



The Arbitrage Funds

ADVISED BY WATER ISLAND CAPITAL

SEPTEMBER 30 · 2018 | THE ARBITRAGE FUNDS SUMMARY PROSPECTUS



THE ARBITRAGE EVENT-DRIVEN FUND

Class R (Nasdaq Symbol: AEDFX)

Class I (Nasdaq Symbol: AEDNX)

Class C (Nasdaq Symbol: AEFCX)

Class A (Nasdaq Symbol: AGEAX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the Fund online at <https://arbitragefunds.com/restricted/content/downloads.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling the Fund at (800) 295-4485 or by sending an e-mail request to the SEC at publicinfo@sec.gov. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated September 30, 2018, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.



SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve capital growth.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in “How to Purchase Shares” beginning on page 48 of the statutory prospectus and in Appendix A to the prospectus, titled “Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers.”

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class R Shares	Class I Shares	Class C Shares	Class A Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None	None	3.25%
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price)	None	None	1.00% ⁽¹⁾	1.00% ⁽²⁾

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

	Class R Shares	Class I Shares	Class C Shares	Class A Shares
Management Fees	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	1.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses	1.09%	1.09%	1.09%	1.09%
Dividend on Short Positions and Interest Expense on Short Positions and/or Borrowings	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
All Remaining Other Expenses	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.63%	2.38%	3.38%	2.63%
Fee Waiver ⁽⁴⁾	(0.43)%	(0.43)%	(0.43)%	(0.43)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ⁽⁵⁾	2.20%	1.95%	2.95%	2.20%

⁽¹⁾ This contingent deferred sales charge applies to Class C shares redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

⁽²⁾ A deferred sales charge of up to 1.00% may be imposed on Class A shares purchased without a front-end sales charge that are redeemed within 18 months of purchase. The deferred sales charge is applicable to purchases of \$500,000 or more made prior to June 30, 2018 and to purchases of \$250,000 or more made after June 30, 2018 (determined on a first-in, first-out basis).

- (3) *Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies.*
- (4) *The Fund has entered into an Expense Waiver and Reimbursement Agreement with the Fund's investment adviser pursuant to which the adviser has contractually agreed to limit the total annual operating expenses of the Fund, not including taxes, interest, dividends on short positions, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and other costs incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, so that they do not exceed 1.69% of the Fund's average daily net assets allocable to the Class R shares, 1.44% of the Fund's average daily net assets allocable to the Class I shares, 2.44% of the Fund's average daily net assets allocable to the Class C shares, and 1.69% of the Fund's average daily net assets allocable to the Class A shares. The agreement remains in effect until September 30, 2019, and thereafter continues until either party terminates it upon not less than five days' notice by sending a written notice to the other party. The adviser may recoup any waived amount from the Fund pursuant to the agreement, if such recoupment does not cause the Fund to exceed existing expense limitations in effect at the time the amounts were waived and the recoupment is done within three years after the year in which the expense was waived.*
- (5) *The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Financial Highlights because the expense ratios in the Financial Highlights do not reflect Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.*

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's expenses are equal to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver for the first year and equal to Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the remaining years. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class R Shares	\$ 223	\$ 777	\$1,357	\$2,932
Class I Shares	\$ 198	\$ 701	\$1,232	\$2,683
Class C Shares	\$ 398	\$ 999	\$1,723	\$3,638
Class A Shares	\$ 541	\$1,076	\$1,638	\$3,162

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class R Shares	\$ 223	\$ 777	\$1,357	\$2,932
Class I Shares	\$ 198	\$ 701	\$1,232	\$2,683
Class C Shares	\$ 298	\$ 999	\$1,723	\$3,638
Class A Shares	\$ 541	\$1,076	\$1,638	\$3,162



Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 421% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in equity and debt and debt-like instruments (including high yield bonds commonly known as “junk bonds”) of companies whose prices the Fund’s investment adviser believes are or will be impacted by a corporate event. Specifically, the Fund employs investment strategies designed to capture price movements generated by corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, asset sales, restructurings, refinancings, recapitalizations, reorganizations or other special situations (referred to as “event-driven opportunities”). The Fund may invest in both U.S. and foreign securities, and may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization and in debt securities of any maturity. The Fund may also invest in derivatives, such as options and total return swaps. Furthermore, the Fund may invest in exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). The Adviser expects the Fund’s assets to be invested in various industries; however, if, for example, a large percentage (namely, at least 50%) of corporate events taking place within the U.S. are within one industry over a given period of time, a large portion of the Fund’s assets could be concentrated in that industry for that period of time.

The Fund may utilize investment strategies such as merger arbitrage, convertible arbitrage and capital structure arbitrage in order to profit from event-driven opportunities. These investment strategies are described more fully below.

Merger Arbitrage: Merger arbitrage is a highly specialized investment approach designed to profit from the successful completion of mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations. The most common merger arbitrage activity, and the approach the Fund generally uses, involves purchasing the shares of an announced acquisition target company at a discount to their expected value upon completion of the acquisition. The Fund may engage in selling securities short when the terms of a proposed acquisition call for the exchange of common stock and/or other securities. In such a case, the securities of the company to be acquired may be purchased and, at approximately the same time, an amount of the acquiring company’s common stock and/or other securities as per the terms of the transaction may be sold short.

Convertible Arbitrage: Convertible arbitrage is a specialized strategy that seeks to profit from pricing inefficiencies between a firm’s convertible securities and its underlying equity. The most common convertible arbitrage approach, and the strategy the Fund generally uses, matches a long position in the convertible security with a short position in the underlying common stock. The Fund seeks to purchase convertible securities at discounts to their expected future values and

sell short shares of the underlying common stock in order to mitigate equity market movements. As stock prices rise and the convertible security becomes more equity sensitive, the Fund may sell short additional common shares in order to maintain the relationship between the convertible and the underlying common stock. As stock prices fall, the Fund will typically buy back a portion of shares which it had sold short. Positions are typically designed to earn income from coupon or dividend payments and net gains from the purchase and sale of the convertible securities' positions and the underlying common stocks.

Capital Structure Arbitrage: Capital structure arbitrage seeks to profit from relative pricing discrepancies between related debt and/or equity securities. For example, when the Fund believes that unsecured securities are overvalued in relation to senior secured securities, the Fund may purchase a senior secured security of an issuer and sell short an unsecured security of the same issuer. In this example the trade would be profitable if credit quality spreads widened or if the issuer went bankrupt and the recovery rate for the senior debt was higher than anticipated. Another example might involve the Fund purchasing one class of common stock while selling short a different class of common stock of the same issuer. It is expected that, over time, the relative mispricing of the securities may decline, at which point the position will be liquidated.

The Fund generally engages in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its principal investment objective. The Fund may sell or close out a security when the securities of the companies involved in the transaction no longer meet the Fund's expected return criteria when gauged by prevailing market prices and the relative risks of the situation. The Fund may, but is not required to, seek to reduce currency risk by hedging part or all of its exposure to various foreign currencies.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, investing in the Fund entails risks that could cause the Fund and you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are as follows:

Active Management Risk: The Fund is an actively managed investment portfolio and is therefore subject to management risk. The Adviser will apply its investment and risk analysis in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that these decisions will produce the intended results.

Concentration Risk: The Adviser expects the Fund's assets to be invested in various industries; however, if, for example, a large percentage of corporate events taking place within the U.S. are within one industry over a given period of time, a large portion of the Fund's assets could be concentrated in that industry for that period of time. During such a period of concentration, the Fund may be subject to greater volatility and with respect to portfolio securities than a fund that is more broadly diversified.

Convertible Security Risks: Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Because convertible securities are higher in the firm's capital structure than equity, convertible securities are generally not as risky as the equity



securities of the same issuer. However, convertible securities may gain or lose value due to changes in interest rates and other general economic conditions, industry fundamentals, market sentiment and changes in the issuer's operating results and credit ratings.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund may enter into various types of derivative contracts. These derivative contracts may be privately negotiated in the over-the-counter market. These contracts also involve exposure to credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. If a privately negotiated over-the-counter contract calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the creditworthiness of the counterparty declines, the Fund may not receive payments owed under the contract, or such payments may be delayed and the value of agreements with the counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

Credit Risks: Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of the security will not be able to make interest or principal payments when due. The Fund may invest in convertible and non-convertible debt securities, including high yield debt securities, also known as "junk bonds." Investments in junk bonds are subject to greater credit risks than securities with credit ratings above investment grade and have a greater risk of default than investment grade debt securities. Junk bonds are less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher credit quality instruments and generally are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments.

Currency Risks: Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect an investment. Adverse changes in exchange rates may erode or reverse any gains produced by foreign currency denominated investments and may widen any losses. Currency forward/futures contracts also may deny the Fund from realizing gains from an increase in the value of the currency. In addition to currency risk, currency forward/futures contracts, like other derivatives, may be susceptible to credit risk and other risks.

Derivatives Risk: In general, a derivative instrument typically involves leverage and provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the market price of the underlying asset (or a basket of assets or an index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative instrument. Adverse changes in the value or price of the underlying asset (or basket of assets or index), which the Fund may not directly own, can result in a loss to the Fund substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of derivative instruments also exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. Derivative instruments come in many varieties and may include forward contracts, options (both written and purchased) and swap contracts.

Event-Driven Risk: Event-driven investments involve the risk that certain of the events driving the investment may not happen or the market may react differently than expected to the anticipated transaction. In addition, although an event may occur or is announced, it may be renegotiated, terminated or involve a longer time frame than originally contemplated. Event-driven investment transactions are also subject to the risk of overall market movements. Any one of these risks could cause the Fund to experience investment losses, impacting its shares negatively.

Foreign Securities Risks: The securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. The costs associated with securities transactions may be higher in foreign countries than in the United States. The U.S. dollar value of foreign securities traded in foreign currencies (and any dividends and interest earned) held by the Fund or by mutual funds in which the Fund invests may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. An increase in the U.S. dollar relative to these other currencies may adversely affect the Fund. Additionally, investments in foreign securities, even those publicly traded in the United States, may involve risks which are in addition to those inherent in U.S. investments. Foreign companies may not be subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies, and as a consequence, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Also, foreign companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign governments and foreign economies often are less stable than the U.S. Government and the U.S. economy.

Hedging Transaction Risk: The success of the Fund's hedging strategies will be subject to the Adviser's ability to assess correctly the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategies and the performance of the investments in the Fund's portfolio being hedged. Hedging transactions involve the risk of imperfect correlation. Imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. Hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of a hedged portfolio position should increase.

High Portfolio Turnover Risks: The Fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which would reduce performance. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term gains which could cause you to pay higher taxes.

Interest Rate Risks: Prices of debt securities and preferred stocks tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. When interest rates fall, the market value of the respective debt securities and preferred securities usually increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the market value of the respective debt securities and preferred securities usually declines. As such, a change in interest rates may affect prices of the Fund's debt securities and preferred securities and, accordingly, the Fund's share price.

Investment Company and ETF Risk: Investing in securities issued by other investment companies, including ETFs, involves risks similar to those of investing directly in the securities and other assets held by the investment company or ETF. Unlike shares of typical mutual funds, shares of ETFs are traded on an exchange through a trading day and bought and sold based on market values and not at net asset value. For this reason, shares could trade either at a premium or a discount to net asset value. The trading price of an ETF is expected to closely track the actual net asset value of an ETF, and the Fund will generally gain or lose value consistent with the performance of the ETF's portfolio securities. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees



and expenses incurred by a fund it invests in, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. An ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held.

Leverage Risks: If the Fund uses leverage through activities such as borrowing, entering into short sales, purchasing securities on margin or on a “when-issued” basis or purchasing derivative instruments in an effort to increase its returns, the Fund has the risk of magnified capital losses that occur when losses affect an asset base, enlarged by borrowings or the creation of liabilities, that exceeds the net assets of the Fund. Should the Fund employ leverage, the Fund’s net asset value may be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest.

Large Shareholder Transaction Risk: The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the Fund to sell its securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund’s NAV and liquidity. In addition, a large redemption could result in the Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund’s expense ratio. Similarly, large share purchases may adversely affect the Fund’s performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Market Risks: Market risk is the possibility that securities prices will fluctuate over time. This fluctuation includes both increases and decreases in security prices. The Fund is subject to market risk. The value of the Fund’s investments, and the net asset value of the Fund, will fluctuate. Investors could lose money due to this price fluctuation.

Merger Arbitrage Risks: The principal risk associated with the Fund’s merger arbitrage investment strategy is that the proposed reorganizations in which the Fund invests may be renegotiated or terminated, in which case the Fund may realize losses.

Options Risks: Options transactions involve special risks that may make it difficult or impossible to close a position when the Fund desires. These risks include possible imperfect correlation between the price movements of the option and the underlying security; the potential lack of a liquid secondary market at any particular time; and possible price fluctuation limits. In addition, the option activities of the Fund may affect its portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund.

Short Sale Risks: The Fund will suffer a loss if it sells a security short and the value of the security rises rather than falls. It is possible that the Fund’s long positions will decline in value at the same time that the value of its short positions increase, thereby increasing potential losses to the Fund. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus

resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund's investment performance may also suffer if it is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing. These expenses may negatively impact the performance of the Fund. Short positions introduce more risk to the Fund than long positions (purchases) because the maximum sustainable loss on a security purchased (held long) is limited to the amount paid for the security plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security. Therefore, in theory, securities sold short have unlimited risk.

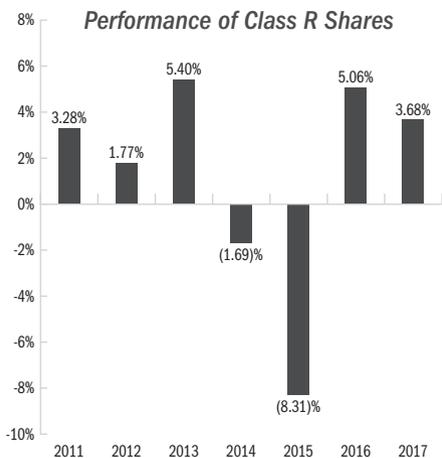
Small and Medium Capitalization Securities Risks: Securities issued by small and medium capitalization companies tend to be less liquid and more volatile than stocks of companies with relatively large market capitalizations. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small and medium sized companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stock prices may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Total Return Swap Risks: In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. Certain categories of swap agreements often have terms of greater than seven days and may be considered illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is subject to extensive regulation under the Dodd-Frank Act and certain Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules promulgated thereunder. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Fund costs and expenses and could adversely affect the Fund's ability, among other things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Performance Information

The following information provides some indication of the risks and variability of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's performance has varied over time. The performance shown reflects the performance of the Fund's Class R shares before and after taxes and the Fund's Class I, Class C and Class A shares before taxes.

The bar chart and performance table shown below depict the performance of the Fund's Class R shares for the periods indicated and show how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The performance table includes the performance of the Fund's Class I, Class C and Class A shares before taxes. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance reflects fee waivers in effect. If fee waivers were not in place, the Fund's performance would be reduced. Updated information on the Fund's performance can be obtained by visiting www.arbitragefunds.com.



Year-by-Year Annual Total Returns through December 31, 2017 – Class R Shares

During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 5.81% during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 and the lowest return for a quarter was -5.89% during the quarter ended September 30, 2015.

The year-to-date return of the Fund's Class R shares through June 30, 2018 is 0.63%.

While the Class I shares, Class C shares and Class A shares would have substantially similar annual returns to the Class R shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the performance of Class I, Class C, and Class A shares will differ from that shown above since the Classes do not have the same expenses or inception dates.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2017

The table below shows the Fund's average annual total returns for Class R shares, Class I shares, Class C shares and Class A shares compared with those of the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index, which is comprised of a single issue purchased at the beginning of the month, held for a full month and rolled into a newly selected issue at month-end. The issue selected at each month-end rebalancing is the outstanding Treasury Bill that matures closest to, but not beyond, three months from the rebalancing date. The table also shows performance for the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a broad-based measure of the investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market performance. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the returns of the Fund's Class R shares. After-tax returns are shown for Class R shares only, and after-tax returns for Class I, Class C, and Class A shares will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Return after taxes on distributions measures the effect of taxable distributions, but assumes the underlying shares are held for the entire period. Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if the underlying shares were purchased at the beginning and sold at the end of the period (for purposes of the calculation, it is assumed that income dividends and capital gain distributions are reinvested at net asset value and that the entire account is redeemed at the end of the period, including reinvested amounts). The Fund's return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than its returns before taxes or its returns

after taxes on distributions because it may include a tax benefit resulting from the capital losses that would have been incurred.

Average Annual Total Returns

THE ARBITRAGE EVENT-DRIVEN FUND	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception*
Class R Return Before Taxes	3.68%	0.69%	1.39%
Class R Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.61%	0.22%	0.59%
Class R Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.14%	0.33%	0.77%
Class I Return Before Taxes	3.90%	0.94%	1.64%
Class C Return Before Taxes	1.88%	(0.07)%	0.17%
Class A Return Before Taxes	0.20%	N/A	(0.26)%
ICE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH U.S. 3-MONTH TREASURY BILL INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)**	0.85%	0.27%	0.22%
BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.54%	2.10%	2.90%

* The inception date for Class R shares and Class I shares is October 1, 2010, the inception date for the Class C shares is June 1, 2012, and the inception date for the Class A shares is June 1, 2013. The "Since Inception" returns reflected for the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index are based on the inception date for Class R and Class I shares.

** Effective August 30, 2018, the Fund's primary benchmark changed from the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index to the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The Adviser believes that, given the Fund's investment objective and strategy, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index provides a more appropriate basis for performance comparison. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is the Fund's secondary benchmark.

In calculating the federal income taxes due on redemptions, capital gains taxes resulting from redemptions are subtracted from the redemption proceeds and the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from the redemptions are added to the redemption proceeds. Under certain circumstances, the addition of the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from redemptions may cause the Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares to be greater than the Return After Taxes on Distributions or even the Return Before Taxes.

Investment Adviser

Water Island Capital, LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund.



Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager Since
Roger Foltynowicz, CFA, CAIA	October 2010
Todd Munn	October 2010
Gregory Loprete	October 2010
Edward Chen	September 2013
John Orrico, CFA, President, CIO, Trustee of The Arbitrage Funds	March 2018

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Investment Amounts Class R Shares – The minimum initial investment for all types of accounts is \$2,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments other than investments through the Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan, which has a \$100 minimum for investments.

Minimum Investment Amounts Class I Shares – The minimum initial investment for all types of accounts is \$100,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments other than investments through the Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan, which has a \$100 minimum for investments.

You may conduct transactions by mail (Regular Mail to The Arbitrage Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 219842, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9842, or Express/Overnight Mail to The Arbitrage Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105), or by telephone at (800) 295-4485. Transactions will only occur on days the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Class R or Class I shares through a broker-dealer should contact the broker-dealer regarding the hours during which orders to purchase, exchange or sell shares of the Fund may be placed. The Fund’s transfer agent is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time for purchase, exchange or redemption orders.

Minimum Investment Amounts Class C and Class A Shares – The minimum initial investment for all types of accounts is \$2,000. There is no minimum for subsequent investments in Class C or Class A shares.

Purchases, exchanges and redemptions of Class C and Class A shares can be made only through institutional channels, such as financial intermediaries and retirement platforms, which have established an agreement with the Fund’s distributor. Financial intermediaries may charge additional fees for their services, including ticket and/or transaction fees for processing trades. You should contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for information on how to invest in the Fund. Requests must be received in good order by the Fund or its agent (financial intermediary or plan sponsor, if applicable) prior to the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE in order to receive that day’s net asset value.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual

retirement account, in which case such distributions may be taxable when withdrawn from such account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.