

**Zeo Strategic Income Fund**

	NAV	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Since Inception (31-May-2011)
<i>Month End (31-Mar-2015)</i>											
<b>Zeo Strategic Income Fund</b>	10.02	0.27%	1.57%	1.96%	1.57%	2.59%	3.47%	3.59%	n/a	n/a	3.27%
<b>Barclays Aggregate Bond Index</b>	1945.63	0.46%	1.61%	3.43%	1.61%	5.72%	2.77%	3.10%	4.41%	4.93%	3.73%
Total Fund Net Assets: \$138.8m											
<i>Last Quarter End (31-Mar-2015)</i>											
<b>Zeo Strategic Income Fund</b>	10.02	0.27%	1.57%	1.96%	1.57%	2.59%	3.47%	3.59%	n/a	n/a	3.27%
<b>Barclays Aggregate Bond Index</b>	1945.63	0.46%	1.61%	3.43%	1.61%	5.72%	2.77%	3.10%	4.41%	4.93%	3.73%

ZEOIX – Total Annual Operating Expense Ratio: 1.34%

The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. A Fund's performance, especially for very short periods of time, should not be the sole factor in making your investment decisions. For performance information current to the most recent month-end, please call toll-free 855-936-3863.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS sectors. The U.S. Aggregate Index is a component of the U.S. Universal Index in its entirety. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Zeo Strategic Income Fund. This and other important information about the Fund is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 855-936-3863. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The Zeo Strategic Income Fund is distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC member FINRA/SIPC.

**Zeo Capital Advisors, LLC and Northern Lights Distributors, LLC are not affiliated.**

Mutual Funds involve risk including possible loss of principal.

The Fund will invest a percentage of its assets in derivatives, such as futures and options contracts. The use of such derivatives may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities and commodities underlying those derivatives. The Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts and options.

Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. Overall fixed income market risk may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in foreign currency denominated securities. Investing in securities of foreign issuers involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and

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## Commentary

The Zeo Strategic Income Fund (the "Fund") gained 0.27% in the month of March, compared to 0.46% for the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Benchmark"). Broad markets were mixed in March, with small-cap equities and high grade bonds higher and large-cap equities and high yield bonds lower. In our view, a more telling observation was the continued increase in volatility in all markets as investors reacted sharply to positive, negative and even seemingly neutral headlines. The S&P 500<sup>\*</sup> is a case in point. The index reached an all-time high on the first trading day of the month. Seven trading days later, it had declined 3.6%. Then, over the next seven days, it gained 3.3% before dropping 1.9% during the final seven trading days of the month. For the person with a seven day investment horizon, this month caused a lot of heartburn.

Of course, we are being facetious, as few people deliberately invest in the S&P 500 for exactly seven trading days. Generally, money designated for the equity markets is invested to earn an equity risk premium over many years. Fixed income capital, unfortunately, does not lend itself to such a generalization. Fixed income investors have a wide variety of objectives. Some take a similar long-term view, but many have shorter horizons, with some looking for places to invest capital for as little as a few days. Most perplexing are those fixed income mandates that have uncertain timeframes. For these investors, the hope is that they won't need the capital for a long period of time, thus requiring a return that exceeds longer-term inflation expectations. However, they don't want to realize a loss if their needs change and they must sell holdings at market value to get their capital sooner.

So what are fixed income investors to do? We believe the answer lies in asset/liability matching. Taken literally, this concept is often applied by institutions to make investments with timeframes that match the timing of cashflow needs. For example, a pension fund with annual distributions to its retired membership might make investments that earn cash income or that mature or otherwise become liquid around the time of those distributions, thus matching the timing of the assets and liabilities. We believe this concept has merit for all investors and should be a key consideration as they construct their own fixed income portfolios. The most difficult part of asset/liability matching for institutions - determining the timing and magnitude of capital needs - usually results in a call to the actuaries. But it is a natural result of the financial planning most individuals already do to some degree. So why, then, are most fixed income portfolios managed to a single risk tolerance goal, as if an investor's capital needs are singular and uniform?

An alternative approach embraces asset/liability matching using different kinds of duration measures. For a given investment, one should seek to determine both the length of time over which a holding has, at a minimum, preserved capital and the maturity of a treasury bond (or something similar) that has a comparable expected return. Combined with more traditional risk measures, such as volatility and max loss, these duration metrics can help identify what liabilities are best matched with that particular asset. More importantly, it is the range defined by these timeframes that determines how flexible that investment can be. It is inevitable that one will be wrong about the timing of future capital needs. The real challenge is finding those investments that aim for capital preservation while not causing buyer's remorse if the capital is invested longer (or shorter) than expected. By sorting potential holdings by these measures and matching portions of the portfolio to the potential demands on that fixed income capital, we believe investors may be able to construct a portfolio that more precisely serves their needs, even when they are wrong about what those needs are.

*\* The S&P 500® Index is an unmanaged composite of 500 large capitalization companies. This index is widely used by professional investors as a performance benchmark for large-cap stocks. You cannot invest directly in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.*

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