended June 30, 2018, the Adviser waived \$59,874 in expenses for the Mid-Cap Growth Fund, \$138,801 in expenses for the Global Leaders Fund, and \$28,558 in expenses for the Sustainable Bond Fund. The Adviser may recoup any waived amounts from the Funds if such reimbursement does not cause the Funds to exceed its existing expense limitations or the limitation in place at the time the reduction was originally made and the amount recouped is made within three years after the date on which the Adviser incurred the expense. The Funds must pay their current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any recoupment of previously waived fees and/or expenses. At June 30, 2018, the cumulative amounts of previously waived fees that the Adviser may recoup from the Funds is shown below:

Fund	June 30,			
	2019	2020	2021	Total
Mid-Cap Growth Fund	N/A	N/A	\$59,874	\$59,874
Global Leaders Fund	\$84,282	\$99,017	\$138,801	\$322,100
Sustainable Bond Fund	N/A	N/A	\$28,558	\$28,558

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the adviser recovered \$36,683 of previously waived fees in the Strategic Bond Fund.

Sub-Advisory Fees

The Adviser pays Brown Advisory Limited a fee out of its advisory fee that is based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by Brown Advisory Limited. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the

following fee, as a percentage of the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund's average daily net assets, was paid to Brown Advisory Limited:

	Percentage of average daily net assets	Net Sub-Advisory Fee Paid
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund		
Year Ended June 30, 2018	0.24%	\$133,775
Year Ended June 30, 2017	0.20%	\$65,107
Year Ended June 30, 2016	0.05%	\$7,984

The Adviser pays Wellington Management a fee out of its advisory fee that is based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by Wellington Management. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the following sub-advisory fee, as a percentage of the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity and Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund's average daily net assets, was paid by the Adviser to Wellington Management:

	Percentage of average daily net assets	Net Sub-Advisory Fee Paid
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund		
Year Ended June 30, 2018	0.55%	\$7,156,015
Year Ended June 30, 2017	0.55%	\$5,877,944
Year Ended June 30, 2016	0.55%	\$5,388,527
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund		
Year Ended June 30, 2018	0.70%	\$8,952,695
Year Ended June 30, 2017	0.70%	\$10,648,184
Year Ended June 30, 2016	0.70%	\$14,854,314

The Adviser pays Somerset a fee out of its advisory fee that is based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by Somerset. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 the following fee, as a percentage of the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund's average daily net assets, was paid to Somerset:

	Percentage of average daily net assets	Net Sub-Advisory Fee Paid
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund		
Year Ended June 30, 2018	0.45%	\$2,951,446
Year Ended June 30, 2017	0.45%	\$2,471,145
Year Ended June 30, 2016	0.45%	\$1,877,401

The Adviser pays Beutel Goodman a fee out of its advisory fee that is based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by Beutel Goodman. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the following fee, as a percentage of the

Brown Advisory - Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund average daily net assets, was paid to Beutel Goodman & Company, Ltd.

	Percentage of average daily net assets	Net Sub-Advisory Fee Paid
Brown Advisory- Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund		
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	0.225%	\$92,953

⁽¹⁾ The Brown Advisory- Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Expense Limitation Agreements

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse certain expenses (excluding taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit each Fund's total expenses as follows:

Fund	Institutional Shares	Investor Shares	Advisor Shares
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	1.00%	1.15%	1.35%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	1.00%	1.15%	1.35%
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	1.00%	1.15%	1.35%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	1.00%	1.15%	1.35%
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund	0.70%	0.85%	1.10%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	1.25%	1.40%	1.60%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	1.25%	1.40%	1.60%
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	0.75%	0.90%	1.15%
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	0.65%	0.70%	0.95%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	0.55%	0.60%	0.80%
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	1.60%	1.75%	2.00%
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	1.70%	1.85%	2.10%
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	1.60%	1.75%	2.00%
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund	0.70%	0.85%	1.10%

Under the Expense Limitation Agreements, the Adviser may recapture waived fees and expenses borne for a three-year period under specified conditions.

The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect until October 31, 2019. The contractual waivers and expense reimbursements may be changed or eliminated at any time by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Other Provisions of Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements

The Adviser and the Sub-Advisers are not affiliated with Fund Services, the Trust's administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent, or any company affiliated with Fund Services. The Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements remain in effect for a period of two years from the date of their initial effectiveness. Subsequently, the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements must be approved at least annually by the Board or by majority vote of the shareholders, and in either case by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the agreements or interested persons of any such party (other than as Trustees of the Trust).

The Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements are terminable without penalty by the Trust with respect to the Fund on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by vote of the Fund's shareholders or by a majority vote of the Board, or by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers on 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements terminate immediately upon assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not liable for any error of judgment, mistake of law, or in any event whatsoever except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the agreement. Likewise, under the Sub-Advisory Agreements, the Sub-Advisers are not liable for any error of judgment, mistake of law, or in any event whatsoever except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the agreement.

Distributor

Distribution Services

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Floor 6, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 ("Quasar"), serves as each Fund's principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Fund's shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Trust and Quasar adopted on May 2, 2012 (the "Distribution Agreement"), Quasar acts as each Fund's principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of each Fund's shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

The Distribution Agreement between the Trust and Quasar has an initial term of two years and subsequently will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of a Fund on a 60-day written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by Quasar on a 60-day written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Distribution Plan – (Advisor Shares)

On May 2, 2012, the Trust adopted a distribution plan for their Advisor Shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "12b-1 Plan"). Under the 12b-1 Plan, each Fund pays a fee to the Distributor for distribution services (the "Distribution Fee") at an annual rate of 0.25% for Advisor Shares of the Fund's average daily net asset value of its Advisor Shares. The 12b-1 Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, subject to the terms of the 12b-1 Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services.

The Distribution Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by the Advisor Shares of a Fund during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a "compensation" plan.

The Distributor may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the 12b-1 Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Fund shares, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports, the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to the Funds, and obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Funds may, from time to time, deem advisable.

The 12b-1 Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board, including a majority of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Funds, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the 12b-1 Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the "Qualified Trustees"), as required by the 1940 Act, currently cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose, provided that such trustees have made a determination that there is a reasonable likelihood that the 12b-1 Plan will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. It is also required that the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Funds, select and nominate all other trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Funds. The 12b-1 Plan and any related

agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders holding a majority of the Fund shares outstanding. All material amendments to the 12b-1 Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board and the Qualified Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The 12b-1 Plan requires that the Distributor provide to the Board, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the 12b-1 Plan. The Distributor is also required to furnish the Board with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board to make an informed determination of whether the 12b-1 Plan should be continued.

As noted above, the 12b-1 Plan provides for the ability to use Fund assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares (distribution services) and for the provision of personal services to shareholders. The payments made by the Funds to financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Funds through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from the Fund to their investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the Funds' 12b-1 Plan, the Funds may, from time to time, make payments under the 12b-1 Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of the Funds for their employees. In addition, the Funds may make payments under the 12b-1 Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where the Funds are discussed.

In addition, the Funds may participate in various "fund supermarkets" in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor's customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with its participation in such platforms, the Distributor may use all or a portion of the Distribution Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing the Funds' shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own assets.

Any material amendment to the 12b-1 Plan must be approved by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a "majority" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the applicable class or classes. The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated, with respect to a class or classes of the Fund, without penalty at any time: (1) by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees; or (2) by a vote of a "majority" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the applicable class or classes.

The tables below show the amount of 12b-1 fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by Advisor Shares of the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Fund	12b-1 fees incurred
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	\$14,322
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	\$15,103
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	\$5,299
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	\$472,230
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$—
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$53,688
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	\$61,715
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	\$—
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	\$9,883
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	\$—
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	\$541
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund ⁽²⁾	\$—
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	\$—
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	\$—
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	\$—
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	\$41,721
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	\$889
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	\$631
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund ⁽³⁾	\$—

Fund	Advertising and Marketing	Printing and Postage	Payment to Distributor	Payment to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Other Expenses
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,322
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,103
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,299
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$472,230
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,688
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,715
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,883
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$541
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund ⁽²⁾	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,721
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$889
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$631
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund ⁽³⁾	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

(1) The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

(2) The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.

(3) The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Shareholder Servicing Plan – (Advisor and Investor Shares)

Pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Plan (the “Plan”) adopted by the Trust on May 2, 2012 with respect to the Advisor and Investor Shares of the Funds, the Adviser is authorized to provide, or arrange for others to provide

personal shareholder services relating to the servicing and maintenance of shareholder accounts not otherwise provided to the Funds (“Shareholder Servicing Activities”). Under the Plan, the Adviser may enter into shareholder service agreements with securities broker-dealers and other securities professionals (“Service Organizations”) who provide Shareholder Servicing Activities for their clients invested in the Funds.

Shareholder Servicing Activities shall include one or more of the following: (1) establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating for shareholders of the Funds; (2) aggregating and processing orders involving the shares of the Funds; (3) processing dividend and other distribution payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (4) providing information to shareholders as to their ownership of Fund shares or about other aspects of the operations of the Funds; (5) preparing tax reports or forms on behalf of shareholders; (6) forwarding communications from the Funds to shareholders; (7) assisting shareholders in changing the Funds’ records as to their addresses, dividend options, account registrations or other data; (8) providing sub-accounting with respect to shares beneficially owned by shareholders, or the information to the Funds necessary for sub-accounting; (9) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed; (10) providing shareholders with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in shares pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions; and (11) providing such other similar services as the Adviser may reasonably request to the extent the Service Organization is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules or regulations.

As compensation for the Shareholder Servicing Activities, each Fund (other than the Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund) pays the Adviser a fee of up to 0.15% of each Fund’s average daily net assets of its Advisor and Investor Shares. The Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund, Brown Advisory Total Return Fund, Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund, Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund each pay the Adviser a fee of up to 0.05% of average daily net assets for Shareholder Servicing Activities.

Business Management Services

Pursuant to the Business Management Agreement, the Adviser also provides certain business management services to the Funds, including, without limitation, monitoring of the Funds’ relationships with third-party service providers, and assisting with necessary and appropriate services to the Board of the Trust. For these services, the Adviser is entitled to receive a fee from each Fund at a rate of 0.05% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The table below shows the amount of Business Management Services fees incurred by the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Fund	Business Management Services Fee
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	\$961,411
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	\$222,089
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	\$55,875
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	\$264,995
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$4,113
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$375,197
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	\$635,212
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	\$27,828
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	\$66,952
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	\$58,235
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	\$65,704
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund ⁽²⁾	\$12,721
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	\$92,211
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	\$159,733
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	\$166,838
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	\$650,547
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	\$639,478

Fund	Business Management Services Fee
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	\$327,954
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund ⁽³⁾	\$20,656

- (1) The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.
(2) The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.
(3) The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Securities Lending Activities

The Funds did not engage in any securities lending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Other Fund Service Providers

Administrator and Accountant

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as administrator to the Funds pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”). Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds’ independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator will receive a portion of fees from the Funds as part of a bundled-fees agreement for services performed as fund administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent to the Trust.

For the periods shown below the Funds paid Fund Services the following:

	Administration Fee Paid to Fund Services⁽¹⁾
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$684,018
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$679,188
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$811,824
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$159,176
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$133,899
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$110,175
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$40,889
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$43,289
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$58,110
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$192,656
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$139,387
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$106,246
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽²⁾	\$5,415

	Administration Fee Paid to Fund Services⁽¹⁾
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$272,151
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$152,852
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$97,944
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$454,802
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$406,087
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$307,549
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$24,393
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$14,808
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$9,352
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$64,982
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$68,720
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$66,517
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$91,762
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$72,841
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$44,808
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$129,458
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$71,673
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$29,516
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽³⁾	\$22,463
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$86,166
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$81,950
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$90,265
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$141,982
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$115,358
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$102,589
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$250,581
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$257,673
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$166,490
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$468,018
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$385,950
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$352,514
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$496,561
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$562,587
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$773,542
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$239,090
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$203,044
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$152,945

	Administration Fee Paid to Fund Services⁽¹⁾
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund	
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽⁴⁾	\$15,816

- (1) Includes fees paid to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC for transfer agent, fund accounting and fund administration services.
- (2) The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.
- (3) The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.
- (4) The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, National Association is the custodian for the Funds (the “Custodian”) and safeguards and controls the Funds’ cash and securities, determines income and collects interest on Fund investments. The Custodian’s address is 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. Fund Services, U.S. Bank, National Association, and the Funds’ principal underwriter are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Legal Counsel

Dechert LLP, 1900 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services, tax services and assistance with respect to the preparation of filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds (other than for the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund, Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund) and for the placement of the Funds’ securities business, the negotiation of the commissions to be paid on such transactions and the allocation of portfolio brokerage and principal business. Each respective Sub-Adviser is responsible for portfolio transactions for the Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund, the Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund, the Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund, the Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets, and the Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund.

How Securities are Purchased and Sold

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom a Fund purchases or to whom a Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. There are usually no stated brokerage commissions paid for these securities, but the price usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are equity securities (for instance common stock and preferred stock) are generally effected: (1) if the security is traded on an exchange, through brokers who charge commissions; and (2) if the security is traded in the “over-the-counter” markets, in a principal transaction directly from a market maker. In transactions on stock exchanges, commissions are negotiated. When transactions are executed in an over-the-

counter market, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will seek to deal with the primary market makers; but when necessary in order to obtain best execution, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will utilize the services of others.

The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price.

In the case of fixed income and equity securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, there is generally no stated commission, but the price usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

Commissions Paid

The table below shows the aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund as well as aggregate commissions paid to an affiliate of the Fund, the Adviser or distributor or an affiliate thereof. The data presented are for the past three fiscal years (or shorter period depending on the Fund's commencement of operations).

Fund	Total Brokerage Commissions	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor	Percent of Brokerage Commissions Paid to an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor	Percent of Transactions Executed by an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$249,935	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$735,266	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$520,647	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$75,634	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$86,229	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$82,628	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$27,761	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$16,838	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$80,269	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$168,259	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$127,537	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$97,870	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$8,960	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$430,555	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$236,089	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$120,071	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$681,278	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$573,794	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$646,379	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$29,660	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$15,992	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$18,932	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund				

Fund	Total Brokerage Commissions	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor	Percent of Brokerage Commissions Paid to an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor	Percent of Transactions Executed by an Affiliate of the Fund's Advisor or Distributor
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$6,859	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$5,349	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$3,842	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$8,441	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$7,273	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$3,974	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽²⁾	\$1,544	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$23,551	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$563	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$648,230	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$548,691	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$909,842	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$1,014,288	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$2,547,415	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$3,096,975	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$171,153	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2017	\$284,630	\$0	0%	0%
Year Ended June 30, 2016	\$323,827	\$0	0%	0%
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund				
Year Ended June 30, 2018 ⁽³⁾	\$79,302	\$0	0%	\$0

(1) The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

(2) The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.

(3) The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser Responsibility for Purchases and Sales

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers place orders for the purchase and sale of securities with broker-dealers selected by and in the discretion of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers. A Fund does not have any obligation to deal with a specific broker or dealer in the execution of portfolio transactions. Allocations of transactions to brokers and dealers and the frequency of transactions are determined by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers in their best judgment and in a manner deemed to be in the best interest of each Fund rather than by any formula.

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers seek “best execution” for all portfolio transactions. This means that the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers seek the most favorable price and execution available. The Adviser’s and/or Sub-Adviser’s

primary consideration in executing transactions for the Fund is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner and at the most favorable price available.

Choosing Broker-Dealers

A Fund may not always pay the lowest commission or spread available. Rather, in determining the amount of commissions (including certain dealer spreads) paid in connection with securities transactions, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers take into account factors such as size of the order, difficulty of execution, efficiency of the executing broker's facilities (including the research services described below) and any risk assumed by the executing broker.

Consistent with applicable rules and the Adviser's and/or Sub-Advisers' duties, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may consider payments made by brokers effecting transactions for a Fund. These payments may be made to a Fund or to other persons on behalf of a Fund for services provided to a Fund for which those other persons would be obligated to pay.

The Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser may also utilize a broker and pay a slightly higher commission if, for example, the broker has specific expertise in a particular type of transaction (due to factors such as size or difficulty), or it is efficient in trade execution.

Obtaining Research from Brokers

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers, as appropriate, have full brokerage discretion. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers evaluates the range and quality of a broker's services in placing trades such as securing best price, confidentiality, clearance and settlement capabilities, promptness of execution and the financial stability of the broker-dealer. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may give consideration to research services furnished by brokers to the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers for its use and may cause a Fund to pay these brokers a higher amount of commission than may be charged by other brokers. This research is designed to augment the Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's own internal research and investment strategy capabilities. This research may include reports that are common in the industry such as industry research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management and formal databases. Typically, the research will be used to service all of the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers accounts, although a particular client may not benefit from all the research received on each occasion. The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers fees are not reduced by reason of receipt of research services. Most of the brokerage commissions for research are for investment research on specific companies or industries. And, because the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers will follow a limited number of securities most of the commission dollars spent research will directly benefit clients and the Fund's investors.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Funds paid the following brokerage commissions to brokers who also provided research services. The dollar values of the securities traded for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are also shown below:

	<u>Commissions Paid for Soft- Dollar Arrangements</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Securities Traded</u>
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	\$121,886	\$615,518,565
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	\$30,292	\$93,707,906
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	\$14,469	\$34,391,296
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	\$96,212	\$288,040,894
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund⁽¹⁾	\$6,389	\$21,171,331
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$265,222	\$437,189,929
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	\$543,763	\$600,069,535
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund⁽²⁾	\$0	\$0

	<u>Commissions Paid for Soft- Dollar Arrangements</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Securities Traded</u>
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	\$161,528	\$462,183,872
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	\$130,542	\$262,153,280
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	\$0	\$0
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund⁽³⁾	\$32,471	\$110,689,513

⁽¹⁾ The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.

⁽³⁾ The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Counterparty Risk

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties to each Fund's transactions and intends to enter into a transaction only when it believes that the counterparty presents minimal and appropriate credit risks.

Transactions through Affiliates

The Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may effect brokerage transactions through affiliates of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser (or affiliates of those persons) pursuant to procedures adopted by the Trust.

Other Accounts of the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those for any other account or investment company that is or may in the future become advised by the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers or their affiliates. Investment decisions are the product of many factors, including basic suitability for the particular client involved. Likewise, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. In addition, two or more clients may simultaneously purchase or sell the same security, in which event, each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as is possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such clients in a manner which, in the Adviser's or Sub-Advisers' opinion, is in the best interest of the affected accounts and is equitable to each and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of a portfolio security for one client could have an adverse effect on another client that has a position in that security. In addition, when purchases or sales of the same security for a Fund and other client accounts managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers occurs contemporaneously, the purchase or sale orders may be aggregated in order to obtain any price advantages available to large denomination purchases or sales.

Portfolio Turnover

The frequency of portfolio transactions of each Fund (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. From time to time, a Fund may engage in active short-term trading to take advantage of price movements affecting individual issues, groups of issues or markets. An annual portfolio turnover rate of 100% would occur if all the securities in a Fund were replaced once in a period of one year. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased brokerage costs to a Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains or losses.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the Funds had the following portfolio turnover rates:

Fund	Portfolio Turnover Rates	
	2018	2017
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund	25%	40%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund	15%	15%
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund	14%	7%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund	29%	41%
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund⁽¹⁾	29%	N/A
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund	30%	22%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	32%	30%
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund	26%	35%
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund	35%	62%
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund	209%	216%
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund	200%	259%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund⁽²⁾	64%	N/A
Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund	25%	53%
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	55%	55%
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund	336%	414%
Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	33%	27%
Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	62%	100%
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	13%	23%
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund⁽³⁾	11%	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on October 2, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund commenced operations on August 7, 2017.

⁽³⁾ The Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2018.

Securities of Regular Broker-Dealers

From time to time, a Fund may acquire and hold securities issued by its “regular brokers and dealers” or the parents of those brokers and dealers. For this purpose, regular brokers and dealers are the 10 brokers or dealers that: (1) received the greatest amount of brokerage commissions during a Fund’s last fiscal year; (2) engaged in the largest amount of principal transactions for portfolio transactions of a Fund during the Fund’s last fiscal year; or (3) sold the largest amount of a Fund’s shares during the Fund’s last fiscal year.

As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the following Funds owned the following securities of their “regular brokers or dealers” or their parents:

Fund	Security of “Regular Broker/Dealer” of the Portfolio	Value of Portfolio’s Aggregate Holding of Securities as of 6/30/18
Flexible Equity Fund	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$15,730,309
Equity Income Fund	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$2,527,454
Intermediate Income Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$1,550,203
Intermediate Income Fund	Royal Bank of Canada	\$1,361,666
Total Return Fund	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$549,177
Total Return Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$449,983
Total Return Fund	J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	\$196,818
Strategic Bond Fund	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	\$747,668
Strategic Bond Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$449,983
Strategic Bond Fund	J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	\$196,818
Sustainable Bond Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$399,885
Mortgage Securities Fund	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$1,286,362
Mortgage Securities Fund	J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	\$1,082,497
WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	UBS Group AG	\$37,529,709
Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	HSBC Holdings PLC	\$20,621,452
Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund	J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	\$3,123,916

Portfolio Holdings

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of each Fund. The Adviser has also adopted a policy with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings of each Fund (the “Adviser’s Policy”), as have each of the Sub-Advisers (collectively, the “Sub-Advisers’ Policies”). Information about each Fund’s portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with the Trust’s portfolio holdings policies and the Adviser’s Policy and the Sub-Advisers’ Policies, as applicable (the “Disclosure Policies”). The Adviser and the Board considered the circumstances under which each Fund’s portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, the distributor or any other affiliated person of a Fund. After due consideration, the Adviser and the Board determined that each Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Disclosure Policies, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of a Fund. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of each Fund’s shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures. The Disclosure Policies are each consistent with the Trust’s portfolio holdings disclosure policy and are used in furtherance of the Trust’s policy.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of each Fund’s portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Disclosure Policies, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Fund and its service providers by the Trust’s CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the Trust’s CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering to approve any amendment to the Disclosure Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice to shareholders in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of each Fund’s complete holdings is required to be made after the periods covered by the Funds’ Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The Funds that are not sub-advised by a Sub-Adviser disclose their complete portfolio holdings on their website at www.brownsadvisoryfunds.com within 10 business days after the calendar month-end. The Funds that are sub-advised by a Sub-Adviser disclose their complete portfolio holdings on their website within 10 business days after the calendar quarter-end. In addition, for the Funds that are sub-advised by a Sub-Adviser, the top 10 holdings are updated and posted monthly on the Funds’ website within 10 days of the month-end. Portfolio holdings information posted on the Funds’ website may be separately provided to any person, commencing on the day after it is first published on the Funds’ website. In addition, each Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of a Fund and the interests of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers or an affiliated person of the Adviser or Sub-Advisers, the CCO of the Adviser, in consultation with the Trust’s CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of the Fund, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Adviser who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Adviser’s CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of a Fund to each of the following entities, which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed, including a duty not to trade on non-public information: the fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Fund or the Board, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities), distributor, proxy services, printers, and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds’ website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when a Fund has a legitimate business purpose and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

Service providers are subject to a duty of confidentiality pursuant to contract, applicable policies and procedures, or professional code and may not disclose non-public portfolio holdings information unless specifically authorized. In some cases, a service provider may be required to execute a non-disclosure agreement. Non-disclosure agreements include the following provisions:

- The recipient agrees to keep confidential any portfolio holdings information received.
- The recipient agrees not to trade on the non-public information received
- The recipient agrees to refresh its representation as to confidentiality and abstention from trading upon request from the Adviser.

Portfolio holdings disclosure may also be made pursuant to prior written approval by the CCO. Prior to approving any such disclosure, the CCO will ensure that procedures, processes and agreements are in place to provide reasonable assurance that the portfolio holdings information will only be used in accordance with the objectives of the Disclosure Policies.

In no event shall the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, their affiliates or employees, a Fund, or any other party receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the Disclosure Policies will protect the Funds from potential misuse of portfolio holdings information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

In connection with providing investment advisory services to its clients, Wellington Management has ongoing arrangements to disclose non-public portfolio holdings information to the following parties: (1) Bloomberg LP provides analytical services for Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (2) Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. performs certain operational functions for Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (3) Moody's Analytics Knowledge Services (formerly Copal Amba) performs certain investment guideline monitoring and coding activities, in addition to analytical and reporting functions on behalf of Wellington Management and has access to holdings information on a daily basis, (4) FactSet Research Systems Inc. provides analytical services for Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (5) Glass, Lewis & Co. provides proxy voting services for Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (6) Markit WSO Corporation performs certain operational functions on behalf of Wellington Management and receives syndicated bank loan portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (7) MSCI, Inc. provides analytical services for Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, (8) State Street Bank and Trust Company performs certain operational functions on behalf of Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis, and (9) Syntel Inc. performs certain operational functions on behalf of Wellington Management and receives portfolio holdings information on a daily basis.

From time to time, the Adviser may make additional disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings on the Funds' website. Shareholders can access the Funds' website at www.brownadvisoryfunds.com for additional information about the Funds, including, without limitation, the periodic disclosure of their portfolio holdings.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of a Fund's shares.

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Funds, you may purchase shares of the Funds through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the Fund's close, which is the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order

will be priced based on the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements.

Shares are purchased at a Fund's NAV next determined after Fund Services receives your order in proper form, as discussed in the Funds' Prospectus. The Funds and the Transfer Agent will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee receives the order. In order to receive that day's NAV, Fund Services must receive your order in proper form before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, each Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate a Fund's NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Adviser believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. On any business day when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the bond markets close trading early, each Fund reserves the right to close at such earlier closing time, and therefore accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate a Fund's NAV as of, such earlier closing time.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion (i) to suspend the continued offering of a Fund's shares, (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the distributor such rejection is in the best interest of a Fund, and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of a Fund's shares.

In addition to cash purchases, a Fund's shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy a Fund's shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with each Fund's objective and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board.

Automatic Investment Plan

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds provide an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP") for the convenience of investors who wish to purchase shares of a Fund on a regular basis. All record keeping and custodial costs of the AIP are paid by a Fund. The market value of a Fund's shares is subject to fluctuation. Prior to participating in the AIP the investor should keep in mind that this plan does not assure a profit nor protect against depreciation in declining markets.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to a Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of a Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Fund's transfer agent of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that a Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of a Fund's shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, a Fund may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of a Fund's portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem a Fund's shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder a Fund or its authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or to respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out

without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, a Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

Fund Services will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If Fund Services fails to employ reasonable procedures, a Fund and Fund Services may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, that to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither a Fund nor its agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact Fund Services.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has filed an election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (in excess of the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of the Fund's assets). Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur subsequent brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules.

Each Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although a Fund, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, a Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. If a Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or a Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. Each Fund does not anticipate that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

Distributions

Distributions of net investment income will be reinvested at the Fund's NAV (unless you elect to receive distributions in cash) as of the payment date. Distributions of capital gain will be reinvested at the NAV of the Fund (unless you elect to receive distributions in cash) on the payment date for the distribution. Cash payments may be made more than seven days following the date on which distributions would otherwise be reinvested.

Additional Payments to Dealers

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Funds' shares.

Set forth below is a list of the member firms of FINRA to which the Adviser, the Distributor or their affiliates made payments out of their revenues in connection with the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds or for services to the Funds and their shareholders in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 ("Additional Payments"). (Such payments are in addition to any amounts paid to such FINRA firms in the form of fees for shareholder servicing or distribution. The payments are discussed in further detail in the Prospectus in the section entitled "Choosing a Shares Class - Additional

Payments to Dealers”. Any additions, modification, or deletions to the member firms identified in this list that have occurred since June 30, 2018, are not reflected:

FINRA MEMBER FIRMS:

- Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.
- Fidelity Investments Institutional Services Company, Inc.
- Goldman Sachs & Co.
- LPL Financial LLC
- Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
- MidAtlantic Capital Corporation
- Morgan Stanley Smith Barney
- MSCS Financial Services LLC
- National Financial Services, LLC
- Pershing LLC
- Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
- RBC Capital Markets
- TD Ameritrade
- UBS Financial Services
- Vanguard Brokerage Services
- Wells Fargo Clearing Services

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares.

TAXATION

The tax information set forth in the Prospectus and the information in this section relates solely to Federal income tax law and assumes that each Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company (as discussed below). Such information is only a summary of certain key Federal income tax considerations affecting a Fund and its shareholders and is in addition to the information provided in the Prospectus. No attempt has been made to present a complete explanation of the Federal tax treatment of a Fund or the tax implications to shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as substitutes for careful tax planning.

This “Taxation” section is based on the Code and applicable regulations in effect on the date of the Prospectus. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to the Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

All investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the Federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund intends, for each tax year, to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the Code.

Federal Income Tax Consequences of Qualification

As a regulated investment company, a Fund will not be subject to Federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders. In order to qualify to be taxed as a regulated investment company, generally a Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- The Fund must distribute an amount at least equal to the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, plus 90% of its net tax-exempt interest, if any, each tax year (certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its tax year are considered distributions attributable to the previous tax year for purposes of satisfying this requirement (the “Distribution Requirement”).
- The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, and currencies, or other income (including gains from options and futures contracts) derived from its business of investing in such stocks, securities, and currencies and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.
- The Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification tests at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash, cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), or in two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

While each Fund presently intends to make cash distributions (including distributions reinvested in Fund shares) for each tax year of an aggregate amount sufficient to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and eliminate Federal income tax, a Fund may use “equalization accounting” (in lieu of making some or all cash distributions) for those purposes. A Fund that uses equalization accounting will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gain that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that a Fund’s allocation is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any tax year, the Fund may be liable for Federal income and/or excise tax, and, if the Distribution Requirement has not been met, may also be unable to continue to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company (see discussion below on what happens if a Fund fails to qualify for that treatment).

Failure to Qualify

If for any tax year a Fund does not qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends will generally be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on a Fund’s income and performance. It is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year.

Fund Distributions

Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt interest (if any) for each tax year. These distributions are taxable to you as ordinary income.

A portion of a Fund’s distributions may be treated as “qualified dividend income,” taxable to individuals, under current law, at a maximum Federal income tax rate of either 15% or 20% (depending on whether the individual’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts). A distribution is treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that a Fund receives dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that holding period and other requirements are met by the Fund and the shareholder. To the extent a Fund’s distributions are attributable to other sources, such as interest or capital gains, the distributions are not treated as qualified dividend income. A Fund’s distributions of dividends that it received from REITs generally do not constitute “qualified dividend income.”

A portion of a Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from dividends from domestic corporations, may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction if certain holding period and other requirements are met.

A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its net capital gain for each tax year. These distributions generally are made only once a year, usually in November or December, but a Fund may make additional distributions of net capital gain at any time during the year. These distributions are taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held shares. These distributions do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

As reflected in the following table, each Fund may have capital loss carryovers (unutilized capital losses from prior years). Net capital losses incurred in tax years beginning after December 22, 2010 can be carried forward without expiration. Net capital losses incurred in tax years beginning on or before December 22, 2010 can be carried forward for up to eight tax years.

As of June 30, 2018, the capital loss carryovers available to offset future capital gains are as follows:

Fund	Short-Term	Long-Term	Total
Growth Equity Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Flexible Equity Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Equity Income Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Sustainable Growth Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Mid-Cap Growth Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Small-Cap Growth Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Global Leaders Fund	\$678,363	\$—	\$678,363
Intermediate Income Fund	\$172,582	\$474,632	\$647,214
Total Return Fund	\$483,368	\$827,930	\$1,311,298
Strategic Bond Fund	\$2,860,454	\$277,640	\$3,138,094
Sustainable Bond Fund	\$87,300	\$18,242	\$105,542
Maryland Bond Fund	\$155,204	\$460,952	\$616,156
Tax-Exempt Bond Fund	\$884,245	\$2,753,556	\$3,637,801
Mortgage Securities Fund	\$7,992,874	\$4,180,845	\$12,173,719
WMC Strategic European Equity Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Somerset Emerging Markets Fund	\$19,667,123	\$32,303,685	\$51,970,808
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund	\$109	\$—	\$109

The Funds operate using a fiscal and taxable year ending on June 30 of each year.

Distributions by a Fund that do not constitute ordinary income dividends or capital gain dividends will be treated as a return of capital. Return of capital distributions reduce your tax basis in the shares and are treated as gain from the sale of the shares to the extent your basis would be reduced below zero.

All distributions by a Fund will be treated in the manner described above regardless of whether the distribution is paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund (or of another fund). If you receive distributions in the form of additional shares, you will be treated as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of cash that would have been received instead of such shares.

Individuals (and certain other non-corporate entities) are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to taxable ordinary dividends from REITs and certain taxable income from publicly traded partnerships. Currently, there is not a regulatory mechanism for RICs to pass-through the special character of this income to shareholders.

You may purchase shares with a NAV at the time of purchase that reflects undistributed net investment income or recognized capital gain, or unrealized appreciation in the value of the assets of a Fund. Distributions of these amounts are taxable to you in the manner described above, although the distribution economically constitutes a return of capital to you.

Ordinarily, you are required to take distributions by a Fund into account in the tax year in which they are received. However, a distribution declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in those months, however, is deemed to be paid by the Fund and received by you on December 31 of that calendar year if the distribution is actually paid in January of the following year.

Each Fund will send you information annually as to the Federal income tax consequences of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Distributions - Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund

The Code permits the character of tax-exempt interest distributed by a regulated investment company to “flow through” as tax-exempt interest to its shareholders, provided that 50% or more of the value of its assets at the end of each quarter of its taxable year is invested in state, municipal or other obligations the interest on which is exempt under Section 103(a) of the Code. Each of the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and the Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund intends to satisfy the 50% requirement to permit its distributions of tax-exempt interest to be treated as such for regular Federal income tax purposes in the hands of their shareholders. Exempt-interest dividends must be taken into account by individual shareholders in determining whether their total incomes are large enough to result in taxation of up to 85% of their social security benefits and certain railroad retirement benefits. None of the income distributions of the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund or the Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund is expected to be eligible for the reduced individual tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or the corporate dividends-received deduction.

Although a significant portion of the distributions by the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund and the Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund generally is expected to be exempt from Federal income taxes, these Funds may under certain circumstances invest in obligations the interest from which is fully taxable, or, although exempt from the regular Federal income tax, is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Similarly, gains from the sale or exchange of obligations the interest on which is exempt from regular Federal income tax will constitute taxable income to these Funds. Taxable income or gain may also arise from taxable investments including securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements and options and futures transactions and from municipal obligations acquired at a market discount. Accordingly, it is possible that a significant portion of the distributions of these Funds will constitute taxable rather than tax-exempt income in the hands of a shareholder. Furthermore, investors should be aware that tax laws may change, and issuers may fail to follow applicable laws, causing a tax-exempt item to become taxable. Any interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the shares of the Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund or Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund to which exempt-interest dividends is allocated is not deductible.

In addition, as discussed below, a sale, exchange or redemption of shares in the Fund will be a taxable event, and may result in a taxable gain or loss to a shareholder. Shareholders should be aware that redeeming shares of the Funds after tax-exempt interest has been accrued by the Fund but before that income has been declared as a dividend may be disadvantageous. This is because the gain, if any, on the redemption will be taxable, even though such gains may be attributable in part to the accrued tax-exempt interest which, if distributed to the shareholder as a dividend rather than as redemption proceeds, might have qualified as an exempt-interest dividend.

Exempt-interest dividends, ordinary dividends, if any, and capital gains distributions from the Fund, and any capital gains or losses realized from the sale or exchange of Fund shares, may be subject to state and local taxes, although, in certain states, exempt interest dividends may be exempt from taxation in that state to the extent derived from tax-exempt interest on municipal securities issued by that state.

Opinions relating to the validity of municipal securities and the exemption of interest thereon from Federal income tax are rendered by bond counsel to the issuers. The Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates and the Funds' counsel make no review of proceedings relating to the issuance of state or municipal securities or the bases of such opinions.

Section 147(a) of the Code prohibits exemption from taxation of interest on certain governmental obligations to persons who are "substantial users" (or persons related thereto) of facilities financed thereby. No investigation has been made as to the users of the facilities financed by bonds in the Funds' portfolios. Persons who may be "substantial users" (or "related persons" of substantial users) of facilities financed by private activity bonds should consult their tax advisors before purchasing shares of the Funds since the acquisition of shares of the Funds may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Certain Tax Rules Applicable to the Funds' Transactions

For Federal income tax purposes, when put and call options purchased by a Fund expire unexercised, the premiums paid by the Fund give rise to short- or long-term capital losses at the time of expiration (depending on the length of the respective exercise periods for the options). When put and call options written by a Fund expire unexercised, the premiums received by the Fund give rise to short-term capital gains at the time of expiration. When a Fund exercises a call, the purchase price of the underlying security is increased by the amount of the premium paid by the Fund. When a Fund exercises a put, the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security are decreased by the premium paid. When a put or call written by a Fund is exercised, the purchase price (selling price in the case of a call) of the underlying security is decreased (increased in the case of a call) for tax purposes by the premium received.

Some of the debt securities that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as debt securities that are issued with original issue discount ("OID"). Generally, the amount of the OID is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. Additionally, some of the debt securities that may be acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt security. A Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income. A Fund generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing discount on debt securities that is currently includable in income, even though cash representing such income may not have been received by the Fund. Cash to pay such dividends may be obtained from sales proceeds of securities held by the Fund.

A Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Fund. Federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by a Fund to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income that it does not become subject to U.S. Federal income or excise tax.

Certain listed options, regulated futures contracts and forward currency contracts are considered "Section 1256 contracts" for Federal income tax purposes. Section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each tax year are "marked to market" and treated for Federal income tax purposes as though sold for fair market value on the last business day of the tax year. Gains or losses realized by a Fund on Section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. A Fund can elect to exempt its Section 1256 contracts that are part of a "mixed straddle" (as described below) from the application of Section 1256 of the Code.

Any option, futures contract or other position entered into or held by a Fund in conjunction with any other position held by the Fund may constitute a "straddle" for Federal income tax purposes. A straddle of which at least one, but not all, the positions are Section 1256 contracts, may constitute a "mixed straddle." In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the character and timing of a Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) the loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being

treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions which are part of a mixed straddle and which are non-Section 1256 contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions which would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available to a Fund, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles. In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by a Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 contracts.

Certain rules may affect the timing and character of gain if a Fund engages in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If a Fund enters into certain transactions in property while holding substantially identical property, the Fund would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be taxed on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon the Fund's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on the Fund's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code.

Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time a Fund accrues interest or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, gains or losses from the disposition of foreign currencies, from the disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency, or from the disposition of a forward contract, certain financial contracts or options denominated in a foreign currency which are attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the asset and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses, referred to under the Code as "Section 988" gains or losses, generally increase or decrease the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income available to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than increasing or decreasing the amount of the Fund's net capital gain.

A Fund may invest in shares of foreign corporations which may be classified under the Internal Revenue Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. If a Fund receives a so-called "excess distribution" with respect to PFIC stock, the Fund itself may be subject to a tax on a portion of the excess distribution, whether or not the corresponding income is distributed by the Fund to shareholders. In general, under the PFIC rules, an excess distribution is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Fund held the PFIC shares. The Fund itself will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of an excess distribution that is so allocated to prior Fund taxable years and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had been payable in such prior taxable years. Certain distributions from a PFIC as well as gain from the sale of PFIC shares are treated as excess distributions. Excess distributions are characterized as ordinary income even though, absent application of the PFIC rules, certain excess distributions might have been classified as capital gain.

A Fund may be eligible to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC shares. Under an election that currently is available in some circumstances, a Fund generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given year. If this election were made, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply.

Alternatively, a Fund may elect to mark-to-market its PFIC shares at the end of each tax year (as well as on certain other dates as prescribed in the Code), with the result that unrealized gains would be treated as though they were realized and reported as ordinary income. Any mark-to-market losses would be deductible as ordinary losses to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included in income in prior tax years.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, as well as subject a Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not invest in PFIC shares.

A Fund or some of the REITs in which a Fund may invest will be permitted to hold residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMIC”s). Under Treasury regulations not yet issued, but that may apply retroactively, a portion of a Fund’s income from a REIT that is attributable to the REIT’s residual interest in a REMIC (referred to in the Code as an “excess inclusion”) will be subject to federal income tax in all events. These regulations are expected to provide that excess inclusion income of a RIC, such as the Fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by shareholders, with the same consequences as if shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest directly.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on unrelated business income, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and that otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax.

If at any time during any taxable year a “disqualified organization” (as defined in the Code) is a record holder of a share in a RIC, then the RIC will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. It is not expected that a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets will be residual interests in REMICs. Additionally, the Fund does not intend to invest in REITs in which a substantial portion of the assets will consist of residual interests in REMICs.

Federal Excise Tax

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on a regulated investment company that fails to distribute in each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of: (1) 98% of its ordinary taxable income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year; (2) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of the calendar year; plus (3) all ordinary taxable income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years. The balance of each Fund’s income must be distributed during the next calendar year. A Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to income tax for any tax year ending in the calendar year.

For purposes of calculating the excise tax, a Fund: (1) reduces its capital gain net income (but not below its net capital gain) by the amount of any net ordinary loss for the calendar year; and (2) excludes foreign currency gains and losses (and certain other ordinary gains and losses) incurred after October 31 of any year in determining the amount of ordinary taxable income for the current calendar year. A Fund will include foreign currency gains and losses incurred after October 31 in determining ordinary taxable income for the succeeding calendar year.

Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions of its ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for the excise tax. Investors should note, however, that a Fund might in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make sufficient distributions to avoid excise tax liability.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

In general, you will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or redemption of shares of a Fund in an amount equal to the difference between the proceeds of the sale, exchange or redemption and your adjusted tax basis in the shares. All or a portion of any loss so recognized may be disallowed if you purchase (for example, by reinvesting dividends) Fund shares within 30 days before or after the sale, exchange or redemption (a “wash sale”). If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares purchased. In general, any gain or loss arising from the sale, exchange or redemption of shares of a Fund will be considered capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares were held for longer than one year. Any capital loss arising from the sale, exchange or redemption of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of distributions of net capital gain received on such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar

transactions is not counted. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Each Fund (or its administrative agent) is required to report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information for sale transactions of shares. Shareholders may elect to have one of several cost basis methods applied to their account when calculating the cost basis of shares sold, including average cost, FIFO (“first-in, first-out”) or some other specific identification method. Unless you instruct otherwise, a Fund will use average cost as its default cost basis method. The cost basis method a shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption of shares after the settlement date of the redemption. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best cost basis method for their tax situation. Shareholders that hold their shares through a financial intermediary should contact such financial intermediary with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

Backup Withholding

A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury at a rate under current law of 24% of taxable distributions and the proceeds of redemptions of shares paid to you if you: (1) have failed to provide your correct taxpayer identification number; (2) are otherwise subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to report the receipt of interest or dividend income properly; or (3) have failed to certify to the Fund that you are not subject to backup withholding or that you are a corporation or other “exempt recipient.” Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather any amounts so withheld may be credited against your Federal income tax liability or refunded if proper documentation is provided.

State and Local Taxes

The tax rules of the various states of the U.S. and their local jurisdictions with respect to an investment in a Fund can differ from the Federal income taxation rules described above. These state and local rules are not discussed herein. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of state and local tax rules with respect to an investment in the Fund.

Foreign Income Tax

Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of such taxes or exemption from taxes on such income. It is impossible to know the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of a Fund’s assets to be invested within various countries cannot be determined. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, or if at least 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies, the Fund will be eligible and intends to file an election with the IRS to pass through to its shareholders the amount of foreign taxes paid by the Fund subject to certain exceptions. However, there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to do so. Pursuant to this election, you will be required to (1) include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) your pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Fund, (2) treat your pro rata share of such foreign taxes as having been paid by you and (3) either deduct such pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing your taxable income or treat such foreign taxes as a credit against Federal income taxes. You may be subject to rules which limit or reduce your ability to fully deduct, or claim a credit for, your pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

Foreign Shareholders

The foregoing discussion relates only to U.S. Federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. persons (i.e., U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates). Shareholders who are not U.S. persons (“foreign shareholders”) should consult their tax advisers regarding U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund including the likelihood that taxable distributions to them would be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate for eligible investors). An investment in a Fund may also be included in determining a foreign shareholder’s U.S. estate tax liability.

The Funds are required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable dividends and (effective January 1, 2019) redemption proceeds and certain capital gain dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Funds to enable the Funds to determine whether withholding is required.

Maryland Taxes (Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund)

Distributions attributable to interest received by the Fund on Maryland municipal obligations and certain U.S. government obligations are generally exempt from Maryland state and local income taxes. Distributions attributable to the Fund's other income or gains, however, are generally subject to these taxes. Interest on indebtedness incurred by a shareholder to purchase or carry Fund shares generally is not deductible for purposes of Maryland state or local income tax.

Distributions of income derived from interest on Maryland municipal obligations may not be exempt from taxation under the laws of states other than Maryland.

To the extent the Fund receives interest on certain private activity bonds, a proportionate part of the exempt-interest dividends paid by the Fund may be treated as an item of tax preference for the Federal alternative minimum tax and Maryland's tax on tax preference items. In addition to the preference item for interest on private activity bonds, corporate shareholders must include the full amount of exempt-interest dividends in computing tax preference items for purposes of the alternative minimum tax.

If you borrow money to purchase or carry shares of the Fund, the interest on your debt generally is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

OTHER MATTERS

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control.

As of the September 30, 2018, the Trustees and officers as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each Fund. As of September 30, 2018, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund Institutional Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	25.26%
	Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services Various Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	17.01%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	13.50%
	c/o Fiduciary Trust Co. Intl. Currie & Co. P.O. Box 3199 Church Street Station New York, NY 10008-3199	10.21%
	Attn: Mutual Fund Admin SEO Private Trust Company FBO Clients One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.94%
	Wells Fargo Bank, NA Cust FBO Baker College Jewell Educ Mut FDS P.O. Box 1533 Minneapolis, MN 55480-1533	7.74% ⁽¹⁾
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund Investor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	27.59%
	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	5.00%
Brown Advisory Growth Equity Fund Advisor Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	45.26%
	Pershing LLC FBO Clients P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	13.41%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
	Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services Various Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287 Park National Bank Attn: Trust (Reinv) 50 N. Third Street P.O. Box 3500 Newark, OH 43058-3500	5.78% 5.52%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Clearing FBO Customer Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287 National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995 U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	67.29% 14.94% 13.07%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787 Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	86.14% 5.73%
Brown Advisory Flexible Equity Fund Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905 Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For The Sole Benefit Of Its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Drive East Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484 National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	34.66% 7.28% 6.72%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Clearing FBO Customer Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	84.51%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	5.57%
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	89.36%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	7.29%
Brown Advisory Equity Income Fund Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 101 Montgomery St San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	57.50%
	NFS FBO Clients 200 Seaport Boulevard Boston, MA 02210-2031	25.76%
	TD Ameritrade FBO Clients 40 Temple Street Belmont, MA 02478	5.35%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Growth Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	35.69%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	16.19%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 101 Montgomery St San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	12.91%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
Brown Advisory Mid-Cap Growth Fund Investor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	45.53%
	Wells Fargo Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1533 Minneapolis, MN 55480-1533	42.65%
	BNP Paribas NY Branch FBO Jersey 525 Washington Boulevard, 9 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1606	10.84%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services Various Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	52.92%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	14.84%
	JP Morgan Securities 111 Polaris Pkwy Fl 2J Columbus, OH 43240-2031	5.96%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	59.01%
	LPL Financial LLC 9785 Towne Centre Dr San Diego, CA 82121-1968	19.55%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Growth Fund Advisor Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	35.11%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	15.28%
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For the Sole Benefit of Its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Drive E Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	10.05%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund Institutional Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	25.27%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
	Pershing LLC FBO Clients P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	23.62%
	Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services Various Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	9.59%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	9.00%
	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	6.82%
	Citi Private Bank NJ-Newport Office Center 7 480 Washington Blvd 15 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2053	5.47%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	59.35%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Fl 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399-2052	9.98%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 101 Montgomery St San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	9.22%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC FBO Clients 201 Plaza Two, Floor 3 Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.05%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	5.75%
Brown Advisory Small-Cap Fundamental Value Fund Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 101 Montgomery St San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	69.77%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	18.46%
Brown Advisory Global Leaders Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA Various Accounts P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787 Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905 National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	59.80% 15.71% 10.08%
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA Various Accounts P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787 Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services Various Accounts 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287 National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995 Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	67.07% 11.14% 8.58% 7.61%
Brown Advisory Intermediate Income Fund Advisor Shares	Raymond James & Associates, Inc. FBO Clients Minato-Ku Tokyo 107-6126 Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Account For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street, Fl 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	39.65% 5.94%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
	Raymond James & Assoc, Inc. FBO Weber and Weber, Inc. 1011 Burke Street Winston Salem, NC 27101-2412	5.89%
	Raymond James & Assoc, Inc. FBO Clients 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	5.27%
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	78.21%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	7.63%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	11.59%
Brown Advisory Total Return Fund Investor Shares	T Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services FBO Retirement Plan Client 4515 Painters Mill Rd Owings Mills, MD 21117-4903	43.25%
	Mac & Co. Various Accounts P.O. Box 3198 Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3198	13.89%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	13.61%
	BNP Paribas NY Branch FBO Jersey 525 Washington Boulevard, 9 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1606	12.78%

Fund	Shareholder and Address	Percentage of Class Owned
	TD Ameritrade FBO Jacksonville Volunteer Fire Company P.O. Box 471 Phoenix, MD 21131-0471	8.55% ⁽¹⁾
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	5.85%
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	65.84%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	11.46%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	5.07%
Brown Advisory Strategic Bond Fund Investor Shares	Lisa F. Hausner P.O. Box 50331 Baltimore, MD 21211-4331	98.50% ⁽¹⁾
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	74.61%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	22.32%
Brown Advisory Sustainable Bond Fund Investor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	81.24%
	Saxon & Co. P.O. Box 94597 Cleveland, OH 44101-4597	13.54%

Brown Advisory Maryland Bond Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	71.90%
	Wells Fargo Bank, Clearing Services FBO Mutual Fund Clients 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	20.13%
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	82.72%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.97%
	Wells Fargo Clearing FBO Clients 1 N Jefferson Ave Saint Louis, MO 63103-2287	6.29%
Brown Advisory Tax-Exempt Bond Fund Investor Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	13.14%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	12.07%
Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	47.32%
	SEI Private Trust Company 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	13.77%

	Wells Fargo Bank Various Accounts P.O. Box 560067 Charlotte, NC 28256-0067	9.34%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	5.71%
	Saxon & Co. P.O. Box 94597 Cleveland, OH 44101-4597	5.28%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	5.10%
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Brown Advisory Mortgage Securities Fund Investor Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	86.62%
	Thomas F. O'Neil III c/o Brown Advisory LLC 901 South Bond Street Baltimore, MD 21231	8.18% ⁽¹⁾
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Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund Institutional Shares	JP Morgan Securities For Exclusive Benefit of Customers 4 Chase Metrotech Center 3 rd Floor Mutual Fund Department Brooklyn, NY 11245-0003	38.90%
	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	34.62%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	12.10%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	5.26%
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Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund Investor Shares	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Account For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street, Fl 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	35.96%

	T Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services FBO Retirement Plan Clients 4515 Painters Mill Road Owings Mills, MD 2117-4903	14.79%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	13.75%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	10.28%
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Brown Advisory – WMC Strategic European Equity Fund Advisor Shares	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	90.34%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	6.18%
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Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund Institutional Shares	JP Morgan Securities For Exclusive Benefit of Customers 4 Chase Metrotech Center 3 rd Floor Mutual Fund Department Brooklyn, NY 11245-0003	89.71%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	8.40%
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Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund Investor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	47.64%
	MIS Nominees, Luxembourg SARL 3 rd Floor 33 Castle Street Edinburgh, EH2 3DN United Kingdom	23.91%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Account For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street, Fl 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	20.65%
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Brown Advisory – WMC Japan Alpha Opportunities Fund Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	52.68%
	JP Morgan Securities For Exclusive Benefit of Customers 4 Chase Metrotech Center 3 rd Floor Mutual Fund Department Brooklyn, NY 11245-0003	31.76%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Account For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street, Fl 6 Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	7.53%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	7.04%
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	45.60%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	15.95%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.64%
	Mac & Co. Attn: Mutual Fund Ops P.O. Box 3198 525 William Penn Place Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3198	9.32%
	Saxon & Co. FBO Clients P.O. Box 7780-1888 Philadelphia, PA 19182-0001	7.37%

Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund Investor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	46.57%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	16.22%
	Saxon & Co. FBO Clients P.O. Box 7780-1888 Philadelphia, PA 19182-0001	11.85%
	T Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services FBO Retirement Plan Client 4515 Painters Mill Road Owings Mills, MD 21117-4903	7.30%
	Attn: Mutual Fund Admin SEI Private Trust Company FBO Clients One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6.29%
Brown Advisory – Somerset Emerging Markets Fund Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	81.77%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	12.19%
Brown Advisory – Beutel Goodman Large-Cap Value Fund Institutional Shares	U.S. Bank, NA FBO Clients P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201-1787	81.77%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Exclusive Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	13.24%

⁽¹⁾ Indicates beneficial ownership.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Trust Proxy Voting Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser or Sub-Advisers, as applicable, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Trust Proxy Voting Policies require that the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Adviser has adopted its own separate Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies”) and each of the Sub-Advisers have adopted their own respective Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Sub-Adviser Proxy

Voting Policies”), and copies of the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and copies of the Sub-Adviser Proxy Voting Policies are attached hereto in Appendix B to this SAI.

The Adviser and each of the Sub-Advisers recognize that under certain circumstances they may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of the Funds. A “conflict of interest,” means any circumstance when the Adviser or the applicable Sub-Adviser (including their respective officers, directors, agents and employees) knowingly does business with, receives compensation from, or sits on the board of, a particular issuer or closely affiliated entity, and, therefore, may appear to have a conflict of interest between its own interests and the interests of the Funds and their shareholders in how proxies of that particular issuer are voted. The Adviser and each of the Sub-Advisers will comply with the Trust Proxy Voting Procedures as they relate to the resolution of conflicts of interest with respect to voting shares of the Funds.

The Trust will file a Form N-PX containing each Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the 12-months ended June 30, no later than August 31st of each year. Form N-PX for the Funds will be available without charge, upon request, by calling (800) 540-6807 (toll free) or (414) 203-9064 and also on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act which are designed to eliminate conflicts of interest between the Funds and personnel of the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor. The codes permit such personnel to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to certain limitations.

Registration Statement

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Trust’s registration statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, are available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. or may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, are qualified by, reference to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement.

Capital Stock

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares, which are shares of beneficial interest. The Trust’s Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to divide or redivide any unissued shares of the Trust into one or more additional series by setting or changing in any one or more respects their respective preferences, conversion or other rights, voting power, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, and terms and conditions of redemption, and to establish separate classes of shares. Shares have no subscription or preemptive rights and only such conversion or exchange rights as the Board of Trustees may grant in its discretion. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, the shares will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The Board of Trustees has authorized three separate classes of shares for each Fund - Institutional Shares, Investor Shares and Advisor Shares. The shares of each class of the Fund represent an interest in the same portfolio of investments of the Fund. Some classes may currently not be available for sale by a Fund.

With respect to voting rights of shareholders, each share outstanding entitles the holder to one vote. On certain issues, such as the election of Trustees, all shares of the Trust vote together. The shareholders of a Fund, however, would vote separately on issues affecting only that Fund, such as the approval of a change in a fundamental investment restriction for the Fund. Also, the shareholders of a particular class will vote separately on issues affecting only that particular class.

With respect to dividend rights, the shareholders of each class of a Fund are entitled to receive dividends or other distributions declared by the Fund for each such class. No shares of the Funds have priority or preference over any

other shares of the Funds with respect to distributions. Distributions will be made from the assets of a Fund and will be paid pro rata to all shareholders of a particular class according to the number of shares of the class held by shareholders on the record date. The amount of dividends per share may vary between separate share classes of a Fund based upon differences in the net asset values of the different classes and differences in the way that expenses are allocated between share classes pursuant to a multiple class plan approved by the Funds' Board of Trustees.

Financial Statements

The Annual Report to Shareholders for the Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is a separate document supplied with this SAI and the financial statements, accompanying notes and reports of independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

Copies of the Annual Report to Shareholders may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed on the cover of this SAI. Once available, copies of their Annual Report to Shareholders may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed on the cover of this SAI.

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* short-term issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” – A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

“A-2” – A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

“A-3” – A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” – A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” – A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Moody’s employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

“P-1” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

“P-2” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

“P-3” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

“NP” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issuer.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may not be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” – Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Plus (+) or minus (-) – The “F1” rating may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show the relative status within that major rating category.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The **DBRS® Ratings Limited (“DBRS”)** short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by *S&P Global Ratings* for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” – An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” – An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-) – The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” – Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” – Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” – Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” – Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” – Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” – Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” – Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” – Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” – Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from “Aa” through “Caa.” The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

“NR” – Is assigned to unrated obligations.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by *Fitch*:

“AAA” – Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” – Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” – Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

“CCC” – A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” – A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” – A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The **DBRS** long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” – A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” – A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D” – This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody’s uses the Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) scale to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer’s long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels – “MIG-1” through “MIG-3” while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated “SG”. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for short-term municipal obligations:

“MIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

“MIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

“MIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand (“demand feature”). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or “VMIG” scale. The rating transitions on the VMIG scale differ from those on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support generally will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

“VMIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

About Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings’ view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Moody’s credit ratings must be construed solely as statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities.

Fitch’s credit ratings provide an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Fitch credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch’s credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance, and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

Credit ratings provided by *DBRS* are forward-looking opinions about credit risk which reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, and/or security. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. While historical statistics and performance can be important considerations, credit ratings are not based solely on such; they include subjective considerations and involve expectations for future performance that cannot be guaranteed. To the extent that future events and economic conditions do not match expectations, credit ratings assigned to issuers and/or securities can change. Credit ratings are also based on approved and applicable methodologies, models and criteria (“Methodologies”), which are periodically updated and when material changes are deemed necessary, this may also lead to rating changes.

Credit ratings typically provide an opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the obligation was issued. In some cases, credit ratings may also include consideration for the relative ranking of claims and recovery, should default occur. Credit ratings are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of any specific default probability, nor are they meant to predict such.

The data and information on which DBRS bases its opinions is not audited or verified by DBRS, although DBRS conducts a reasonableness review of information received and relied upon in accordance with its Methodologies and policies.

DBRS uses rating symbols as a concise method of expressing its opinion to the market, but there are a limited number of rating categories for the possible slight risk differentials that exist across the rating spectrum and DBRS does not assert that credit ratings in the same category are of “exactly” the same quality.

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

BROWN ADVISORY LLC AND BROWN ADVISORY LIMITED PROXY VOTING POLICY ON SECURITIES

The firm receives proxy ballots on behalf of clients and shall vote such proxies consistent with this Policy, which sets forth the firm’s standard approach to voting on common proxy questions.¹ In general, this Policy is designed to ensure that the firm votes proxies in the best interest of clients, so as to promote the long-term economic value of the underlying securities.

Clients may, at any time, opt to change their proxy voting authorization. Upon notice that a client has revoked the firm’s authority to vote proxies, the firm will forward any relevant research the firm obtains to the party that will assume proxy voting authority, as identified by the client.

To facilitate the proxy voting process, the firm has engaged Glass, Lewis & Co., LLC (“Glass Lewis”), an unbiased, unaffiliated, third-party proxy voting service, to provide proxy research and voting recommendations. In addition, the firm subscribes to Glass Lewis’s proxy vote management system, which provides a means to receive and vote proxies, as well as services for record-keeping, auditing, reporting and disclosure regarding votes.

On a regular basis, the firm’s portfolio managers are supplied with a list of upcoming proxies issued for companies that are actively recommended by the firm. Except in situations identified as presenting material conflicts of interest, the portfolio manager who follows an issuer may make the final voting decision based on a variety of considerations, including their review of relevant materials, their knowledge of the company, and Glass Lewis recommendations. In circumstances where the firm’s managers do not provide a vote recommendation, proxies will be voted according to Glass Lewis recommendations, unless specific guidelines provided to Glass Lewis by the firm specify otherwise. Proxies are generally voted in accordance with Glass Lewis recommendations for all client types, as described further herein.

In keeping with its fiduciary obligations to clients, the firm considers each proxy voting proposal on its own merits and an independent determination is made based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Proxy proposals include a wide range of matters. The firm generally votes with management on routine matters and takes a more case-by-case approach regarding non-routine matters. For socially responsible investing (“SRI” or “green”) clients, the firm follows Glass Lewis guidelines that focus on enhanced environmental, social and governance practices (“ESG Guidelines”). For Taft-Hartley clients, the firm follows the Glass Lewis Taft-Hartley Guidelines. Although Glass Lewis guidelines are generally followed, the firm may depart from these guidelines when it deems such departure necessary in the best interest of the client.

Below is a summary of guidelines, based on the Glass Lewis approach, for voting on common proxy questions. Given the dynamic and wide-ranging nature of corporate governance issues that may arise, this summary is not intended to be exhaustive.

Management Recommendations

Since the quality and depth of management is a primary factor considered when investing in an issuer, the recommendation of the issuer’s management on any issue will be given substantial weight. Although proxies with respect to most issues are voted in line with the recommendation of the issuer’s management, the firm will not blindly vote in favor of management. The firm will not support proxy proposals or positions that compromise clients’ best interests or that the firm determines may be detrimental to the underlying value of client positions.

Routine Matters

¹ The firm votes proxies on behalf of separate account clients, firm-managed mutual fund shareholders, and, where applicable, employee benefit plan participants and beneficiaries.

Election of Directors.

Although proxies will typically be voted for a management-proposed slate of directors, the firm may vote against (or withhold votes for) such directors if there are compelling corporate governance reasons for doing so. Some of these reasons include where a director: attends less than 75% of board and relevant committee meetings; is the CEO of a company where a serious restatement occurred after the CEO certified the financial statements; served at a time when a poison pill was adopted without shareholder approval within the prior year; is the CFO of the company; has an interlocking directorship; has a perceived conflict of interest (or the director's immediate family member has a perceived conflict of interest); or serves on an excessive number of boards.

The firm generally supports independent boards of directors comprised of members with diverse backgrounds, a breadth and depth of relevant experience, and a track record of positive performance. Management proposals to limit director liability consistent with state laws and director indemnification provisions will be supported because it is important for companies to be able to attract qualified candidates.

Separation of the roles of Chairman and CEO is supported, but the firm will not typically vote against a CEO who serves as chairman or director. In the absence of an independent chairman, however, the firm supports the appointment of a lead director with authority to conduct sessions outside the presence of the insider chairman.

The firm will typically vote against any inside director seeking appointment to a key committee (audit, compensation, nominating or governance), since the service of independent directors on such committees best protects and enhances the interests of shareholders. Where insufficient information is provided regarding performance metrics, or where pay is not tied to performance (e.g., where management has excessive discretion to alter performance terms or previously defined targets), the firm will typically vote against the chair of the compensation committee.

Voting

The firm generally supports proposals to require a majority vote standard for the election of directors, rather than plurality voting. Proposals seeking to allow cumulative voting will be supported where the issuer does not have majority voting for the election of directors. Annual election of directors is supported, whereas the firm will vote against efforts to create staggered or classified boards. The firm supports a simple majority voting structure, since supermajority vote requirements impede shareholder action on important ballot items.

Appointment and Rotation of Auditors

Management recommendations regarding selection of an auditor shall generally be supported, but the firm will not support the ratification of an auditor when there is a lack of independence, accounting irregularity or negligence by the auditor. Some examples include: when an auditing firm has other relationships with the company that may suggest a conflict of interest; when the auditor bears some responsibility for a restatement by the company; when a company has aggressive accounting policies or lack of transparency in financial statements; and when a company changes auditors as a result of disagreement between the company and the auditor regarding accounting principles or disclosure issues. The firm will generally support proposals for mandatory auditor rotation with reasonable frequency (usually not less than five to seven years).

Changes in State of Incorporation or Capital Structure

Management recommendations about reincorporation are generally supported unless the new jurisdiction in which the issuer is reincorporating has laws that would dilute the rights of shareholders of the issuer. The firm will generally vote against reincorporation where the financial benefits are minimal and there is a decrease in shareholder rights. Shareholder proposals to change the company's place of incorporation will only be supported in exceptional circumstances.

Proposals to increase the number of authorized shares will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Because adequate capital stock is important to the operation of a company, the firm will generally support the authorization of additional shares, unless the issuer has not disclosed a detailed plan for use of the shares, or where the number of shares far exceeds those needed to accomplish a detailed plan. Additionally, if the issuance of new shares will limit shareholder rights or could excessively dilute the value of outstanding shares, then such proposals will be supported only if they are in the best interest of the client.

Non-Routine Matters

Corporate Restructurings, Mergers and Acquisitions

These proposals should be examined on a case-by-case basis because they are an extension of an investment decision.

Proposals Affecting Shareholder Rights

The firm favors proposals that are likely to promote shareholder rights and/or increase shareholder value. Proposals that seek to limit shareholder rights, such as the creation of dual classes of stock, generally will not be supported.

Anti-takeover Issues

Measures that impede takeovers or entrench management will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the rights of shareholders, since the financial interest of shareholders regarding buyout offers is so substantial. Although the firm generally opposes anti-takeover measures because they tend to diminish shareholder rights and reduce management accountability, the firm supports proposals that allow shareholders to vote on whether to implement a “poison pill” plan (shareholder rights plan). In certain circumstances, the firm will support a limited poison pill to accomplish a particular objective, such as the closing of an important merger, or a pill that contains a reasonable ‘qualifying offer’ provision. The firm supports anti-greenmail proposals, which prevent companies from buying back company stock at significant premiums from a large shareholder.

Shareholder Action

The firm supports proposals that allow shareholders to call special meetings, with a minimum threshold of shareholders (e.g., 10-15%) requesting such a meeting. Proposals that allow shareholders to act by written consent are also supported, if there is a threshold of the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize the action at a meeting at which all shareholders entitled to vote were present and voting.

Executive Compensation.

Although management recommendations should be given substantial weight, proposals relating to executive compensation plans, including stock option plans and other equity-based compensation, should be examined on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the long-term interests of management and shareholders are properly aligned. Share count and voting power dilution should be limited.

The firm generally favors the grant of options to executives, since options are an important component of compensation packages that link executives’ compensation with their performance and that of the company. The firm typically opposes caps on executive stock options, since tying an executive’s compensation to the performance of the company provides incentive to maximize share value. The firm also supports equity grants to directors, which help align the interests of outside directors with those of shareholders, although such awards should not be performance-based, so that directors are not incentivized in the same manner as executives.

Proposals to reprice or exchange options are reviewed on a case-by-case basis, but are generally opposed. The firm will support a repricing only in limited circumstances, such as if the stock decline mirrors the market or industry price decline in terms of timing and magnitude and the exchange is not value destructive to shareholders.

Although matters of executive compensation should generally be left to the board’s compensation committee, proposals to limit executive compensation will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The firm typically opposes caps on executive stock options, since tying an executive’s compensation to the performance of the company provides incentive to maximize share value.

The firm generally supports shareholder proposals to allow shareholders an advisory vote on compensation. Absent a compelling reason, companies should submit say-on-pay votes to shareholders every year, since such votes promote valuable communication between the board and shareholders regarding compensation. Where there is an issue involving egregious or excessive bonuses, equity awards or severance payments (including golden parachutes), the firm will generally vote against a say-on-pay proposal. The firm may oppose the election of compensation committee members at companies that do not satisfactorily align executive compensation with the interests of shareholders.

Environmental, Social and Governance Issues

Shareholder proposals regarding environmental, social and governance issues are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. In general, such proposals will not be supported if they are not supported by management, unless they would have a

clear and direct positive financial effect on shareholder value and would not be burdensome or impose unnecessary or excessive costs on the issuer. Although policy decisions are typically better left to management and the board, the firm may vote in favor of a reasonable shareholder proposal if supporting the proposal will mitigate significant risk to long-term shareholder value stemming from governance practices, environmental regulation, or legal and reputational issues. Companies should disclose such risks and efforts to mitigate them. In egregious cases where a company has not adequately mitigated such risks, the firm may vote against directors.

Given that the firm's SRI clients may approach environmental, social and governance issues from a different perspective, the firm follows Glass Lewis ESG Guidelines when voting proxies for SRI clients.

Taft-Hartley Clients and Socially Responsible Investing ("SRI") Clients

For Taft-Hartley clients, the firm follows the Glass Lewis Taft-Hartley Guidelines, which entail an additional level of analysis relevant to the fiduciary responsibility of Taft-Hartley investors. These guidelines comply with the fiduciary duties imposed by the Taft Hartley Labor Act and ERISA, and the guidelines are consistent with American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations ("AFL-CIO") guidelines and annual Key Vote Survey. Similarly, for SRI clients, the firm follows the Glass Lewis ESG Guidelines, which focus on disclosure and mitigation of company risk with regard to environmental, social and governance issues. Both sets of guidelines generally support proposals relating to compliance with environmental laws, health and safety regulations, nondiscrimination laws, and international labor or human rights standards, including proposals that tie executive compensation to such issues. For example, the ESG guidelines recognize that environmental, social and governance performance factors should be an important component in evaluating executive performance and compensation.

Companies' labor practices, including compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") requirements and treatment of union members, are considered when evaluating director performance for Taft-Hartley clients and determining whether to support various shareholder proposals. Increased diversity in board membership is also generally supported. For SRI clients, proposals that seek to evaluate overall director performance based on environmental and social criteria are generally supported, including evaluating directors' commitment to establishing broad sustainable business practices with regard to reporting on and mitigating environmental, social and governance risks.

For both types of clients, International Labor Organization standards are supported and companies are encouraged to adopt such standards. Where a company has violated international human rights standards, review of director performance and oversight is warranted. Further, if directors have not provided adequate oversight to ensure that basic human rights standards are met, or if a company is subject to regulatory or legal action due to human rights violations, the firm will consider voting against certain directors on behalf of its Taft Hartley and SRI clients.

Proposed mergers or acquisitions are examined somewhat differently for Taft Hartley clients and SRI clients than for other clients. Whereas the firm generally examines whether a transaction is likely to maximize shareholder return, for Taft Hartley clients and SRI clients, the firm will support shareholder proposals seeking the company to consider effects of the transaction on the company's stakeholders.

Further, for SRI clients and Taft Hartley clients, consideration is given to a company's impact on the environment, so the firm will consider withholding votes from, or voting against, directors who do not exercise their fiduciary duty as it relates to environmental risk. Indeed, any proposal requesting that a company adopt a policy concerning these matters will be scrutinized to ensure it seeks enhanced environmental disclosure or practices and does not limit environmental disclosure or consideration. For SRI clients, proposals are scrutinized if they request that a company adopt a policy concerning bioengineering or nanotechnology. Further, consideration is given to a company's impact on the environment, as well as the regulatory risk a company may face by not adopting environmentally responsible policies.

For both Taft Hartley clients and SRI clients, proposals requesting the following actions will generally be supported:

Governance & Business Ethics

- increased disclosure of a company's business ethics and code of conduct, as well as of its activities that relate to social welfare;

- development of sustainable business practices, such as animal welfare policies, human rights policies, and fair lending policies; and
- disclosure of a company's lobbying practices and political and charitable spending.

Labor Standards & Human Rights

- enhanced rights of workers, and consideration of the communities and broader constituents in the areas in which companies do business;
- increased disclosure regarding impact on local stakeholders, workers' rights and human rights;
- adherence to codes of conduct relating to labor standards, human rights conventions and corporate responsibility; and
- independent verification of a company's contractors' compliance with labor and human rights standards.

Environment, Health & Safety

- adoption of the Equator Principles – a benchmark regarding social and environmental risk in project financing;
- improved sustainability reporting and disclosure about company practices which impact the environment;
- increased disclosure of environmental risk, compliance with international environmental conventions and adherence to environmental principles;
- development of greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, recycling programs, and other proactive means to mitigate a company's environmental impact;
- consideration of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in a company's development and business strategy;
- increased disclosure regarding health and safety issues, including the labeling of the use of genetically modified organisms, the elimination or reduction of toxic emissions and use of toxic chemicals in manufacturing, and the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors;
- reporting on a company's drug reimportation guidelines, as well as on ethical responsibilities relating to drug distribution and manufacture; and
- additional safety standards regarding these matters.

International Corporate Governance

For actively recommended issuers domiciled outside the United States, the firm may follow Glass Lewis's international proxy voting guidelines, including, in certain circumstances, country-specific guidelines.

Conflicts of Interest

A "conflict of interest" means any circumstance when the firm or one of its affiliates (including officers, directors and employees), or in the case where the firm serves as investment adviser to a Brown Advisory Fund, when the Fund or the principal underwriter, or one or more of their affiliates (including officers, directors and employees), knowingly does business with, receives compensation from, or sits on the board of, a particular issuer or closely affiliated entity (including officers and directors thereof), and, therefore, may appear to have a conflict of interest between its own interests and the interests of clients or Fund shareholders in how proxies of that issuer are voted. For example, a perceived conflict of interest may exist if an employee of the firm serves as a director of an actively recommended issuer, or if the firm is aware that a client serves as an officer or director of an actively recommended issuer. Conflicts of interest will be resolved in the best interest of the client.

The firm should vote proxies relating to such issuers in accordance with the following procedures:

Routine Matters and Immaterial Conflicts

The firm may vote proxies for routine matters, and for non-routine matters that are considered immaterial conflicts of interest, consistent with this Policy. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence the firm's decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be made by the Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with counsel, based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances.

Material Conflicts and Non-Routine Matters

If the firm believes that (a) it has a material conflict and (b) that the issue to be voted upon is non-routine or is not covered by this Policy, then to avoid any potential conflict of interest:

- i) in the case of a Fund, the firm shall contact the Fund board for a review and determination;

- ii) in the case of all other conflicts or potential conflicts, the firm may “echo vote” such shares, if possible, which means the firm will vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the issuer’s shares; or
- iii) in cases when echo voting is not possible, the firm may defer to Glass Lewis recommendations or confer with counsel to ensure that the proxy is voted in the best interest of the client.

If the aforementioned options would not ameliorate the conflict or potential conflict, then the firm may abstain from voting, as described below.

Abstention

In recognition of its fiduciary obligations, the firm generally endeavors to vote all proxies it receives. However, the firm may abstain from voting proxies in certain circumstances. For example, the firm may determine that abstaining from voting is appropriate if voting may be unduly burdensome or expensive, or otherwise not in the best economic interest of the clients, such as (by example and without limitation) when foreign proxy issuers impose unreasonable or expensive voting or holding requirements or when the costs to effect a vote would be uneconomic relative to the value of the client’s investment in the issuer.

Wellington Management Company LLP Global Proxy Policy and Procedures

Introduction

Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interests of clients for whom it exercises proxy-voting discretion.

Wellington Management's Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines") set forth broad guidelines and positions on common proxy issues that Wellington Management uses in voting on proxies. In addition, Wellington Management also considers each proposal in the context of the issuer, industry and country or countries in which the issuer's business is conducted. The Guidelines are not rigid rules and the merits of a particular proposal may cause Wellington Management to enter a vote that differs from the Guidelines.

Statement of Policy

Wellington Management:

1. Votes client proxies for which clients have affirmatively delegated proxy-voting authority, in writing, unless it determines that it is in the best interest of one or more clients to refrain from voting a given proxy.
2. Votes all proxies in the best interests of the client for whom it is voting, i.e., to maximize economic value.
3. Identifies and resolves all material proxy-related conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients in the best interests of the client.

Responsibility and Oversight

The Investment Research Group ("Investment Research") monitors regulatory requirements with respect to proxy voting and works with the firm's Legal and Compliance Group and the Investment Stewardship Committee to develop practices that implement those requirements. Investment Research also acts as a resource for portfolio managers and research analysts on proxy matters as needed. Day-to-day administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of Investment Research. The Investment Stewardship Committee is responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, review and approval of the Guidelines and for providing advice and guidance on specific proxy votes for individual issuers.

Procedures

Use of Third-Party Voting Agent

Wellington Management uses the services of a third-party voting agent to manage the administrative aspects of proxy voting. The voting agent processes proxies for client accounts, casts votes based on the Guidelines and maintains records of proxies voted.

Receipt of Proxy

If a client requests that Wellington Management votes proxies on its behalf, the client must instruct its custodian bank to deliver all relevant voting material to Wellington Management or its voting agent.

Reconciliation

Each public security proxy received by electronic means is matched to the securities eligible to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies as due. Although proxies received for private securities, as well as those received in non-electronic format, are voted as received,

Wellington Management is not able to reconcile these proxies to holdings, nor does it notify custodians of non-receipt.

Research

In addition to proprietary investment research undertaken by Wellington Management investment professionals, Investment Research conducts proxy research internally, and uses the resources of a number of external sources to keep abreast of developments in corporate governance and of current practices of specific companies.

Proxy Voting

Following the reconciliation process, each proxy is compared against the Guidelines, and handled as follows:

- Generally, issues for which explicit proxy voting guidance is provided in the Guidelines (i.e., “For”, “Against”, “Abstain”) are reviewed by Investment Research and voted in accordance with the Guidelines.
- Issues identified as “case-by-case” in the Guidelines are further reviewed by Investment Research. In certain circumstances, further input is needed, so the issues are forwarded to the relevant research analyst and/or portfolio manager(s) for their input.
- Absent a material conflict of interest, the portfolio manager has the authority to decide the final vote. Different portfolio managers holding the same securities may arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients’ proxies.

Wellington Management reviews regularly the voting record to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with these *Global Proxy Policy and Procedures* and the Guidelines; and ensures that documentation and reports, for clients and for internal purposes, relating to the voting of proxies are promptly and properly prepared and disseminated.

Material Conflict of Interest Identification and Resolution Processes

Wellington Management’s broadly diversified client base and functional lines of responsibility serve to minimize the number of, but not prevent, material conflicts of interest it faces in voting proxies. Annually, the Investment Stewardship Committee sets standards for identifying material conflicts based on client, vendor, and lender relationships, and publishes those standards to individuals involved in the proxy voting process. In addition, the Investment Stewardship Committee encourages all personnel to contact Investment Research about apparent conflicts of interest, even if the apparent conflict does not meet the published materiality criteria. Apparent conflicts are reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee to determine if there is a conflict and if so whether the conflict is material.

If a proxy is identified as presenting a material conflict of interest, the matter must be reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee, who will resolve the conflict and direct the vote. In certain circumstances, the designated members may determine that the full Investment Stewardship Committee should convene.

Other Considerations

In certain instances, Wellington Management may be unable to vote or may determine not to vote a proxy on behalf of one or more clients. While not exhaustive, the following are potential instances in which a proxy vote might not be entered.

Securities Lending

In general, Wellington Management does not know when securities have been lent out pursuant to a client's securities lending program and are therefore unavailable to be voted. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective, but, in rare circumstances, Wellington Management may recommend that a client attempt to have its custodian recall the security to permit voting of related proxies.

Share Blocking and Re-registration

Certain countries impose trading restrictions or requirements regarding re-registration of securities held in omnibus accounts in order for shareholders to vote a proxy. The potential impact of such requirements is evaluated when determining whether to vote such proxies.

Lack of Adequate Information, Untimely Receipt of Proxy Materials, or Excessive Costs

Wellington Management may abstain from voting a proxy when the proxy statement or other available information is inadequate to allow for an informed vote, when the proxy materials are not delivered in a timely fashion or when, in Wellington Management's judgment, the costs exceed the expected benefits to clients (such as when powers of attorney or consularization are required).

Additional Information

Wellington Management maintains records related to proxies pursuant to Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and other applicable laws.

Wellington Management provides clients with a copy of its *Global Proxy Policy and Procedures*, including the Guidelines, upon written request. In addition, Wellington Management will make specific client information relating to proxy voting available to a client upon reasonable written request.

Somerset Capital Management LLP

Proxy Voting Policy

POLICY

A. Policy Statement

The Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) requires Somerset Capital Management LLP (the “Firm”) to act solely in the best interest of its clients at all times. The Firm has adopted policies and procedures in relation to proxy voting (the “Proxy Voting Policy”) that are designed to ensure that it addresses the voting of proxies with respect to securities held in client accounts in the best interest of its clients. Where the Firm has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, then the Firm will operate in accordance with these policies and procedures.

Where the Firm considers that proposals that are put forward for proxy voting by an investee company indicate that management of that company no longer meets the criteria which the Firm considers appropriate for including that company’s securities in its client portfolios, the Firm may decide to disinvest from that stock.

In the absence of specific voting guidelines mandated by a particular client, the Firm will endeavour to vote proxies in the best interests of each client. This may include a decision neither to support nor oppose a recommendation by management of such companies and instead to affirmatively elect not to vote proxies (except for clients subject to ERISA, as described below). Where a portfolio manager elects to vote a proxy, the proxy shall be voted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Firm will generally apply the following guidelines in voting proxies:

- (1) For routine housekeeping proposals such as the reappointment of auditors and the approval of accounts, the Firm will generally vote in favour.
- (2) For proposals which limit shareholders’ ability to replace management or directors of an issuer, or cause management to be overrepresented on the board, introduces cumulative voting, unequal voting rights and creates supermajority voting, the Firm will generally vote against.

For other proposals, the Firm shall determine whether a proposal is in the best interest of its clients and may take into account the following factors, among others:

- whether the proposal was recommended by management and the Firm’s opinion of management;
- whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management;
- whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance; and
- whether the proposal is likely to strengthen the issuer’s business franchise and therefore benefit its shareholders over a time frame that is relevant for the Firm’s clients’ portfolios.

The Firm will not abstain from voting or affirmatively decide not to vote a proxy if the client is a plan asset fund subject to the requirements of the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). The proxy shall be voted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote.

The Firm will not vote proxies for any client that retains discretionary authority to vote its proxies or if the Firm otherwise does not have discretionary authority to vote the client’s proxies.

B. Conflicts of Interest

1. The Investment Managers review each proxy to assess whether a material conflict of interest may arise between the interests of the Firm's clients on the one hand and the interests of the Firm (including that of its affiliates, partners, officers and similar persons) on the other hand.
2. If a material conflict exists, the Firm will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. The Firm will also determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients and give clients the opportunity to vote their proxies themselves.
3. In the case of ERISA clients, if the Advisory Agreement gives the ERISA client the right to vote proxies when the Firm determines that it has a material conflict that affects its best judgement as an ERISA fiduciary, the Firm will give the ERISA client the opportunity to vote the proxies themselves.

PROCEDURES

A. Process

1. All proxies notified to the Firm by its clients' custodians will be referred to the Investment Managers who are the only persons authorised to vote proxies, where applicable, on behalf of clients.
2. The Investment Managers will be provided with the following information:
 - (i) The accounts containing the security to which the proxy relates; and
 - (ii) The number of votes each client portfolio controls (reconciling any duplications) and the date by which the Firm must vote the proxy in order to allow enough time for the completed proxy to be returned to the issuer prior to the voting taking place.
3. The Compliance Officer will also be informed of the proxy vote notification.
4. Absent material conflicts of interest notified by the Investment Manager voting the proxy, the decision on how to vote the proxy will be communicated by the Investment Manager to the Operations team who will in turn communicate this to the client custodian to enable them to process the vote.
5. The Compliance Officer will review proxies voted no less than annually to ensure that they were voted in accordance with these guidelines.

B. Disclosures

1. The Firm will disclose in its Form ADV Part 2 that clients may contact the Investment Managers via email or telephone in order to obtain information on how the Firm voted such client's proxies, and to request a copy of these policies and procedures. If a client requests this information, the Compliance Officer will prepare a written response to the client that lists, with respect to each voted proxy that the client has inquired about, (i) the name of the issuer; (ii) the proposal voted upon and (iii) how the Firm voted the client's proxy.
2. This Proxy Voting Policy will be included in the Firm's Compliance Manual and a summary will be included in its Form ADV Part 2 and will be updated as necessary whenever these policies and procedures change. The Compliance Officer will arrange for a copy of the summary to be sent to all existing clients at least annually.

C. Record Keeping

1. Records will be kept of all proxy voting. These records will contain the following information:

- Name of the security
- Date of voting
- Record of how the proxy was voted and why, and noting any apparent conflicts of interest and how these were handled.

2. Records of the following will be kept as follows:

- (1) a copy of each proxy statement that the Firm receives;
- (2) a record of each vote that the Firm casts;
- (3) a copy of background documentation (if any) recording the basis for the Firm's decision on how to vote the proposal; and
- (4) a copy of each written client request for information on how the Firm voted such client's proxies, and a copy of the written response to any (written or oral) client request for information on how the Firm voted its proxies.

**BEUTEL, GOODMAN & COMPANY LTD.
PROXY VOTING POLICY ON SECURITIES**

Beutel, Goodman & Company Ltd. (“Beutel Goodman”) instructs custodians to forward all client proxies to Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”) for coordination of the voting process.

As part of its portfolio management responsibilities, the appropriate equity department analyst thoroughly reviews and approves in writing each proxy item before casting the votes. Beutel Goodman retains these approvals in its files. In support of the process, the firm subscribes to the proxy voting services of ISS who provide a detailed analysis and comprehensive report of all proxy-voting issues. ISS' guidelines are generally developed in the best economic interests of its clients. As well as their voting guidelines, ISS provides a detailed analysis of each meeting on an item-by-item basis.

All upcoming proxies are reviewed on a daily basis and voted as soon as they become activated on the ISS Governance Analytics platform. This is typically 2 to 3 weeks before the meeting date. ISS also executes the voting of all of Beutel Goodman's ballots as well as providing detailed proxy reporting.

For foreign securities, there may be different proxy voting considerations because of share blocking or re-registration rules in other jurisdictions. Beutel Goodman may choose a “do not vote” option in such cases rather than have securities blocked for sale for the period until a vote. BG will always act in the best interest of its clients.

All voting decisions are authorized by the equity department head(s). For any special proposals the specific company analyst is consulted before a decision is finalized.