



PROSPECTUS

dated December 31, 2021

DriveWealth Steady Saver ETF

(NYSE Arca, Inc.: STBL)

A series of The RBB Fund, Inc.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SUMMARY SECTION

DriveWealth Steady Saver ETF

DRIVEWEALTH STEADY SAVER ETF

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the DriveWealth Steady Saver ETF (the “Fund”) is to provide investors with current income.

Fees and Expenses:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund Shares.

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

Management Fees	0.59%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.63%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ²	-0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ²	0.43%

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

² The Fund’s investment adviser, Red Gate Advisers, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to pay, waive or absorb a portion of the Fund’s expenses through the end of December 31, 2022, or such later date as may be determined by the Fund and the Adviser, to the extent necessary to limit operating expenses (excluding brokerage commissions, taxes, interest expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, and any extraordinary expenses) to an amount not to exceed 0.39% annually of average daily net assets of the Fund. If the excluded expenses are incurred, operating expenses may be higher than 0.39%. The Adviser may recover from the Fund fees and expenses previously paid, waived or absorbed for a period of three years after such fees or expenses were incurred, provided that the repayments do not cause operating expenses (excluding brokerage commissions, taxes, interest expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, and any extraordinary expenses) to exceed 0.39% annually of the Fund’s average daily net assets or, if less, the expense limitation that was in place at the time the fees or expenses were paid, waived or absorbed. The expense limitation agreement will terminate automatically if the Adviser is no longer serving as investment adviser to the Fund, but otherwise it can be terminated only by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the “Company”).

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example 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: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the contractual expense limitation in effect through December 31, 2022). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$44	\$182

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 the fiscal period from the Fund’s inception on July 26, 2021 through August 31, 2021, the portfolio turnover rate for the Fund was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund invests generally in a diversified portfolio of securities of unaffiliated exchange-traded funds (“ETFs” or “Underlying Funds”). Underlying Funds will invest in income producing securities, including money market funds, corporate securities and municipal debt of any rating. To a limited extent, the Fund may also invest in direct investments.

Under normal market conditions, YieldX Advisers, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) seeks to manage the Fund to a net 3% SEC yield or distribution yield. The Sub-Adviser maintains a large database of eligible securities and their associated yields and expected risk profiles that is updated daily. If the yield of the portfolio falls below the target range, the Sub-Adviser may sell those Underlying Funds and capture the gain, if applicable, and reallocate to Underlying Funds that meet the target range. If yields go above the target range, the Sub-Adviser will assess the risk profile of the portfolio and may decide to sell those Underlying Funds and reallocate to other Underlying Funds to meet the target range with a lower risk profile. When determining whether to sell or hold Underlying Funds that have fallen outside the target yield range, the Sub-Adviser will consider the market and security-specific environment that led to the shift in yield, the relative risk-adjusted attractiveness of other Underlying Funds that could potentially replace the existing Underlying Funds in the portfolio and the tax implications of the transaction. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its yield target at any given point in time. The Sub-Adviser may elect to maintain a lower yield profile for a period of time if it determines that current short-term market conditions are not advantageous to maintaining the Fund’s stated yield target.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest primarily in Underlying Funds focusing on the following types of securities, including but not limited to:

- Investment grade and high yield corporate bonds;
- Asset-backed and mortgage-back securities;
- Emerging markets securities;
- United States government securities;
- Sovereign debt; and
- Preferred securities.

The Underlying Funds may invest in securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, but that may be resold to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (“Rule 144A Securities”).

Restricted securities, including Rule 144A Securities, are securities that have not been publicly issued and legally can be resold only to qualified buyers. Rule 144A Securities will not be considered illiquid if the Underlying Fund determines that an adequate trading market exists for the securities.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are deemed to be illiquid, which may include private placements, certain Rule 144A securities (which are subject to resale restrictions), and securities of issuers that are bankrupt or in default. The Fund may actively and frequently trade the Fund’s holdings.

The Fund has no investment policy or restrictions regarding the duration or maturity of the securities it invests in or its portfolio in the aggregate.

Principal Investment Risks:

The value of your investment in this Fund will change daily. You could lose money by investing in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio. The investment sub-adviser’s investment approach may fail to produce the intended results.

Call Risk – If, during periods of falling interest rates, an issuer calls higher-yielding debt instruments held by an Underlying Fund, such Underlying Fund may have to reinvest in securities with lower yields or less favorable credit characteristics, which may adversely impact the Underlying Fund's, and therefore the Fund's, performance.

Corporate Bonds Risk – The investment return of corporate bonds reflects interest earned on the security and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by changes in the market rate of interest, the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument, or negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments may cause the price of that security to decline.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or willingness to make such payments.

Credit Spread Risk – Credit spread risk is the risk that credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in their credit quality) may increase when the market believes that bonds generally have a greater risk of default. Increasing credit spreads may reduce the market values of the Fund's debt securities. Credit spreads often increase more for lower rated and unrated securities than for investment grade securities. In addition, when credit spreads increase, reductions in market value will generally be greater for longer-maturity securities.

Cyber Security Risk – Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to Fund assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the investment adviser or sub-advisers, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent Fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions. The Fund and its investment adviser and sub-advisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk – An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in an Underlying Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain Underlying Funds or other investments. In such circumstances, an Underlying Fund and/or the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial losses and may limit or stop purchases.

Emerging Markets Risk – Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in foreign securities of developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available about an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets.

ETF Risk – The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

- o *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as authorized participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face trading halts or delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to the Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares. A diminished market for an ETF’s shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold.
- o *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- o *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Extension Risk – Extension risk involves the risk that prepayment of principal will decrease when interest rates rise resulting in a longer effective maturity of a security.

Foreign Securities Risk – Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities may be subject to special risks, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate volatility, political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections, and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. Investments in emerging market securities by Underlying Funds are subject to higher risks than those in developed countries because there is greater uncertainty in less established markets and economies. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares.

High Yield Securities Risk – High yield securities, which are rated below investment grade and commonly referred to as “junk” bonds, are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. They generally have greater credit risk, are less liquid and have more volatile prices than investment grade securities.

Illiquid Investments Risk – Investing in illiquid investments is subject to certain risks, such as limitations on resale and uncertainty in determining valuation. Limitations on resale may adversely affect the marketability of portfolio securities and the Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted or other illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. The Fund might, in order to dispose of restricted securities, have to register securities resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of such securities.

Income Risk – The Fund’s income could decline during periods of falling interest rates or when an Underlying Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Underlying Funds’ portfolios, and therefore the Fund’s, will decline because of rising interest rates. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the possibility that the current period of relatively low rates may be ending. The effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives is unknown. Certain countries and regulatory bodies may use negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool to encourage economic growth during periods of deflation. In a negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Duration is a measure of a security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The duration of a debt security is the weighted average term to maturity, expressed in years, of the present value of all future cash flows, including coupon payments and principal repayments. When interest rates change, the values of longer-duration debt securities usually change more than the values of shorter-duration debt securities. Rising interest rates also may lengthen the duration of debt securities with call features, since exercise of the call becomes less likely as interest rates rise, which in turn will make the securities more sensitive to changes in interest rates and result in even steeper price declines in the event of further interest rate increases. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%.

Liquidity Risk – Dealer inventories of bonds and other fixed income securities, which provide an indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to “make markets” in those securities, are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. This reduction in market making capacity has the potential to decrease liquidity and increase price volatility in the fixed income markets in which the Underlying Funds invest, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. In addition, recent federal banking regulations may cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of bonds and other fixed income securities, which may further decrease the Underlying Funds’ ability to buy or sell such securities. As a result of this decreased liquidity, the Underlying Funds may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance. If the Underlying Fund needed to sell large blocks of securities to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the securities’ prices and hurt performance of the Underlying Fund, and therefore the Fund.

Market Risk – The value of the Fund’s holdings and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its investments. The market value of the Fund’s holdings is based upon the market’s perception of value and is not necessarily an objective measure of an investment’s value. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, including the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, rising unemployment claims, changed travel and social behaviors and reduced consumer spending. Uncertainties regarding interest rates, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions have also contributed to market volatility.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, including certain agency obligations, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations, are subject to certain other risks. The value of these securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market or the other assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset values, difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become dramatically less liquid. These securities are also subject to prepayment and call risk. In periods of declining interest rates, the Underlying Funds may be subject to contraction risk which is the risk that borrowers will increase the rate at which they prepay the maturity value of mortgages and other obligations. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the Underlying Funds may be subject to extension risk which is the risk that the expected maturity of an obligation will lengthen in duration due to a decrease in prepayments. As a result, in certain interest rate environments, the Underlying Funds, and therefore the Fund, may exhibit additional volatility.

New Fund Risk – The Fund is a recently organized, diversified management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of the Company may determine to liquidate the Fund.

New Investment Adviser and New Investment Sub-Adviser Risk – The Adviser and Sub-Adviser have a limited operating history. There is no guarantee that the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser will be able to produce satisfactory returns for the Fund or preserve the Fund's assets. Furthermore, the technology that the Sub-Adviser uses to manage the Fund's portfolio has no operating history and has no history of performance.

Other Investment Companies Risk – The Fund will invest in shares of mutual funds or unit investment trusts that are traded on a stock exchange, called exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). Investments in ETFs are subject to the risks of the securities in which those investment companies invest. Your cost of investing in the Fund, as a fund of funds, may be higher than the cost of investing in a fund that only invests directly in individual securities. Fund shareholders will indirectly pay a portion of the operating costs of the Underlying Funds in addition to the expenses of the Fund's own operation. These costs include management, brokerage, shareholder servicing and other operational expenses. Unlike shares of typical mutual funds or unit investment trusts, shares of ETFs are designed to be traded throughout the trading day, bought and sold based on market prices rather than NAV. An investment in an ETF generally presents the following risks: (i) the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional mutual fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies; (ii) the risk that an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective; (iii) price fluctuation, resulting in a loss to the Fund; (iv) the risk that an ETF may trade at a discount to its NAV; (v) the risk that an active market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (vi) the risk that an ETF may no longer meet the listing requirements of any applicable exchanges on which that ETF is listed.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of an investment company to invest in another investment company. These regulatory changes may adversely impact the Fund's investment strategies and operations.

Portfolio Turnover Risk – The Fund will not consider portfolio turnover rate a limiting factor in making investment decisions consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Therefore, it is possible that the Fund may experience high rates of portfolio turnover. High portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur higher brokerage commissions and transaction costs, which could lower the Fund's performance. In addition to lower performance, high portfolio turnover could result in taxable capital gains. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is considered to be high.

Preferred Securities Risk – Preferred securities are contractual obligations that entail rights to distributions declared by the issuer, but the issuer may be permitted to defer or suspend distributions for a certain period of time. Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities generally are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Furthermore, a company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having floating interest rates or dividends, which may result in a decline in value in a falling interest rate environment, having limited liquidity, changing or unfavorable tax treatments and possibly being issued by companies in heavily regulated industries.

Prepayment Risk – Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as Underlying Funds may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates. These factors may impact the value of the Underlying Funds' portfolio, and therefore the Fund's.

Private Securities Risk – The Underlying Funds may invest in privately issued securities of both public and private companies (“private securities”). Private securities have additional risk considerations than investments in comparable public investments. Whenever an Underlying Fund invests in companies that do not publicly report financial and other material information, it, and therefore the Fund, assumes a greater degree of investment risk. Certain private securities may be illiquid. Because there is often no readily available trading market for private securities, an Underlying Fund may not be able to readily dispose of such investments at prices that approximate those at which the Underlying Fund could sell them if they were more widely traded. Private securities are also more difficult to value. Private securities that are debt securities generally are of below investment grade quality, frequently are unrated and present many of the same risks as investing in below investment grade public debt securities.

Rule 144A Securities Risk – The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that their liquidity may become impaired and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Sovereign Debt Risk – Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt. This may be due to, for example, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity’s debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.

Unrated Security Risk – Unrated securities determined by an Underlying Fund’s adviser to be of comparable quality to rated securities which the Underlying Fund may purchase may pay a higher interest rate than such rated securities and be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers than rated securities or issuers.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Valuation Risk – The debt securities in which the Underlying Funds invest typically are valued by a pricing service utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions, including readily available market quotations obtained from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, cash flows and transactions for comparable instruments. There is no assurance that the Underlying Funds will be able to sell a portfolio security at the price established by the pricing service, which could result in a loss to the Underlying Funds, and therefore the Fund. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional “round lot” size, but some trades may occur in smaller, “odd lot” sizes, often at lower prices than institutional round lot trades. Different pricing services may incorporate different assumptions and inputs into their valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different values for the same securities. As a result, if an Underlying Fund were to change pricing services, or if an Underlying Fund’s pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, there could be a material impact, either positive or negative, on the Underlying Fund’s, and therefore the Fund’s NAV.

Performance Information:

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have one full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <https://funds.drivewealth.com> or by calling the Fund toll free at 1-800-617-0004.

Management:

Investment Adviser and Sub-Advisers

Red Gate Advisers, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. YieldX Advisers, LLC and Vident Investment Advisory, LLC each serve as a sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Team Member	Primary Titles	Start Date with Fund
Stewart Russell	Chief Investment Officer at YieldX Advisers, LLC	July 2021
Tom Bradley	Managing Director and Head of Fixed Income at YieldX Advisers, LLC	July 2021
Ryan Dofflemeyer	Senior Portfolio Manager at Vident Investment Advisory, LLC	July 2021
Rafael Zayas	Senior Vice President, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading at Vident Advisory, LLC	July 2021

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares:

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and most investors will buy and sell Shares through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash.

Tax Information:

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation:

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Fund’s investment adviser, or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Principal Investment Strategies:

YieldX Hub is the Sub-Adviser's proprietary analytics engine for identifying investments and managing portfolios optimized for risk/reward and fit to the investment guidelines of our clients. YieldX Hub's capabilities include a range of quantitative pricing, risk factor, stress testing and economic sensitivity models that are run daily by our investment team. The YieldX Asset Analyzer toolkit allows the Sub-Adviser to compute security-specific attributes and to view, search, and compare securities and expected risk profiles daily. The Sub-Adviser then utilizes the YieldX Portfolio Analyzer and Optimizer toolkits to calculate portfolio level metrics and determine the optimal portfolio of investments that the Sub-Adviser believes are mostly likely to meet the current income objectives of the Fund while minimizing the risk and volatility of the Fund to the extent possible. The team reviews the output from YieldX Hub daily and makes adjustments to the portfolios as necessary considering the investment objective and strategy of the Fund.

The Fund's principal investment strategies seek to manage the Fund to a net 3% SEC yield or distribution yield.

In order to achieve the applicable yield targets, the Sub-Adviser maintains a large database of eligible securities and their associated yields and expected risk profiles that is updated daily. The Sub-Adviser utilizes proprietary tools to filter the subset of eligible investments then applies risk and optimal allocation models with the goal of meeting the yield target while optimizing the risk profile of the Fund. If the yields of the portfolio fall below the target range the Sub-Adviser may sell those investments and capture the gain, if applicable, and reallocate to investments that meet the target range. If yields on current holdings go above the target range the Sub-Adviser will assess the risk profile of the investments and may decide to sell those investments and reallocate to other investments to meet the target range with a lower risk profile. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its yield target at any given point in time. The Sub-Adviser may elect to maintain a lower yield profile for a period of time if it determines that current short-term market conditions are not advantageous to maintaining the Fund's stated yield target.

The Fund's investment objective is to provide investors with current income. This objective may be changed without shareholder approval. If the Fund's investment objective changes, you will be notified at least 60 days in advance.

The Fund's investment policies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

The Fund's principal and non-principal investment strategies are discussed below. The principal investment strategies are the strategies that the Fund's investment adviser believes are most likely to be important in trying to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. This section provides more information about these strategies, as well as information about some additional strategies that the Sub-Adviser uses, or may use, to achieve the Fund's objectives. You should be aware that the Fund may also use strategies and invest in securities that are not described in this Prospectus, but that are described in the SAI. For a copy of the SAI, call the Fund at 1-800-617-0004 or visit <https://funds.drivewealth.com>.

U.S. government securities: The Underlying Funds will invest in U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. government securities include securities of non-U.S. issuers that are guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Corporate debt securities: The Underlying Funds will invest in corporate debt securities issued by companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. Corporate debt securities may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry fixed or floating rates of interest.

High yield debt securities: The Underlying Funds may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated securities deemed by the Underlying Fund's adviser to be of comparable quality. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk" bonds. These types of bonds are typically issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by issuers that have questionable credit strength. High yield and comparable unrated debt securities: (a) will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of the rating agency evaluating the instrument, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions; and (b) are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

Preferred securities: The Underlying Funds will invest in all types of preferred securities, including both traditional preferred securities and non-traditional preferred securities. Traditional preferred securities are generally equity securities of the issuer that have priority over the issuer's common shares as to the payment of dividends (i.e., the issuer cannot pay dividends on its common shares until the dividends on the preferred shares are current) and as to the payout of proceeds of a bankruptcy or other liquidation, but are subordinate to an issuer's senior debt and junior debt as to both types of payments.

Additionally, in a bankruptcy or other liquidation, traditional preferred securities are generally subordinate to an issuer's trade creditors and other general obligations. Traditional preferred securities may be perpetual or have a term, and typically have a fixed liquidation (or "par") value.

The term "preferred securities" also includes certain hybrid securities and other types of preferred securities that do not have the traditional features described above. Preferred securities that are hybrid securities often behave similarly to investments in traditional preferred securities and are regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Such hybrid securities possess varying combinations of features of both debt and traditional preferred securities and as such they may constitute senior debt, junior debt or preferred shares in an issuer's capital structure. Thus, they may not be subordinate to a company's debt securities (as are traditional preferred securities).

Hybrid securities include trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes with preferred securities characteristics, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation or other special purpose entity, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. The trust preferred securities market consists of both fixed and floating coupon rate securities that are either perpetual in nature or have stated maturity dates. Trust preferred securities may defer payment of income without triggering an event of default. These securities may have many characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure.

Preferred securities may also include certain forms of debt that have many characteristics of preferred shares, and that are regarded by the investment marketplace to be part of the broader preferred securities market. Among these preferred securities are certain exchange-listed debt issues that historically have several attributes, including trading and investment performance characteristics, in common with exchange-listed traditional preferred securities and hybrid securities. Generally, these types of preferred securities are senior debt or junior debt in the capital structure of an issuer.

As a general matter, dividend or interest payments on preferred securities may be cumulative or non-cumulative and may be deferred (in the case of cumulative payments) or skipped (in the case of non-cumulative payments) at the option of the issuer. Generally, preferred security holders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company, except in some cases voting rights may arise if the issuer fails to pay the preferred share dividends or if a declaration of default occurs and is continuing.

Preferred securities may either trade over-the-counter ("OTC") or trade on an exchange. Preferred securities can be structured differently for retail and institutional investors, and the Fund may invest in preferred securities of either structure. The retail segment is typified by \$25 par value exchange-traded securities and the institutional segment is typified by \$1,000 par value OTC securities. Both \$25 and \$1,000 par value securities are often callable at par value, typically at least five years after their original issuance date.

Other investment companies: As a principal investment strategy, the Fund will invest in securities of other open-end or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs.

An ETF is an investment company that holds a portfolio of securities generally designed to track the performance of a securities index, including industry, sector, country and region indexes. Some ETFs are actively-managed by an investment adviser and/or sub-advisers. Actively-managed ETFs are subject to the risk of poor investment selection. ETFs trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that vehicle's expenses and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in an investment company. In addition, the Fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of ETFs. Securities of investment companies may be leveraged, in which case the value and/or yield of such securities will tend to be more volatile than securities of unleveraged vehicles.

Effective maturity: Generally, the longer the effective maturity of the Fund's portfolio, the more sensitive the Fund's NAV will be to changes in interest rates. A bond's maturity is the length of time until the principal is paid back. The effective maturity of a bond may be substantially shorter than its stated or final maturity. In calculating the effective maturity of bonds in the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Adviser estimates the shortening effect of expected principal prepayments and call provisions on the bonds' maturities. Effective maturity provides a better estimate of interest rate risk under normal market conditions than stated maturity but may underestimate interest rate risk in an environment of rising market interest rates.

Credit quality: Certain Underlying Funds have investment strategies requiring them to invest in debt securities that have received a particular rating from a rating service, such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Any reference in this Prospectus to a specific rating encompasses all gradations of that rating. For example, if the Prospectus says that the Fund may invest in securities rated as low as "B," the Fund may invest in securities rated "B-." Debt securities that are rated below investment grade ("BB"/"Ba" or lower) are commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk" bonds. High yield bonds typically offer higher yields than investment grade bonds with similar maturities but involve greater risks, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy, and increased market price volatility.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies:

Municipal obligations: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in taxable and tax-exempt municipal bonds. States, local governments and municipalities and other issuing authorities issue municipal bonds to raise money for various public purposes such as building public facilities, refinancing outstanding obligations and financing general operating expenses. These bonds include general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source, and revenue bonds, which may be repaid only from the revenue of a specific facility or source.

Municipal bonds issued to finance activities with a broad public purpose are generally exempt from federal income tax. Taxable municipal bonds, however, are issued to finance activities with less significant benefits to the public, such as the construction of sports facilities, and as such the interest paid to holders of such bonds is taxable as ordinary income. Many taxable municipal bonds offer yields comparable to those of other taxable bonds, such as corporate and agency bonds. Taxable municipal bonds may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and pay interest based on fixed or floating rate coupons. Maturities may range from long-term to short-term.

The Fund may purchase municipal bonds that represent lease obligations. These carry special risks because the issuer of the bonds may not be obligated to appropriate money annually to make payments under the lease. In order to reduce this risk, the Fund will, in making purchase decisions, take into consideration the issuer's incentive to continue making appropriations until maturity.

The municipal securities in which the Fund invests may include refunded bonds and zero-coupon bonds. Refunded bonds may have originally been issued as general obligation or revenue bonds but become "refunded" when they are secured by an escrow fund, usually consisting entirely of direct U.S. government obligations and/or U.S. government agency obligations. Zero-coupon bonds are issued at substantial discounts from their value at maturity and pay no cash income to their holders until they mature. When held to maturity, their entire return comes from the difference between their purchase price and their maturity value.

The municipal securities in which the Fund invests may have variable, floating, or fixed interest rates.

Loans: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in loans, including senior secured loans, unsecured and/or subordinated loans, loan participations and unfunded contracts. These loans are typically made by or issued to corporations primarily to finance acquisitions, refinance existing debt, support organic growth, or pay out dividends, and are typically originated by large banks and are then syndicated out to institutional investors as well as to other banks. Loans typically bear interest at a floating rate, although some loans pay a fixed rate. Floating rate loans have interest rates that reset periodically, typically monthly or quarterly. The interest rates on floating rate loans are generally based on a percentage above LIBOR, a U.S. banks prime or base rate, the overnight federal funds rate or another rate. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure, unsecured and/or subordinated loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior bank loans of the same borrower. Loan participations are loans that are shared by a group of lenders. Unfunded contracts are commitments by lenders (such as the Fund) to loan an amount in the future or that is due to be contractually funded in the future.

Certain loans in which the Fund may invest are "covenant-lite" loans, which are loans made with minimal protections for the lender. Because covenant-lite loans are less restrictive on borrowers and provide less protection for lenders than typical corporate loans, the risk of default may be significantly higher. Covenant-lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. This may hinder the Fund's ability to reprice credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the Fund's ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Fund's exposure to losses on such investments is increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle.

Derivatives: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in certain derivatives. The Fund may invest in derivatives only if the expected risks and rewards of the derivatives are consistent with the investment objective, policies, strategies, and risks of the Fund as disclosed in the Prospectus. The types of derivatives the Fund may invest in are described in greater detail in the SAI. Derivatives will be used only when they may assist the Sub-Adviser to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Invest in eligible asset classes with greater efficiency and lower cost than is possible through direct investment.
- Add value when these instruments are attractively priced.
- Adjust sensitivity to changes in interest rates.
- Adjust the overall credit risk of the portfolio or actively overweight or underweight credit risk to specific bond issuers.
- Hedge foreign currency exposure.
- Hedge foreign interest rate exposure.

Contingent convertible capital securities: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in contingent convertible capital securities (sometimes referred to as "CoCos"). CoCos are hybrid securities, issued primarily by non-U.S. financial institutions, which have loss absorption mechanisms benefitting the issuer built into their terms. CoCos generally provide for mandatory conversion into the common stock of the issuer or a write-down of the principal amount or value of the CoCos upon the occurrence of certain triggers linked to regulatory capital thresholds. In addition, they may provide for mandatory conversion or a principal write-down upon the occurrence of certain events such as regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution's continued viability as a going-concern. Equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements and, unlike traditional convertible securities, conversions are not voluntary.

Non-U.S. investments: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in debt securities of non-U.S. issuers, including issuers in emerging markets. The Fund will classify an issuer of a security as being a U.S. or non-U.S. issuer based on the determination of an unaffiliated, recognized financial data provider. Such determinations are based on a number of criteria, such as the issuer's country of domicile, the primary exchange on which the security trades, the location from which the majority of the issuer's revenue comes, and the issuer's reporting currency.

The Fund may invest in issuers located in emerging markets. Emerging market countries include any country other than Canada, the United States and the countries comprising the MSCI EAFE® Index (currently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Cash equivalents and short-term investments: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest in cash and in U.S. dollar-denominated high-quality money market instruments and other short-term securities, including money market funds, in such proportions as warranted by prevailing market conditions and the Fund's principal investment strategies. The Fund may temporarily invest without limit in such holdings for liquidity purposes, or in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Being invested in these securities may keep the Fund from participating in a market upswing and prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Securities lending: As a non-principal investment strategy, the Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of its total assets to broker-dealers, banks, and other institutions to generate additional income. When the Fund loans its portfolio securities, it will receive, at the inception of each loan, cash collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of the loaned securities. Under the Fund's securities lending agreement, the securities lending agent will generally bear the risk that a borrower may default on its obligation to return loaned securities. The Fund, however, will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral. The Fund may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet its obligations to the borrower.

Additional Principal Risk Information:

The value of your investment in the Fund will change daily. You could lose money by investing in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors. See the "Summary Section" section for a description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund. Additional information about these risks is listed alphabetically below. Because of these risks, you should consider an investment in the Fund to be a long-term investment.

Active management risk: The Sub-Adviser actively manages the Fund's investments. Consequently, the Fund is subject to the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses employed by the Sub-Adviser may not produce the desired results. This could cause the Fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Sub-Adviser in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

Bond market liquidity risk: Primary dealer inventories of bonds appear to be low relative to the size of the fixed income market. These inventories are a core indication of dealers' capacity to "make a market" in fixed income securities. This reduction in market making capacity has the potential to decrease liquidity and increase price volatility in the fixed income markets in which the Fund invests, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. As a result of this decreased liquidity, an Underlying Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance. If an Underlying Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the bonds' prices and hurt performance.

Call risk: Debt securities are subject to call risk. Many bonds may be redeemed at the option of the issuer, or "called," before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its bonds if they can be refinanced by issuing new bonds which bear a lower interest rate. An Underlying Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer will call its high yielding bonds. An Underlying Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income, and therefore the Fund's. Such redemptions and subsequent reinvestments would also increase an Underlying Fund's portfolio turnover. If the called bond was purchased at a premium, the value of the premium may be lost in the event of prepayment.

Corporate bonds risk: The investment return of corporate bonds reflects interest earned on the security and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by changes in the market rate of interest, the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument, or negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments may cause the price of that security to decline.

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security held by an Underlying Fund, or to which an Underlying Fund otherwise has exposure, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments and the related risk that the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or willingness to make such payments. Debt securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. The credit rating of a debt security may be lowered if the issuer suffers adverse changes in its financial condition, which can lead to greater volatility in the price of the security and in shares of an Underlying Fund, and therefore the Fund, and can also affect the security's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Underlying Fund to sell. When an Underlying Fund purchases unrated securities, it will depend on the Underlying Fund's analysis of credit risk without the assessment of an independent rating organization, such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's.

To the extent that the Underlying Funds hold debt securities that are secured or guaranteed by financial institutions, changes in the credit quality of such financial institutions could cause the values of these debt securities to decline.

Credit spread risk: Credit spread risk is the risk that credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in their credit quality) may increase when the market believes that bonds generally have a greater risk of default. Increasing credit spreads may reduce the market values of an Underlying Fund's securities, and therefore the market values of the Fund. Credit spreads often increase more for lower rated and unrated securities than for investment grade securities. In addition, when credit spreads increase, reductions in market value will generally be greater for longer-maturity securities.

Emerging markets risk: Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in foreign securities of developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available about an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets.

ETF Risk: The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, the Fund is exposed to the following risks:

- o *Authorized participants, market makers, and liquidity providers concentration risk:* The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold.
- o *Secondary market trading risk:* Although the Fund's Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in the Fund's Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange. Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of an Underlying Fund's Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Underlying Fund's underlying holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Underlying Fund's Shares. In addition, during periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

- o *Shares may trade at prices other than NAV risk:* As with all ETFs, Shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. There is a risk that market prices for Fund Shares will vary significantly from the Fund's NAV. This risk is heightened in times of market disruption or volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares.

Extension risk: The market value of some debt securities, particularly mortgage securities and certain asset-backed securities, may be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. Extension risk may result from, for example, rising interest rates or unexpected developments in the markets for underlying assets or mortgages. As a consequence, the security's effective maturity will be extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Extension risk generally increases as interest rates rise. When the maturity of an investment is extended in a rising interest rate environment, a below-market interest rate is usually locked-in and the value of the security reduced. The risk is greater for fixed-rate than variable-rate securities.

Foreign securities risk: Foreign securities are subject to special risks, including political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections, and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are traded or denominated in U.S. dollars primarily through depositary receipts. Depositary receipts may be available through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all of the costs of the unsponsored facility. The depository of an unsponsored facility is frequently under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through, to the holders of the receipts, voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. The depository of unsponsored depositary receipts may provide less information to receipt holders. Investments in emerging markets securities by Underlying Funds are subject to higher risks than those in developed countries because there is greater uncertainty in less established markets and economies. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

High yield securities risk: The Fund is exposed to the risk of investing in "high yield" securities. Securities that are rated below-investment grade are commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk" bonds. High yield securities usually offer higher yields than investment grade securities, but also involve more risk. High yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic conditions than investment grade securities, and they generally have more volatile prices and carry more risk to principal. In addition, high yield securities generally are less liquid than investment grade securities.

Illiquid investments risk: Investing in illiquid investments is subject to certain risks, such as limitations on resale and uncertainty in determining valuation. Limitations on resale may adversely affect the marketability of portfolio securities and the Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted or other illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. The Fund might, in order to dispose of restricted securities, have to register securities resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of such securities. Less liquid securities that the Fund may want to invest in may be difficult or impossible to purchase. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the Fund's ability to buy or sell such securities.

Income risk: An Underlying Fund's, and therefore the Fund's, income from its debt securities could decline during periods of falling interest rates because the Underlying Fund generally may have to invest the proceeds from sales of Underlying Fund shares, as well as the proceeds from maturing portfolio debt securities (or portfolio securities that have been called, see "Call risk" above, or prepaid, see "Mortgage- and asset-backed securities risk" below), in lower-yielding securities. In addition, an Underlying Fund's income, and therefore the Fund's, could decline when the Underlying Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Interest rate risk: Debt securities held by an Underlying Fund will fluctuate in value with changes in interest rates. In general, debt securities will increase in value when interest rates fall and decrease in value when interest rates rise. An Underlying Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the possibility that the current period of relatively low rates may be ending. The effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives is unknown. Longer-term debt securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes. Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The duration of a debt security is the weighted average term to maturity, expressed in years, of the present value of all future cash flows, including coupon payments and principal repayments. Rising interest rates also may lengthen the duration of debt securities with call features, since exercise of the call becomes less likely as interest rates rise, which in turn will make the securities more sensitive to changes in interest rates and result in even steeper price declines in the event of further interest rate increases. Certain countries and regulatory bodies may use negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool to encourage economic growth during periods of deflation. In a negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities risk: The value of mortgage- and asset-backed securities can fall if the owners of the underlying mortgages or other obligations pay off their mortgages or other obligations sooner than expected, which could happen when interest rates fall or for other reasons.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that rising interest rates could cause mortgages or other obligations underlying the securities to be prepaid more slowly than expected, which would, in effect, convert a short- or medium-duration mortgage- or asset-backed security into a longer-duration security, increasing its sensitivity to interest rate changes and causing its price to decline.

A mortgage-backed security may be negatively affected by the quality of the mortgages underlying such security and the structure of its issuer. For example, if a mortgage underlying a certain mortgage-backed security defaults, the value of that security may decrease.

An Underlying Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are not explicitly backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support in situations in which it was not obligated to do so. Mortgage-backed securities issued by a private issuer, such as commercial mortgage-backed securities, generally entail greater risk than obligations directly or indirectly guaranteed by the U.S. government or a government-sponsored entity.

New fund risk: The Fund is a recently organized, diversified management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of the Company may determine to liquidate the Fund. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. If the Fund fails to attract a large amount of assets, shareholders of the Fund may incur higher expenses as the Fund's fixed costs would be allocated over a smaller number of shareholders.

New investment adviser and new investment sub-adviser risk: The Adviser and the Sub-Adviser have a limited operating history. The Adviser and the Sub-Adviser and their employees have limited experience managing investment assets other than their own assets. There is no guarantee that the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser will be able to produce satisfactory returns for the Fund or preserve the Fund's assets. Furthermore, the technology that the Sub-Adviser uses to manage the Fund's portfolio has no operating history and has no history of performance.

Other investment companies risk: When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of fund expenses and, indirectly, the expenses of the other investment companies. Furthermore, the fund is exposed to the risks to which the other investment companies may be subject. For index-based ETFs, while such ETFs seek to achieve the same returns as a particular market index, the performance of an ETF may diverge from the performance of such index (commonly known as tracking error).

In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of an investment company to invest in another investment company. These regulatory changes may adversely impact the Fund's investment strategies and operations.

Portfolio turnover risk: The Fund will not consider portfolio turnover rate a limiting factor in making investment decisions consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Therefore, it is possible that the Fund may experience high rates of portfolio turnover. High portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur higher brokerage commissions and transaction costs, which could lower the Fund's performance. In addition to lower performance, high portfolio turnover could result in taxable capital gains. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is considered to be high.

Preferred security risk: There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities:

- *Limited voting rights.* Generally, preferred security holders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrearages have been paid, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights. In the case of certain preferred securities issued by trusts or special purpose entities, holders generally have no voting rights except if a declaration of default occurs and is continuing. In such an event, preferred security holders generally would have the right to appoint and authorize a trustee to enforce the trust's or special purpose entity's rights as a creditor under the agreement with its operating company.
- *Special redemption rights.* In certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities prior to their stated maturity date. For instance, for certain types of preferred securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal income tax or securities laws or by regulatory or major corporate action. As with call provisions, a redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by an Underlying Fund.
- *Payment deferral.* Generally, preferred securities may be subject to provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip ("non-cumulative" preferred securities) or defer ("cumulative" preferred securities) distributions without any adverse consequences to the issuer. Non-cumulative preferred securities can skip distributions indefinitely. Cumulative preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions payments for up to 10 years. If an Underlying Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distribution, the Underlying Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes although it has not yet received such income. In addition, recent changes in bank regulations may increase the likelihood of issuers deferring or skipping distributions.
- *Subordination.* Preferred securities generally are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore are subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.
- *Floating Rate Payments.* The dividend or interest rates on preferred securities may be floating or convert from fixed to floating at a specified future time. The market value of floating rate securities may fall in a declining interest rate environment and may also fall in a rising interest rate environment if there is a lag between the rise in interest rates and the reset. This risk may also be present with respect to fixed rate securities that will convert to a floating rate at a future time. A secondary risk associated with declining interest rates is the risk that income earned by an Underlying Fund on floating rate securities may decline due to lower coupon payments on the floating-rate securities.
- *Liquidity.* Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities or common stock. Less liquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by an Underlying Fund or at prices approximating the values at which an Underlying Fund is carrying the securities on its books.
- *Financial services industry.* The preferred securities market is comprised predominately of securities issued by companies in the financial services industry. Therefore, preferred securities present substantially increased risks at times of financial turmoil, which could affect financial services companies more than companies in other sectors and industries.

- *Tax risk.* An Underlying Fund may invest in preferred securities or other securities the federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies if the tax characterization of the Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service.
- *Regulatory risk.* Issuers of preferred securities may be in industries that are heavily regulated and that may receive government funding. The value of preferred securities issued by these companies may be affected by changes in government policy, such as increased regulation, ownership restrictions, deregulation or reduced government funding.

Prepayment risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as an Underlying Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates, reducing its income. If an Underlying Fund purchased the debt securities at a premium, prepayments on the securities could cause the Underlying Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment. These factors may cause the value of an investment in an Underlying Fund to change. The impact on prepayments on the price of a debt seriously may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's volatility.

Rule 144A securities risk: The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that their liquidity may become impaired and an Underlying Fund may be unable to dispose of the securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Sovereign debt risk: Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt. This may be due to, for example, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

Unrated security risk: Unrated securities determined by an Underlying Fund to be of comparable quality to rated securities which the Underlying Fund may purchase may pay a higher interest rate than such rated securities and be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers than rated securities or issuers.

U.S. government securities risk: U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Valuation risk: The debt securities in which an Underlying Fund may invest typically are valued by a pricing service utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions, including readily available market quotations obtained from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, cash flows and transactions for comparable instruments. There is no assurance that an Underlying Fund will be able to sell a portfolio security at the price established by the pricing service, which could result in a loss to the Underlying Fund. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional "round lot" size, but some trades may occur in smaller, "odd lot" sizes, often at lower prices than institutional round lot trades. Different pricing services may incorporate different assumptions and inputs into their valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different values for the same securities. As a result, if an Underlying Fund were to change pricing services, or if an Underlying Fund's pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, there could be a material impact, either positive or negative, on the Underlying Fund's NAV.

Zero-coupon bonds risk: As interest on zero-coupon bonds is not paid on a current basis, the values of the bonds are subject to greater fluctuations than are the value of bonds that distribute income regularly and may be more speculative than such bonds. Accordingly, the values of zero-coupon bonds may be highly volatile as interest rates rise or fall. In

addition, while zero-coupon bonds generate income for purposes of generally accepted accounting standards, they do not generate cash flow and thus could cause an Underlying Fund to be forced to liquidate securities at an inopportune time in order to distribute cash, as required by certain tax laws.

Additional Non-Principal Risk Information:

Contingent convertible capital securities risk: A loss absorption mechanism trigger event for CoCos would likely be the result of, or related to, the deterioration of the issuer's financial condition (e.g., a decrease in the issuer's capital ratio) and status as a going concern. In such a case, with respect to CoCos that provide for conversion into common stock upon the occurrence of the trigger event, the market price of the issuer's common stock received by the Fund will have likely declined, perhaps substantially, and may continue to decline, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV. Further, the issuer's common stock would be subordinate to the issuer's other classes of securities and therefore would worsen the Fund's standing in a bankruptcy proceeding. In addition, because the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero. In view of the foregoing, CoCos are often rated below investment grade and are subject to the risks of high yield securities.

CoCos may be subject to an automatic write-down (i.e., the automatic write-down of the principal amount or value of the securities, potentially to zero, and the cancellation of the securities) under certain circumstances, which could result in the Fund losing a portion or all of its investment in such securities. In addition, the Fund may not have any rights with respect to repayment of the principal amount of the securities that has not become due or the payment of interest or dividends on such securities for any period from (and including) the interest or dividend payment date falling immediately prior to the occurrence of such automatic write-down. An automatic write-down could also result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment is based on the security's par value. Coupon payments on CoCos may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer for any reason or may be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves.

In certain scenarios, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. There is no guarantee that the Fund will receive a return of principal on CoCos. Any indication that an automatic write-down or conversion event may occur can be expected to have a material adverse effect on the market price of CoCos.

The prices of CoCos may be volatile. Additionally, the trading behavior of a given issuer's CoCo may be strongly impacted by the trading behavior of other issuers' CoCos, such that negative information from an unrelated CoCo may cause a decline in value of one or more CoCos held by the Fund. Accordingly, the trading behavior of CoCos may not follow the trading behavior of other similarly structured securities.

CoCos are issued primarily by financial institutions. Therefore, CoCos present substantially increased risks at times of financial turmoil, which could affect financial institutions more than companies in other sectors and industries.

Costs of buying or selling shares risk: Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of the Fund's Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Currency risk: Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of non-U.S. securities, interest earned from such securities, gains and losses realized on the sale of such securities, and derivative transactions tied to such securities, and hence will affect the NAV of the Fund that invests in such securities. A strong U.S. dollar relative to these other currencies will adversely affect the value of the Fund to the extent it invests in such non-U.S. securities.

Cyber security risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by the Fund’s investment adviser or sub-advisers and other service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and administrator), and the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the investment adviser and sub-advisers have each established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Derivatives risk: The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by a fund will not correlate with the asset, index or rate underlying the derivative contract.

The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index or rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the contract. A derivative transaction also involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the contract to make required payments. These risks are heightened when the management team uses derivatives to enhance the Fund’s return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge (or offset) the risk of a position or security held by the Fund.

In addition, when the Fund engages in certain derivative transactions, it is effectively leveraging its investments, which could result in exaggerated changes in the NAV of the Fund’s Shares and can result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested. The success of the Fund’s derivatives strategies will depend on the Sub-adviser’s ability to assess and predict the impact of market or economic developments on the underlying asset, index or rate and the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

Additionally, to the extent the Fund is required to segregate or “set aside” (often referred to as “asset segregation”) liquid assets or otherwise cover open positions with respect to certain derivative instruments, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio instruments to meet these asset segregation requirements. There is a possibility that segregation involving a large percentage of the Fund’s assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. In October 2020, the SEC adopted a new rule that will change the regulatory framework around the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. The new rule will replace the aforementioned asset segregation requirements with a requirement to ensure the Fund has a derivatives risk management program consistent with the new rule, along with other requirements such as compliance with a specific value-at-risk based limit on leverage risk. The Fund will not be required to comply with the new rule until August 2022.

The Fund may also enter into OTC transactions in derivatives. Transactions in the OTC markets generally are conducted on a principal-to-principal basis. The terms and conditions of these instruments generally are not standardized and tend to be more specialized or complex, and the instruments may be harder to value. In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organized exchanges. In addition, certain derivative instruments and markets may not be liquid, which means the Fund may not be able to close out a derivatives transaction in a cost-efficient manner.

Short positions in derivatives may involve greater risks than long positions, as the risk of loss on short positions is theoretically unlimited (unlike a long position, in which the risk of loss may be limited to the notional amount of the instrument).

Swap agreements may involve fees, commissions or other costs that may reduce the Fund's gains from a swap agreement or may cause the fund to lose money.

Futures contracts are subject to the risk that an exchange may impose price fluctuation limits, which may make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to close out a position when desired.

Loan risk: Loans in which the Fund may invest generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may trade infrequently on the secondary market. The lack of an active trading market for certain loans may impair the ability of the Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a loan and may make it difficult to value such loans. Portfolio transactions in loans may settle in as short as seven days but typically can take up to two or three weeks, and in some cases much longer. As a result of these extended settlement periods, the Fund may incur losses if it is required to sell other investments or temporarily borrow to meet its cash needs, including satisfying redemption requests.

The amount of public information available with respect to loans may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange listed securities. Furthermore, because the Sub-adviser may wish to invest in the publicly-traded securities of an obligor, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information regarding the obligor to which other investors have access. Loans may not be considered "securities" and, as a result, the Fund may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the securities laws.

Interests in secured loans have the benefit of collateral and, typically, of restrictive covenants limiting the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets. However, there is a risk that the value of any collateral securing a loan in which the Fund has an interest may decline and that the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed on the loan. In the event the borrower defaults, the Fund's access to the collateral may be limited or delayed because of difficulty liquidating the collateral or by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. The risks associated with unsecured loans, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral, are higher than those for comparable loans that are secured by specific collateral. Interests in loans made to finance highly leveraged companies or transactions such as corporate acquisitions may be especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions.

Frequent trading risk: The Fund is expected to engage in active and frequent trading. Accordingly, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100%. Frequent trading of portfolio securities may produce capital gains, which are taxable to shareholders when distributed. Frequent trading may also increase the amount of commissions or mark-ups to broker-dealers that the Fund pays when it buys and sells securities, which may detract from the Fund's performance.

Legal and regulatory change risks: The regulatory environment for investment companies is evolving, and changes in regulation may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments and its ability to pursue its trading strategy. In addition, the securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations. The SEC and other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund could be substantial and adverse.

LIBOR risk: The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR." LIBOR is the offered rate at which major international banks can obtain wholesale, unsecured funding, and LIBOR may be available for different durations (e.g., 1 month or 3 months) and for different currencies. LIBOR may be a significant factor in determining the Fund's payment obligations under a derivative investment, the cost of financing to the Fund or an investment's value or return to the Fund, and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. On July 27, 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The FCA and ICE Benchmark Administrator have since announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. It is possible that a subset of LIBOR settings will be published after these dates on a "synthetic" basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing SOFR that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates. Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Fund will depend on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants

develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. For example, current information technology systems may be unable to accommodate new instruments and rates with features that differ from LIBOR. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled.

Market risk: The NAV of the Fund will change with changes in the market value of its portfolio positions. Investors may lose money. The prices of securities held by the Fund may decline in response to conditions affecting the general economy, overall market changes, local, regional or global political, social or economic instability, and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks, may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

The continuing spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets and may adversely affect the Fund's investments and operations. The outbreak was first detected in December 2019 and subsequently spread globally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in international and domestic travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff reductions), supply chains and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These disruptions have led to instability in the marketplace, including stock and credit market losses and overall volatility. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. Health crises caused by the recent outbreak may heighten other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in a country or region. In the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, there can be no assurance that the Fund and its service providers will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are becoming more widely available, the full impacts of a pandemic or disease outbreaks are unknown and the pace of recovery may vary from market to market, resulting in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time.

Municipal securities risk: The values of municipal securities may be adversely affected by local political and economic conditions and developments. Adverse conditions in an industry significant to a local economy could have a correspondingly adverse effect on the financial condition of local issuers. Other factors that could affect municipal securities include a change in the local, state, or national economy, demographic factors, ecological or environmental concerns, statutory limitations on the issuer's ability to increase taxes, and other developments generally affecting the revenue of issuers (for example, legislation or court decisions reducing state aid to local governments or mandating additional services). This risk would be heightened to the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of the below-investment grade quality portion of its portfolio in the bonds of similar projects (such as those relating to the education, health care, housing, transportation, or utilities industries), in industrial development bonds, or in particular types of municipal securities

(such as general obligation bonds, municipal lease obligations, private activity bonds or moral obligation bonds) that are particularly exposed to specific types of adverse economic, business or political events. In addition, the amount of public information available about municipal bonds is generally less than for certain corporate equities or bonds, meaning that the investment performance of the Fund may be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Underlying Fund's adviser than a fund that invests in stock or other corporate investments.

To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of issuers located in a given state or U.S. territory, it will be disproportionately affected by political and economic conditions and developments in that state or territory and may involve greater risk than funds that invest in a larger universe of securities. In addition, economic, political or regulatory changes in that state or territory could adversely affect municipal securities issuers in that state or territory and therefore the value of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Non-U.S./emerging markets risk: Non-U.S. issuers or U.S. issuers with significant non-U.S. operations may be subject to risks in addition to or different than those of issuers that are located in or principally operated in the United States due to political, social and economic developments abroad, different regulatory environments and laws, potential seizure by the government of company assets, higher taxation, withholding taxes on dividends and interest and limitations on the use or transfer of portfolio assets.

To the extent the Fund invests in depositary receipts, the Fund will be subject to many of the same risks as when investing directly in non-U.S. securities. The holder of an unsponsored depositary receipt may have limited voting rights and may not receive as much information about the issuer of the underlying securities as would the holder of a sponsored depositary receipt.

Other non-U.S. investment risks include the following:

- Enforcing legal rights may be difficult, costly and slow in non-U.S. countries, and there may be special problems enforcing claims against non-U.S. governments.
- Non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting standards or governmental supervision comparable to U.S. companies, and there may be less public information about their operations.
- Non-U.S. markets may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. markets.
- The U.S. and non-U.S. markets often rise and fall at different times or by different amounts due to economic or other developments particular to a given country or region. This phenomenon would tend to lower the overall price volatility of a portfolio that included both U.S. and non-U.S. securities. Sometimes, however, global trends will cause the U.S. and non-U.S. markets to move in the same direction, reducing or eliminating the risk reduction benefit of international investing.
- Non-U.S. securities traded on foreign exchanges, particularly in emerging markets countries, may be subject to further risks due to the inexperience of local investment professionals and financial institutions, the possibility of permanent or temporary termination of trading, and greater spreads between bid and asked prices for securities. In addition, non-U.S. exchanges and investment professionals are subject to less governmental regulation, and commissions may be higher than in the United States. Also, there may be delays in the settlement of non-U.S. exchange transactions.
- The Fund's income from non-U.S. issuers may be subject to non-U.S. withholding taxes. In some countries, the Fund also may be subject to taxes on trading profits and, on certain securities transactions, transfer or stamp duties tax. To the extent non-U.S. income taxes are paid by the Fund, U.S. shareholders may be entitled to a credit or deduction for U.S. tax purposes.
- Some countries, particularly in emerging markets, restrict to varying degrees foreign investment in their securities markets. In some circumstances, these restrictions may limit or preclude investment in certain countries or may increase the cost of investing in securities of particular companies.
- Emerging markets generally do not have the level of market efficiency and strict standards in accounting and securities regulation to be on par with advanced economies. Investments in emerging markets come with much greater risk due to political instability, domestic infrastructure problems and currency volatility.

Regulated investment company (“RIC”) compliance risk: The Fund intends to elect to be, and intends to qualify each year for treatment as, a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. To maintain the Fund’s qualification for federal income tax treatment as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. If for any taxable year the Fund fails to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders) and its income available for distribution will be reduced. Under certain circumstances, the Fund could cure a failure to qualify as a RIC, but in order to do so, the Fund could incur significant Fund-level taxes and could be forced to dispose of certain assets.

Temporary Defensive Positions:

In certain situations or market conditions, the Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies provided that the alternative is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and is in the best interest of the Fund. For example, the Fund may make larger than normal investments in high yield securities in order to achieve its yield targets. Consequently, under such circumstances, such Fund may invest in a different mix of investments than it would under normal circumstances.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings:

The Fund’s entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through the Fund’s website located at <https://funds.drivewealth.com> and may be made available through financial reporting and news services or any other medium, including publicly available internet web sites. Additional information regarding the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for the Fund is Red Gate Advisers, LLC (the “Adviser”). The Adviser is located at Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216, 223 Wilmington West Chester Pike, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317. The Adviser is owned by Chadds Ford Investment Management, LLC (“CFIM”), a Pennsylvania limited liability company. CFIM is controlled by Salvatore Faia and Margaret Faia. Mr. Faia is President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company.

Subject to the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser manages the overall investment operations of the Fund, primarily in the form of oversight of the Fund’s sub-advisers, pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement between the Company and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”). Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee that is computed and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.59% of the Fund’s average daily net assets during the month. From the unitary management fee, the Adviser retains a percentage of the fee for its advisory services equal to the greater of \$40,000 or an amount equal to 0.08% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, calculated quarterly, and pays most of the expenses of the Fund, including the cost of sub-advisory fee to Vident, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services. However, under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not responsible for interest expenses, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business (“Excluded Expenses”). The remainder of the unitary management fee is paid to the Sub-Adviser. For the fiscal period beginning July 26, 2021 (commencement of operations) and ended August 31, 2021, the Adviser received an advisory fee of 0.04% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the terms of an expense limitation agreement entered into by the Company and the Adviser, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its unitary management fee for the first year of the Fund’s operations to the extent necessary to limit the Fund’s annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage commissions, taxes, interest expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, and any extraordinary expenses) to an amount not exceeding 0.39% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser may recover from the Fund fees waived for a period of three years after such fees were incurred, provided that the repayments do not cause the Fund’s operating expenses (excluding brokerage

commissions, taxes, interest expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, and any extraordinary expenses) to exceeding 0.39% of the Fund's average daily net assets, or, if less, the expense limitation that was in place at the time the fees were waived.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement and the factors the Board considered with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended August 31, 2021.

Investment Sub-Advisers

YieldX Advisers, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is a Delaware limited liability company located at 2980 NE 207th Street, Suite 504, Aventura, Florida 33180. Pursuant to the terms of a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, other than certain functions delegated to Vident Investment Advisory, LLC ("Vident"), the Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, may make investment decisions for the Fund as determined necessary by the Sub-Adviser, and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Under the sub-advisory agreement, the Sub-Adviser receives a fee from the Adviser equal to the remainder of the unitary management fee not retained by the Adviser for its advisory services and for payment of certain expenses of the Fund, as described in the "Investment Adviser" section, above.

Vident is a Delaware limited liability company located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009. Vident was formed in 2014 and provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds, including the Fund. Vident is responsible for selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, as instructed by the Sub-Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays Vident a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, based on the greater of (1) a minimum fee of \$30,000, or (2) the daily net assets of the Fund based on the following schedule: 0.05% on assets under management up to \$375,000,000, and 0.04% on assets under management in excess of \$375,000,000.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreements and the factors the Board considered with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended August 31, 2021.

The Sub-Adviser's Portfolio Managers

Stewart Russell is the Chief Investment Officer at the Sub-Adviser. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Russell Stewart was Managing Director, Head of Institutional Solutions and Global Head of Multi-Asset Portfolios at Barings. In that role he led a team of 15 portfolio managers focused on multi-asset investing and constructed customized portfolios for investors utilizing public and private asset classes. Prior to Barings, Mr. Russell was a portfolio manager for 11 years at Moore Capital Management where he managed a cross asset portfolio of relative value and directional positions in fixed income, equity, commodity and currency markets. Before Moore Capital Management, Mr. Russell was a Partner and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Fischer Francis Trees and Watts, and Mr. Russell had oversight of the firm's investment process and performance and led a team of forty portfolio managers and analysts. Mr. Russell has an MBA in Finance from New York University and a BA from Cornell University, and currently serves on the Cornell University Alumni Council.

Thomas J. Bradley is a Managing Director and Head of Fixed Income at the Sub-Adviser. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser in 2019, Mr. Bradley worked on the Institutional Credit Sales desk at Royal Bank of Scotland and UBS. Mr. Bradley passed his SIE and holds the Series 7 Top-off, Series 66 and Series 24 licenses.

Vident's Portfolio Management Team

Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President (SVP) – Mr. Zayas has over 15 years of trading and portfolio management experience in global equity products and ETFs. He is SVP, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading – Prior focus on international Equities, for Vident Investment Advisory, specializing in managing and trading of developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios. Prior to joining Vident Investment Advisory, he was a Portfolio Manager at Russell Investments for over 5 billion in quantitative strategies across global markets, including emerging, developed and frontier markets and listed alternatives. Before that, he was an equity Portfolio Manager at BNY Mellon Asset Management, where

he was responsible for 150 million in internationally listed global equity ETFs and assisted in managing 3 billion of global ETF assets. Mr. Zayas holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Ryan Dofflemeyer, Senior Portfolio Manager – Mr. Dofflemeyer has over 16 years of trading and portfolio management experience across various asset classes including both ETFs and mutual funds. He is Senior Portfolio Manager for Vident Investment Advisory, specializing in managing and trading of global equity and multi-asset portfolios. Prior to joining Vident Investment Advisory, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at ProShares for over \$3 billion in ETF assets across global equities, commodities, and volatility strategies. Before that, he was a Research Analyst at the Investment Company Institute in Washington DC. Mr. Dofflemeyer holds a BA from the University of Virginia and an MBA from the University of Maryland.

The SAI provides additional information about the compensation of the Portfolio Managers, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares of the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems its Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Investors can only buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling the Fund's Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning the Fund's Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of the Fund's Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means, an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Fund is neither involved in nor responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit

Securities, such as IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of the Fund's portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolios at a particular point in time. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the Fund's NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains or losses. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board.

Fair Value Pricing

If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable by the Fund's administrator, in consultation with the Sub-Adviser, securities will be fair valued by the Sub-Adviser in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board and under the Board's ultimate supervision. Relying on prices supplied by pricing services or dealers or using fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by the Fund to price its investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders. The Fund expects to declare and pay distributions, if any, monthly, however it may declare and pay distributions more or less frequently. Net realized capital gains (including net short-term capital gains), if any, will be distributed by the Fund at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own Shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged

to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require the Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares of the Fund will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual United States citizens or residents. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares of the Fund.

Unless your investment in shares of the Fund is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions; (ii) you sell your shares listed on the Exchange; and (iii) you purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. The amount of the Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities, if any, a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in non-qualified foreign corporations. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities, if any, by a high portfolio turnover rate, or by investments in non-U.S. corporations. Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the Fund.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

For federal income tax purposes, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than 12 months and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for 12 months or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of Shares. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the Shares acquired.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans

The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on and sales of shares of the Fund held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless it borrowed to acquire the shares.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale of shares in the Fund, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on capital gain dividends from the Fund.

In contrast, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in the Fund is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor’s income from the Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

The Fund is generally required to withhold 30% on certain payments to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

Backup Withholding

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns shares of the Fund) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such backup withholding. The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the AP’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a creation of Creation Units will be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the securities exchanged therefor as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss realized upon

the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise will be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Company on behalf of the Fund has the right to reject an order for a purchase of Creation Units if the AP (or a group of APs) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Company also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If the Fund does issue Creation Units to an AP (or group of APs) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund, the AP (or group of APs) may not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

An AP who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units and the AP's basis in the Creation Units. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a redemption of Creation Units will be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the shares comprising the Creation Units as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares comprising the Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise will generally be short-term capital gain or loss. Any capital loss realized upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable AP of long-term capital gains with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to the AP as undistributed capital gains).

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of shares of the Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares of the Fund under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Vigilant Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216, 223 Wilmington West Chester Pike, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Payments to Financial Intermediaries.

The Adviser and Sub-Adviser, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, for the sale of Fund Shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making Shares of the Fund available

to their customers generally and in investment programs. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser may also reimburse expenses or make payments from its own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Fund.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Fund and other ETFs.

DriveWealth, LLC (“DriveWealth”) will provide certain services to the Fund, which may include granting a limited, non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use “DriveWealth” in the Fund names, and services relating to marketing activities and economic support of the Fund. For its services, DriveWealth may receive payment from the Sub-Adviser.

Continuous Offering.

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that such Fund’s Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 of the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information.

The Fund is new and therefore does not have any information regarding how often Shares are traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund. Once available, this information will be presented, free of charge, on the Fund’s website at <https://funds.drivewealth.com>.

Additional Information.

The Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund’s investment adviser and sub-advisers who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or “third party”) beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Shares of the Fund. The Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR IN THE SAI INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE COMPANY OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table in the Financial Highlights section below sets forth certain financial information for the period indicated, including per share information results for a single Fund share. The term “Total investment return” indicates how much your investment would have increased or decreased during this period of time and assumes that you have reinvested all dividends and distributions. The information has been derived from the Fund’s financial statements and has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s financial statements, which, together with the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, are included in the Fund’s annual report for the fiscal period ended August 31, 2021 and is available at no cost upon request (see back cover for ordering instructions).

	For the period ended August 31, 2021 ⁽¹⁾
Per Share Operating Performance	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
Net investment income/(loss) ⁽²⁾	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	<u>0.01</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	<u>0.09</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 25.09</u>
Market Value, end of period	\$ 25.09
Total investment return/ (loss) on net asset value ⁽³⁾	0.35% ⁽⁵⁾
Total investment return/ (loss) on net asset price ⁽⁴⁾	0.38% ⁽⁵⁾
Ratio/ Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000’s omitted)	\$ 502
Ratio of expenses to average net assets with waivers and/or reimbursements	0.59% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of expenses to average net assets without waivers and/or reimbursements	0.39% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets	3.02% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	0% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾

(1) Inception date of the Fund was July 26, 2021.

(2) Per share data calculated using average shares outstanding method.

(3) Total investment return/(loss) on net asset value is calculated assuming a purchase of shares on the first day and a sale of shares on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestments of dividends and distributions, if any.

(4) Total investment return/(loss) on market price is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price on the first day of the period, reinvestment of dividends and distributions at market price during the period and redemption at market price on the last day of the period.

(5) Not annualized.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Excludes effect of in-kind transfer

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

Red Gate Advisers, LLC

Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216
223 Wilmington West Chester Pike
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

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Aventura, Florida 33810

Vident Investment Advisory, LLC

1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515
Alpharetta, GA 30009

**ADMINISTRATOR AND
TRANSFER AGENT**

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services

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Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank, N.A.

1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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2001 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

UNDERWRITER

Vigilant Distributors, LLC

Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216
223 Wilmington West Chester Pike
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317

LEGAL COUNSEL

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP

One Logan Square, Suite 2000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the Fund, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semi-annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its most recently completed fiscal period. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders are available at <https://funds.drivewealth.com> or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Statement of Additional Information

The Fund's SAI, dated December 31, 2021, has been filed with the SEC. The SAI, which includes additional information about the Fund, may be obtained free of charge at <https://funds.drivewealth.com> or by calling 800-617-0004. The SAI, as supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

From the SEC

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) and other information about the Fund is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending an electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File Number 811-05518