

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II

Prospectus

September 13, 2024

3EDGE Dynamic Fixed Income ETF

Ticker Symbol: EDGF

3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF

Ticker Symbol: EDGH

3EDGE Dynamic International Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: EDGI

3EDGE Dynamic US Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: EDGU

**INVESTMENT ADVISER:
3EDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LP**

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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

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3EDGE DYNAMIC FIXED INCOME ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The 3EDGE Dynamic Fixed Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return through capital appreciation and current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees, including to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ³	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%

¹ 3EDGE Asset Management, LP, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), will pay all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, AFFE, accrued deferred tax liability, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

² Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$82	\$255

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities and other instruments, including derivatives and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), with economic characteristics similar to such securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in Treasuries, including Treasury inflation protected securities (“TIPS”), investment grade debt, and high yield debt and by actively managing the Fund’s overall credit quality and duration exposures. Although the Fund’s allocation to Treasuries, investment grade debt, and high yield debt may vary widely based on market conditions, the Adviser expects that the Fund will typically invest greater than 75% of its assets in Treasuries and investment grade debt, with potential allocations to high yield debt that typically do not exceed 25% of the Fund’s assets. The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in (i) government securities of foreign countries in developed and emerging markets, which the Adviser identifies by reference to Standard & Poor’s Dow Jones Indices, and supranational entities; (ii) investment grade and high yield corporate debt of U.S., foreign developed market and emerging market companies; and (iii) asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”).

The Fund may also utilize derivatives, principally options contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments. The Fund will seek to gain exposure through the purchase of the derivatives that move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset, regardless of changes in the underlying asset, with the aim of reducing Fund costs by managing interest rate, duration, and/or credit risk exposures. The Fund will seek to hedge exposures to reduce or eliminate the directional risk of an underlying asset’s price movements by engaging in a form of collared solution(s), i.e., selling away upside exposure to fund the purchase of downside protection. The Fund will not typically utilize derivatives to increase leveraged exposure to an underlying asset.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process. The Adviser chooses exposures it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser’s proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries. The Adviser determines the Fund’s target allocations by analyzing market sectors and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals and identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser’s researched factors that suggest shifts up or down in duration or increased or decreased quality in credit exposures are warranted.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund will initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in fixed income ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate geography, currency exposure, credit quality and duration-focused ETFs to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, currency exposures, credit quality, duration exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund, either directly or indirectly through investments in underlying ETFs, are set forth below.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — Because the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

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

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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 delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk — The prices of the Fund’s fixed-income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund’s fixed-income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed-income markets.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed-income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally the value of the Fund’s fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund.

High Yield Bond Risk — High yield, or “junk,” bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade. High yield bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Non-U.S. Government Securities Risk — Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risks that: (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Supranational Debt Securities Risk — Investments in debt securities issued by governments or by government agencies and instrumentalities or supranational organizations involve the risk that the governmental entities responsible for repayment may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow, the size of its reserves, its access to foreign exchange, the relative size of its debt service burden to its economy as a whole, and political constraints. A governmental entity may default on its obligations or may require renegotiation or reschedule of debt payments. Any restructuring of a sovereign debt obligation held by a Fund will likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of the obligation. In the event of default of sovereign debt, a Fund may be unable to pursue legal action against the sovereign issuer or to realize on collateral securing the debt. The sovereign debt of many non-U.S. governments, including their sub-divisions and instrumentalities, is rated below investment grade. Sovereign debt risk may be greater for debt securities issued or guaranteed by emerging market countries.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk — The prices of the Fund's corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Prepayment and Extension Risk — When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk — Asset-backed securities are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities may be issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Therefore, repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable in quality to mortgage assets. If the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, the Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on the security. In the event of a default, the Fund may suffer a loss if it cannot sell collateral quickly and receive the amount it is owed.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. "To-be-announced" transactions ("TBA Transactions") involve the additional risk that the value of the mortgage-backed securities to be purchased declines prior to settlement date or the counterparty does not deliver the securities as promised.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — Inflation protected securities, including TIPS, are fixed income securities for which the principal and/or interest income paid is linked to inflation rates. The relationship between an inflation protected security and its associated inflation index affects both the sum the Fund is paid when the security matures and the amount of interest that the security pays the Fund. With inflation (a rise in the index), the principal of the security increases. With deflation (a drop in the index), the principal of the security decreases. Inflation protected securities pay interest at a fixed rate. Because the rate is applied to the adjusted principal, however, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. At the maturity of a security, the Fund receives the adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund’s portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – The Fund’s investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Bank Loans Risk – Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in high yield bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that collateral securing a loan, if any, may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund’s rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan. Bank loans may have extended settlement periods that exceed seven days and, accordingly, may be considered illiquid. Purchases and sales of loans in the secondary market generally are subject to contractual restrictions that may delay the Fund’s ability to make timely redemptions.

Bank loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk – The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation in which the Fund invests. Collateralized debt obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension, valuation and liquidity risks, which are described elsewhere in this section. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk. The risks of an investment in a collateralized loan obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation in which the Fund invests. Collateralized loan obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension, valuation and liquidity risks, which are described elsewhere in this section. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Collateralized loan obligations carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest of other payments, (ii) the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the Fund may invest in obligations that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described elsewhere in this section. Many over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the Fund’s performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of an initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Options Risk – An option is a type of derivative instrument that gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy (a “call”) or sell (a “put”) an asset in the near future at an agreed upon price prior to the expiration date of the option. The Fund may “cover” a call option by owning the security underlying the option or through other means. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations.

Liquidity Risk – Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The 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 Fund management or performance.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Valuation Risk – The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher or lower than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk – The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund’s adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund’s operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Quantitative Investing Risk — There is no guarantee that a quantitative model or algorithm used by the Adviser, and the investments selected based on the model or algorithm, will perform as expected or produce the desired results. The Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in the construction and implementation of the model or algorithm and the Adviser’s ability to properly analyze or timely adjust the metrics or update the data underlying the model or features of the algorithm.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

New Adviser Risk — The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered investment company. As a result, investors do not have a track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available online at www.3EDGEETFs.com or by calling toll-free at (866) 825-8452.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

3EDGE Asset Management LP is the Fund's investment adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Stephen Cucchiaro, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Eric Biegeleisen, CFA, Deputy Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Monica Chandra, President, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

DeFred Folts, Chief Investment Strategist, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Lawrence Jules, Head Trader, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 40 of the prospectus.

3EDGE DYNAMIC HARD ASSETS ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The 3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation in rising markets while limiting losses during periods of decline.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees, including to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ³	0.31%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%

¹ 3EDGE Asset Management, LP, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), will pay all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

² Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$103	\$322

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in instruments providing exposure to hard assets, including derivatives and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) with economic characteristics similar to such assets. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

Hard assets include, but are not limited to, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, broad commodity baskets, energy-focused commodities, agricultural-focused commodities, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and equity securities, including equity ETFs, that derive a significant percentage of revenue, which the Adviser defines as 50% or greater, in the production and distribution of commodities and Treasury inflation-protected securities (“TIPS”). As of the date of the Prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to gold ETFs. The Fund may also utilize derivatives, principally options contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments. The Fund will seek to gain exposure through the purchase of the derivatives that move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset, regardless of changes in the underlying asset, with the aim of reducing Fund costs by managing hard asset exposures. The Fund will seek to hedge exposures to reduce or eliminate the directional risk of an underlying asset’s price movements by engaging in a form of collared solution(s), i.e., selling away upside exposure to fund the purchase of downside protection. The Fund will not typically utilize derivatives to increase leveraged exposure to an underlying asset.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of REITs and interests in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund will not directly hold hard assets and will generally seek to achieve its investment objective through the use of ETFs and derivatives that provide exposure to hard assets, consistent with applicable regulations.

The Adviser chooses hard asset exposures it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser’s proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing this data. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the hard asset segments listed above.

The Fund will initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in a variety of hard asset-focused exchange traded funds. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate hard asset exposure to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), currency exposures, sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund, either directly or indirectly through investments in underlying ETFs, are set forth below.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — Because the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

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

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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 delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Commodities Risk — Commodities include, among other things, energy products, agricultural products, industrial metals and precious metals. To the extent that the Fund gains exposure to the commodities markets, such exposure may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, and agriculture sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The energy sector can be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations, policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil importing nations. The metals sector can be affected by sharp price volatility over short periods caused by global economic, financial and political factors, resource availability, government regulation, economic cycles, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries, interest rates, currency fluctuations, metal sales by governments, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation and fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand.

Some commodity-linked investments are issued by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate. Although investments in commodities have historically moved in different directions than traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions, there is no guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities.

Investing in the commodities markets through futures may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

Gold Risk – Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Some factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold, an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold, and changes in economic and/or political conditions, including regulatory developments.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — Inflation protected securities, including TIPS, are fixed income securities for which the principal and/or interest income paid is linked to inflation rates. The relationship between an inflation protected security and its associated inflation index affects both the sum the Fund is paid when the security matures and the amount of interest that the security pays the Fund. With inflation (a rise in the index), the principal of the security increases. With deflation (a drop in the index), the principal of the security decreases. Inflation protected securities pay interest at a fixed rate. Because the rate is applied to the adjusted principal, however, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. At the maturity of a security, the Fund receives the adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stockholders such as the Fund.

REITs Risk – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP’s interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in a MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Depository Receipts Risk – Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described elsewhere in this section. Many over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the Fund’s performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of an initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed-income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed-income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed-income markets.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed-income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund.

Natural Resources Risk — Investments related to natural resources may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature, inflationary pressures and domestic and international politics. For example, events occurring in nature (such as earthquakes or fires in prime natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups or military confrontations) can affect the overall supply of a natural resource and the value of companies involved in such natural resource. Political risks and other risks to which non-US companies are subject also may affect US companies if they have significant operations or investments in non-US countries. In addition, interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, international economic developments, energy conservation, tax and other government regulations (both US and non-US) may affect the supply of and demand for natural resources, which can affect the profitability and value of securities issued by companies in the natural resources category. Securities of companies within specific natural resources sub-categories can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions.

Structured Notes Risk — Structured notes are specially-designed derivative debt instruments in which the terms may be structured by the purchaser and the issuer of the note. The Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

Valuation Risk – The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher or lower than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Tax Risk – Income from certain exchange traded products that invest in commodities and other non-security based asset classes, as well as direct investments in such alternative asset classes such as gold, may not be qualifying income for purposes of the qualifying income test that must be met by the Fund in order to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund will seek to restrict its income from direct investments in such alternative investments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with certain qualifying income tests necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by the Fund to qualify as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain commodity investments and other non-security based instruments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment objective will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which is unclear under the Code and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk – The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund’s adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund’s operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Quantitative Investing Risk — There is no guarantee that a quantitative model or algorithm used by the Adviser, and the investments selected based on the model or algorithm, will perform as expected or produce the desired results. The Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in the construction and implementation of the model or algorithm and the Adviser’s ability to properly analyze or timely adjust the metrics or update the data underlying the model or features of the algorithm.

Non-Diversified Risk — The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. If the securities in which the Fund invests perform poorly, the Fund could incur greater losses than it would have had it invested in a greater number of securities. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements for qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

New Adviser Risk — The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered investment company. As a result, investors do not have a track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk — Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available online at www.3EDGEETFs.com or by calling toll-free at (866) 825-8452.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

3EDGE Asset Management LP is the Fund's investment adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Stephen Cucchiaro, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Eric Biegeleisen, CFA, Deputy Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Monica Chandra, President, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

DeFred Folts, Chief Investment Strategist, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Lawrence Jules, Head Trader, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 40 of the prospectus.

3EDGE DYNAMIC INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The 3EDGE Dynamic International Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation in rising markets while limiting losses during periods of decline.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees, including to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ³	0.34%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%

¹ 3EDGE Asset Management, LP, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), will pay all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

² Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$106	\$331

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund’s 80% investment policy, equity securities include common stock, securities convertible into other equity securities, and securities of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization and may also invest in depositary receipts. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through actively managing the sectors, market-capitalization, country, currency and defined outcome exposures. Defined outcome exposures are typically provided through an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) structured to deliver a certain specified upside potential and downside exposure over a specific period of time. The Fund will primarily seek exposure to companies in Europe, Japan, China, India and emerging markets.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least 3 countries and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company’s assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company’s revenue is generated outside of the U.S.; (iii) the company is organized, conducts its principal operations, or maintains its principal place of business or principal manufacturing facilities outside of the U.S.; or (iv) the company’s securities are traded principally outside of the U.S. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers tied economically to emerging markets, which the Adviser identifies by reference to Standard & Poor’s Dow Jones Indices.

The Adviser focuses its research primarily on country selection by carefully reviewing the geography, currency composition, capitalization, sectors, industries, and sub-industries in the Fund’s portfolio.

The Adviser chooses countries/sectors it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser’s proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser believes that, over time, sector, geography and market-capitalization selection is more important than individual security selection in limiting the variability inherent in equity security investing.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing country and currency exposures, market capitalization, and market sectors and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser uses the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") in its sector analysis. GICS sectors include: energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, healthcare, financials, information technology, communication services, utilities, and real estate. The Adviser uses large, mid and small market capitalization definitions generally corresponding to companies with a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more, \$2 billion to \$10 billion, and \$250 million to \$2 billion, respectively. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser's researched factors that suggest increases or decreases in specific country or currency exposures, market capitalization, and/or market sector exposures are warranted.

The Fund may initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in equity ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate geography, currency exposure, sector, market-capitalization, and/or defined outcome ETFs to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), currency exposures, sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund, either directly or indirectly through investments in underlying ETFs, are set forth below.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — Because the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

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

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to "Authorized Participants." Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as "Authorized Participants") are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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 delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund’s investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company’s bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stockholders such as the Fund.

Large Capitalization Risk – If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over the counter (“OTC”). OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Depository Receipts Risk – Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund’s portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk – The Fund’s investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries may consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies. Due to the differences in the nature and quality of financial information of issuers of emerging market securities, including auditing and financial reporting standards, financial information and disclosures about such issuers may be unavailable or, if made available, may be considerably less reliable than publicly available information about other foreign securities.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

Geographic Focus Risk — To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Risk of Investing in Europe – The Fund may have significant exposure to securities of issuers located in the European region. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests. Any adverse economic or political events in Europe may cause the Fund’s investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (“EU”). Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the Euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions among European countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the Euro and/or withdraw from the EU, such as the formal exit of the United Kingdom (“UK”) on January 31, 2020. While the U.K. left the EU single markets and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement effective December 31, 2020, there is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences associated with the UK’s exit and whether the exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU.

Risk of Investing in China – The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. Although the Chinese economy has grown rapidly during recent years and the Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment, and reduce government control of the economy, there can be no guarantee that economic growth or these reforms will continue. The economy of China differs in many respects from the U.S. economy, including with respect to its structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment. Under China’s political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests. A relatively small number of Chinese companies represent a large portion of China’s total market and thus, may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China’s rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S., or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity) or a downturn in any of the economies of China’s key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and in turn, the Fund’s investments. The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in Mainland China or Hong Kong. These stock markets have recently experienced high levels of volatility, which may continue in the future. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the Mainland China stock market and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the Mainland China stock market.

Risk of Investing in India – Political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in India could significantly affect the market in India and in surrounding or related countries and could have a negative impact on the Fund. The Indian economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The Indian government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy, and the number of public sector enterprises in India is substantial. Accordingly, Indian government actions in the future could have a significant effect on the Indian economy. In addition, India has historically experienced hostilities with neighboring countries, such as Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. Instability as a result of these social and political tensions could adversely impact the value of the Fund’s investments.

Risk of Investing in Japan – Because the Fund may invest in securities of Japanese companies, the Fund is more susceptible to changes in Japanese economic and political conditions. The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. In the past, the Japanese economy has been adversely affected by, among other factors, trade tariffs, government intervention and other protectionist measures, relatively high unemployment rates, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. There can be no assurance that overseas demand for the products and services of Japanese companies will not change adversely in the future. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may also be affected by economic, political, or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events). Historically, Japan has had unpredictable national politics and may experience frequent political turnover. Future political developments may lead to changes in policy that might adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk – The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Quantitative Investing Risk — There is no guarantee that a quantitative model or algorithm used by the Adviser, and the investments selected based on the model or algorithm, will perform as expected or produce the desired results. The Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in the construction and implementation of the model or algorithm and the Adviser's ability to properly analyze or timely adjust the metrics or update the data underlying the model or features of the algorithm.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

New Adviser Risk — The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered investment company. As a result, investors do not have a track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk — Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available online at www.3EDGEETFs.com or by calling toll-free at (866) 825-8452.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

3EDGE Asset Management LP is the Fund's investment adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Stephen Cucchiaro, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 40 of the prospectus.

3EDGE DYNAMIC US EQUITY ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The 3EDGE Dynamic US Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation in rising markets while limiting losses during periods of decline.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees, including to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ³	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.84%

¹ 3EDGE Asset Management, LP, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), will pay all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

² Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$86	\$268

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers a company to be a U.S. company if (i) it is organized inside the U.S. or maintains a principal place of business inside the U.S.; (ii) its securities are traded principally inside the U.S.; (iii) during its most recent fiscal year, it derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed inside the U.S. or it has at least 50% of its assets inside the U.S. For purposes of the Fund’s 80% investment policy, equity securities include common stock, securities convertible into other equity securities, and securities of other investment companies.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through actively managing the sectors and/or various market-capitalization and/or defined outcome exposures. Defined outcome exposures are typically provided through an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) structured to deliver a certain specified upside potential and downside exposure over a specific period of time. The Adviser focuses its research primarily on sector selection by carefully reviewing the capitalization, sectors, industries, and sub-industries in the Fund’s portfolio.

The Adviser chooses sectors it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser’s proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser’s investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser believes that, over time, sector and/or market-capitalization selection is more important than individual security selection in limiting the variability inherent in equity security investing.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing exposures based upon market sectors, market capitalization, and/or investment style and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser defines investment style broadly as providing either a value or a growth tilt. Value companies generally have low price-to-book ratios, high dividend yields, and low price-to-earnings ratios; the opposite is true for growth companies. The Adviser uses the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") in its sector analysis. GICS sectors include: energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, healthcare, financials, information technology, communication services, utilities, and real estate. The Adviser uses large, mid and small market capitalization definitions generally corresponding to companies with a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more, \$2 billion to \$10 billion, and \$250 million to \$2 billion, respectively. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser's researched factors that suggest increases or decreases in exposures based upon market capitalization, investment style, and/or market sector exposures are warranted.

The Fund may initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in equity ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate U.S. sector and/or market-capitalization and/or defined outcome ETFs to implement its asset allocation and sector views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund, either directly or indirectly through investments in underlying ETFs, are set forth below.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — Because the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

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

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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 delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund’s investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company’s bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stockholders such as the Fund.

Large Capitalization Risk – If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over the counter (“OTC”). OTC stocks may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than exchange listed stocks and may have more price volatility than that of exchange-listed stocks.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk – Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk – The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund’s adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund’s operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Quantitative Investing Risk — There is no guarantee that a quantitative model or algorithm used by the Adviser, and the investments selected based on the model or algorithm, will perform as expected or produce the desired results. The Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in the construction and implementation of the model or algorithm and the Adviser’s ability to properly analyze or timely adjust the metrics or update the data underlying the model or features of the algorithm.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

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For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 40 of the prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES, TAXES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Each Fund issues shares to (or redeems shares from) certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Fund and/or cash.

Individual shares of a Fund may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through a broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of that Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding each Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.3EDGEETFs.com.

TAX INFORMATION

Each Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains if you are not investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS’ INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the 3EDGE Dynamic Fixed Income ETF is total return through capital appreciation and current income consistent with the preservation of capital. The investment objective of each of the 3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF, 3EDGE Dynamic International Equity ETF and 3EDGE Dynamic US Equity ETF is capital appreciation in rising markets while limiting losses during periods of decline. The investment objective of each Fund is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

Investment Strategies

3EDGE Dynamic Fixed Income ETF

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities and other instruments, including derivatives and ETFs, with economic characteristics similar to such securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in Treasuries, including TIPS, investment grade debt, and high yield debt and by actively managing the Fund's overall credit quality and duration exposures. Although the Fund's allocation to Treasuries, investment grade debt, and high yield debt may vary widely based on market conditions, the Adviser expects that the Fund will typically invest greater than 75% of its assets in Treasuries and investment grade debt, with potential allocations to high yield debt that typically do not exceed 25% of the Fund's assets. The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in (i) government securities of foreign countries in developed and emerging markets, which the Adviser identifies by reference to Standard & Poor's Dow Jones Indices, and supranational entities; (ii) investment grade and high yield corporate debt of U.S., foreign developed market and emerging market companies; and (iii) asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and CMOs.

The Fund may also utilize derivatives, principally options contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments. The Fund will seek to gain exposure through the purchase of the derivatives that move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset, regardless of changes in the underlying asset, with the aim of reducing Fund costs by managing interest rate, duration, and/or credit risk exposures. The Fund will seek to hedge exposures to reduce or eliminate the directional risk of an underlying asset's price movements by engaging in a form of collared solution(s), i.e., selling away upside exposure to fund the purchase of downside protection. The Fund will not typically utilize derivatives to increase leveraged exposure to an underlying asset.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process. The Adviser chooses exposures it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser's proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries. The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing market sectors and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals and identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser's researched factors that suggest shifts up or down in duration or increased or decreased quality in credit exposures are warranted.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund will initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in fixed income ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate geography, currency exposure, credit quality and duration-focused ETFs to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, currency exposures, credit quality, duration exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in instruments providing exposure to hard assets, including derivatives and ETFs with economic characteristics similar to such assets. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Hard assets include, but are not limited to, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, broad commodity baskets, energy-focused commodities, agricultural-focused commodities, REITs, and equity securities, including equity ETFs, that derive a significant percentage of revenue, which the Adviser defines as 50% or greater, in the production and distribution of commodities and TIPS. As of the date of the Prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to gold ETFs. The Fund may also utilize derivatives, principally options contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments. The Fund will seek to gain exposure through the purchase of the derivatives that move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset, regardless of changes in the underlying asset, with the aim of reducing Fund costs by managing hard asset exposures. The Fund will seek to hedge exposures to reduce or eliminate the directional risk of an underlying asset's price movements by engaging in a form of collared solution(s), i.e., selling away upside exposure to fund the purchase of downside protection. The Fund will not typically utilize derivatives to increase leveraged exposure to an underlying asset.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of REITs and interests in MLPs. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund will not directly hold hard assets and will generally seek to achieve its investment objective through the use of ETFs and derivatives that provide exposure to hard assets, consistent with applicable regulations.

The Adviser chooses hard asset exposures it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser's proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing this data. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the hard asset segments listed above.

The Fund will initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in a variety of hard asset-focused exchange traded funds. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate hard asset exposure to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), currency exposures, sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

3EDGE Dynamic International Equity ETF

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include common stock, securities convertible into other equity securities, and securities of other investment companies. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization and may also invest in depositary receipts. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through actively managing the sectors, market-capitalization, country, currency and defined outcome exposures. Defined outcome exposures are typically provided through an ETF structured to deliver a certain specified upside potential and downside exposure over a specific period of time. The Fund will primarily seek exposure to companies in Europe, Japan, China, India and emerging markets.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least 3 countries and invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company's assets are located outside of the U.S.; (ii) at least 50% of the company's revenue is generated outside of the U.S.; (iii) the company is organized, conducts its principal operations, or maintains its principal place of business or principal manufacturing facilities outside of the U.S.; or (iv) the company's securities are traded principally outside of the U.S. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers tied economically to emerging markets, which the Adviser identifies by reference to Standard & Poor's Dow Jones Indices.

The Adviser focuses its research primarily on country selection by carefully reviewing the geography, currency composition, capitalization, sectors, industries, and sub-industries in the Fund's portfolio.

The Adviser chooses countries/sectors it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser's proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser believes that, over time, sector, geography and market-capitalization selection is more important than individual security selection in limiting the variability inherent in equity security investing.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing country and currency exposures, market capitalization, and market sectors and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser uses the GICS in its sector analysis. GICS sectors include: energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, healthcare, financials, information technology, communication services, utilities, and real estate. The Adviser uses large, mid and small market capitalization definitions generally corresponding to companies with a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more, \$2 billion to \$10 billion, and \$250 million to \$2 billion, respectively. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser's researched factors that suggest increases or decreases in specific country or currency exposures, market capitalization, and/or market sector exposures are warranted.

The Fund may initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in equity ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate geography, currency exposure, sector, market-capitalization, and/or defined outcome ETFs to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), currency exposures, sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

3EDGE Dynamic US Equity ETF

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers a company to be a U.S. company if (i) it is organized inside the U.S. or maintains a principal place of business inside the U.S.; (ii) its securities are traded principally inside the U.S.; (iii) during its most recent fiscal year, it derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed inside the U.S. or it has at least 50% of its assets inside the U.S. For purposes of the Fund's 80% investment policy, equity securities include common stock, securities convertible into other equity securities, and securities of other investment companies.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through actively managing the sectors and/or various market-capitalization and/or defined outcome exposures. The Adviser focuses its research primarily on sector selection by carefully reviewing the capitalization, sectors, industries, and sub-industries in the Fund's portfolio.

The Adviser chooses sectors it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser's proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser's investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser believes that, over time, sector and/or market-capitalization selection is more important than individual security selection in limiting the variability inherent in equity security investing.

The Adviser determines the Fund's target allocations by analyzing exposures based upon market sectors, market capitalization, and/or investment style and their underlying industries and sub-industries. The Adviser defines investment style broadly as providing either a value or a growth tilt. Value companies generally have low price-to-book ratios, high dividend yields, and low price-to-earnings ratios; the opposite is true for growth companies. The Adviser uses the GICS in its sector analysis. GICS sectors include: energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, healthcare, financials, information technology, communication services, utilities, and real estate. The Adviser uses large, mid and small market capitalization definitions generally corresponding to companies with a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more, \$2 billion to \$10 billion, and \$250 million to \$2 billion, respectively. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the Adviser's researched factors that suggest increases or decreases in exposures based upon market capitalization, investment style, and/or market sector exposures are warranted.

The Fund may initially utilize a "fund of funds" structure to invest in equity ETFs. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate U.S. sector and/or market-capitalization and/or defined outcome ETFs to implement its asset allocation and sector views by evaluating such factors as the respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

All Funds

The Adviser's investment research process is driven by the firm's proprietary global capital markets model. The model is tested over a wide variety of economic and market conditions and translates decades of research and investment experience into a system of causal rules and algorithms to that seek to describe global capital market behavior.

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, each Fund may invest 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include: shares of ETFs, shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements. While a Fund is in a defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that a Fund invests in money market mutual funds for cash positions, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund pays its pro-rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational fees. Each Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Securities Lending

The Funds may lend their portfolio securities. In connection with such loans, the Funds receive liquid collateral equal to a specified percentage of the value of the portfolio securities being lent, and maintain several additional safeguards.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its goal. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good of a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the value of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities a Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. The effect on a Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings.

Active Management Risk (All Funds) – Each Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of a Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by a Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform in comparison to other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) — Asset-backed securities are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities may be issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Asset-backed securities may also be collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), other collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high-risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Other CDOs are trusts backed by other types of assets representing obligations of various parties.

Repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities, which is discussed elsewhere in this section. Asset-backed securities present credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. This is because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable in quality to mortgage assets. If the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, a Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that a Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on the security. In the event of a default, a Fund may suffer a loss if it cannot sell collateral quickly and receive the amount it is owed.

Bank Loans Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – Bank loans are arranged through private negotiations between a company and one or more financial institutions (lenders). Investments in bank loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. This means bank loans are subject to greater credit risks than other investments, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. Bank loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions, including operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing, are subject to greater credit risks than other types of bank loans. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about and value any bank loan.

A Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans (participations) and assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties (assignments). In connection with purchasing participations, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and a Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, a Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When a Fund purchases assignments from lenders, the Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. A Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on a Fund's ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore, transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and a Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available to make additional investments or to meet a Fund's redemption obligations.

Bank loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as a Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation in which a Fund invests. Collateralized debt obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension, valuation and liquidity risks, which are described elsewhere in this section. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk. The risks of an investment in a collateralized loan obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation in which a Fund invests. Collateralized loan obligations are generally subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension, valuation and liquidity risks, which are described elsewhere in this section. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Collateralized loan obligations carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest of other payments, (ii) the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) a Fund may invest in obligations that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) — Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property, such as hotels, office buildings, retail stores, hospitals and other commercial buildings. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may have a lower repayment uncertainty than other mortgage-related securities because commercial mortgage loans generally prohibit or impose penalties on prepayment of principal. The repayment of loans secured by income-producing properties, however, is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project rather than upon the liquidation value of the underlying real estate or the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. In addition, commercial properties, particularly industrial and warehouse properties, are subject to environmental risks and the burdens and costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Commodity-Related Investment Risk. (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) — Exposure to the commodities markets through commodity-related investments may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Prices of commodities may fluctuate significantly over short periods for a variety of factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships, changes in interest or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics and factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods or other weather conditions, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, competition from substitute products, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs, disease, pestilence, acts of terrorism, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political, military, legal and regulatory developments. Additionally, the value of commodity-related investments may be influenced by, among other things, time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the instrument, interest rates, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, the performance of the reference commodity or instrument, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the reference commodity or instrument. Further, a lack of liquidity, participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention, among other factors, may subject commodity markets to temporary distortions or other disruptions, which may, in turn, subject the Fund to losses.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) — The prices of a Fund's corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact a Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in a Fund.

Credit Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) — Credit risk is the risk that a decline in the credit quality of an investment could cause a Fund to lose money. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or a counterparty to a derivative contract fails to make timely payment or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed-income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities involve greater risk of price declines than investment grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of below investment grade securities may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. These securities are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk (All Funds) – The Funds, their service providers, including the Adviser and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders, despite the efforts of the Funds and their service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of or prevent access to these systems or data within them (a “cyber-attack”), whether systems of the Funds, their service providers, counterparties or other market participants. Power or communications outages, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may occur at a pace that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes of the Funds, their service providers or other market participants, impacting the ability to conduct the Funds’ operations. Cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the Funds’ service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders, including by causing losses for the Funds or impairing Fund operations. For example, the Funds’ service providers’ assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the Funds’ NAVs and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Funds’ service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. While the Funds and their service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes to address the possibility of cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future. The Funds’ service providers may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management, including insurance, in order to prevent or mitigate future cyber security incidents, and the Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of such costs. The Funds and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Funds or the Adviser. Issuers of securities in which the Funds invest are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds’ investments to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a Fund’s counterparty could affect such counterparty’s ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in a Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or unable to accurately price its investments. A Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Depository Receipts Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic International Equity ETF) — ADRs are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. GDRs, EDRs, and other types of Depository Receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs, GDRs, EDRs, and other types of Depository Receipts generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in Depository Receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a Depository Receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, a Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the Depository Receipt and the underlying security. The values of Depository Receipts may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the Depository Receipts, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of Depository Receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of Depository Receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Derivatives Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Each Fund may invest in financial instruments that may involve risks different from, or greater than, those associated with more traditional investments. Due to leverage, small changes in the value of the financial instruments' reference assets, rates, or indexes may produce disproportionate losses to a Fund. The value of financial instruments may not move as expected relative to the value of the reference assets, rates or indexes. Financial instruments used for hedging purposes may not hedge risks as expected. Financial instruments may be highly illiquid, and a Fund may not be able to close out or sell a financial instrument position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Various legislative and regulatory initiatives may impact the availability, liquidity and cost of derivatives. Financial instruments also may be subject to interest rate risk, currency risk and counterparty risk.

Options Risk – An option is a type of derivative instrument that gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy (a “call”) or sell (a “put”) an asset in the near future at an agreed upon price prior to the expiration date of the option. A Fund may “cover” a call option by owning the security underlying the option or through other means. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations.

Swap Agreements Risk – Swaps are agreements whereby two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated by reference to an underlying asset, such as a commodity, rate, index, instrument or securities. Swaps typically involve credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and/or tax risk, which are described elsewhere in this section. Interest rate swaps involve one party, in return for a premium, agreeing to make payments to another party to the extent that interest rates exceed or fall below a specified rate (a “cap” or “floor,” respectively). Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to the other party to the agreement.

Futures Contracts Risk – Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or asset at a specified future time and at a specified price (with or without delivery required). The risks of futures include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute, or which futures are intended to hedge.

Forward Contracts Risk – A forward contract involves a negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific security or currency at a future date (with or without delivery required), which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, a bank or dealer will act as agent or as principal in order to make or take future delivery of a specified lot of a particular security or currency for the Fund's account. Risks associated with forwards may include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of forward contracts and the securities or currencies underlying them; (ii) an illiquid market for forwards; (iii) difficulty in obtaining an accurate value for the forwards; and (iv) the risk that the counterparty to the forward contract will default or otherwise fail to honor its obligation. Because forwards require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Forward contracts are also subject to credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk, each of which is further described elsewhere in this section. Forward currency contracts are also subject to currency risk, which is described elsewhere in this section.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic International Equity ETF) – Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and unreliable securities valuation. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with a Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Equity Market Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF, Dynamic International Equity ETF and Dynamic US Equity ETF) – Equity securities in which the Funds invest include common stock, preferred stock, convertible debt, warrants and rights, shares of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that attempt to track the price movement of equity indices. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock provides a fixed dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stockholders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of a liquidation. Like common stock, preferred stocks represent partial ownership in a company, although preferred stock shareholders do not enjoy all of the voting rights of common stockholders. Also, unlike common stock, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a mutual fund invests will cause a fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) to fluctuate. An investment in a portfolio of equity securities may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these share price fluctuations.

ETF Risks (All Funds) – Each Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk – Although Fund shares are listed for trading on a listing exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in a Fund’s shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in a Fund’s shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund’s shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of a Fund may trade at, above or below its most recent NAV. The per share NAV of a Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of a Fund’s holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of a Fund’s shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. In stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for a Fund’s underlying holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of a Fund shares and their underlying value. The trading prices of a Fund’s shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to a Fund’s shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that a Fund’s shares normally will trade close to a Fund’s NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with a Fund’s NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of a Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling shares of a Fund 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 shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for 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 a Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of a Fund, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in a Fund’s shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Cash Transactions Risk – Like other ETFs, each Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, a Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in a Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as a Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require a Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Funds. The Funds have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. 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 NAV and possibly face delisting by the Exchange: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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. An active trading market for shares of a Fund may not develop or be maintained, and, particularly during times of market stress, Authorized Participants or market makers may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of a Fund and in executing purchase or redemption orders. This could, in turn, lead to variances between the market price of a Fund’s shares and the value of its underlying securities.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – The price of fixed-income securities responds to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Rising interest rates generally will cause the price of bonds and other fixed-income debt securities to fall. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in a Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Very low interest rates, including rates that fall below zero (where banks charge for depositing money), may detract from a Fund’s performance and its ability to maintain positive returns to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. To the extent a Fund holds an investment with a negative interest rate to maturity, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. Bonds and other fixed-income debt securities are subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a fixed-income security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Loans and other direct indebtedness involve the risk that a Fund will not receive payment of principal, interest and other amounts due in connection with these investments, which depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower.

Foreign Company Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic International Equity ETF) – Investments in securities of foreign companies can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising a Fund’s portfolio. Any spread of an infectious illness, public health threat or similar issue could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies of the affected country and other countries with which it does business, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund’s investments in that country and other affected countries. Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in a Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause a Fund to incur losses.

Foreign Currency Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic International Equity ETF) – Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of a Fund’s portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by a Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Geographic Focus Risk (Dynamic International Equity ETF) – To the extent that it focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, a Fund may be more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within that country or geographic region. As a result, a Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments.

Risk of Investing in Europe – The Fund may have significant exposure to securities of issuers located in the European region. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests. Any adverse economic or political events in Europe may cause the Fund’s investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (“EU”). Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the Euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions among European countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the Euro and/or withdraw from the EU, such as the formal exit of the United Kingdom (“UK”) on January 31, 2020. While the U.K. left the EU single markets and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement effective December 31, 2020, there is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences associated with the UK’s exit and whether the exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU.

Risk of Investing in China – The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. Although the Chinese economy has grown rapidly during recent years and the Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment, and reduce government control of the economy, there can be no guarantee that economic growth or these reforms will continue. The economy of China differs in many respects from the U.S. economy, including with respect to its structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment. Under China’s political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests. A relatively small number of Chinese companies represent a large portion of China’s total market and thus, may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China’s rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S., or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity) or a downturn in any of the economies of China’s key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and in turn, the Fund’s investments. The Fund may invest in shares of Chinese companies traded on stock markets in Mainland China or Hong Kong. These stock markets have recently experienced high levels of volatility, which may continue in the future. The Hong Kong stock market may behave differently from the Mainland China stock market and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the Mainland China stock market.

Risk of Investing in India – Political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in India could significantly affect the market in India and in surrounding or related countries and could have a negative impact on the Fund. The Indian economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The Indian government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy, and the number of public sector enterprises in India is substantial. Accordingly, Indian government actions in the future could have a significant effect on the Indian economy. In addition, India has historically experienced hostilities with neighboring countries, such as Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. Instability as a result of these social and political tensions could adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments.

Risk of Investing in Japan – Because the Fund may invest in securities of Japanese companies, the Fund is more susceptible to changes in Japanese economic and political conditions. The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. In the past, the Japanese economy has been adversely affected by, among other factors, trade tariffs, government intervention and other protectionist measures, relatively high unemployment rates, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. There can be no assurance that overseas demand for the products and services of Japanese companies will not change adversely in the future. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may also be affected by economic, political, or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events). Historically, Japan has had unpredictable national politics and may experience frequent political turnover. Future political developments may lead to changes in policy that might adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Gold Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Some factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold, and changes in economic and/or political conditions, including regulatory developments. A change in economic conditions, such as a recession or economic downturn, may adversely affect the price of precious metals, such as gold, and have a negative impact on the usage and demand for gold, which may result in a loss for the Fund. In addition, a sudden shift in political conditions of the world's leading gold producers may have a negative effect on the global pricing of gold. Further, an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold, may also result in a decline in the price of gold. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. None of these specific commodity factors can be controlled in managing the Fund. Even if current and correct information as to substantially all factors are known or thought to be known, prices still will not always react as predicted.

High Yield Bond Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – High yield, or “junk,” bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less creditworthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds are considered to carry a greater degree of risk and are considered to be less likely to make payments of interest and principal. In particular, lower-quality high yield bonds (rated CCC, CC, C, or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality) are subject to a greater degree of credit risk than higher-quality high yield bonds and may be near default. High yield bonds rated D are in default. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the issuers of these securities generally influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates (the market rate of interest less the anticipated rate of inflation). Real interest rates change over time as a result of many factors, such as currency exchange rates, central bank monetary policies and general economic conditions. In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decrease when real interest rates increase and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation-linked securities are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and interest are adjusted for inflation. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though a Fund will not receive the principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

There can also be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. A Fund's investments in inflation-linked securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index. In addition, inflation-linked securities are subject to the risk that the CPI or other relevant pricing index may be discontinued, fundamentally altered in a manner materially adverse to the interests of an investor in the securities, altered by legislation or Executive Order in a materially adverse manner to the interests of an investor in the securities or substituted with an alternative index.

Interest Rate Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Interest rate risk is the risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which a Fund invests. Generally, the value of a Fund’s fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by a Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, whereas others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency’s own resources.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk (All Funds) – Because the Funds invest in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Funds will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of a Fund’s investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear a Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with a Fund’s own operations. The Funds do not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Funds’ ability to invest in other investment companies.

Large Capitalization Risk (Dynamic International Equity ETF and Dynamic US Equity ETF) – If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk (All Funds) – Large purchases or redemptions of a Fund’s shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Liquidity Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund’s investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

MLPs Risk. (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in a MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Municipal Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – Municipal bonds are fixed income securities issued by state or local governments or their agencies to finance capital expenditures and operations. The obligation to pay principal and interest on municipal bonds may be a general obligation of the state or local government or may be supported only by an agency or a particular source of revenues. Therefore, municipal bonds vary in credit quality. Municipal bonds, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal bonds, to pay interest and principal on municipal bonds. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Also, there may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of issuers of municipal bonds to repay principal and to make interest payments. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers may also adversely affect the value of a Fund's securities.

Natural Resources Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – A Fund's investments in natural resources issuers is susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The natural resources sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the natural resources sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; domestic and global competition, extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, natural resource sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation and liability for environmental damage, and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other natural resources reserves may also affect the profitability of natural resources companies.

New Adviser Risk (All Funds) – The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered investment company. As a result, investors do not have a track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing a Fund.

New Fund Risk (All Funds) – Because the Funds are new, investors in a Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in a Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Non-Diversification Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements for qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Non-U.S. Government Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risks that: (i) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as debt service burden, political constraints, cash flow problems and other national economic factors; (ii) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments; and (iii) there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Portfolio Turnover Risk (All Funds) – The Funds may engage in short-term trading. This means that a Fund may buy a security and sell that security a short period of time after its purchase to realize gains if the Adviser believes that the sale is in the best interest of the Fund (for example, if the Adviser believes an alternative investment has greater growth potential). Short-term trading causes the Funds to have high portfolio turnover rates, which could, in turn, generate higher transaction costs (due to commissions or dealer mark-ups and other expenses), and reduce the Funds' investment performance. In addition, a high level of short-term trading may increase the amount of taxable income recognized by shareholders of the Funds, may reduce the after-tax returns of the shareholders, and, in particular, may generate short-term capital gains, which are taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

Prepayment and Extension Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and a Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping a Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations.

Quantitative Investing Risk (All Funds) – There is no guarantee that the use of quantitative models, algorithms, methods or other similar techniques, and the investments selected based on such techniques, will perform as expected, produce the desired results or enable a Fund to achieve its investment objective. A Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in construction and implementation (for example, limitations in a model, proprietary or third-party data imprecision or unavailability, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies) and the Adviser's ability to monitor and timely adjust the metrics or update the data or features underlying the model, algorithm or other similar analytical tools ("quantitative tools"). A Fund may also be adversely affected by the Adviser's ability to make accurate qualitative judgments regarding the quantitative tool's output or operational complications relating to any quantitative tool. Thus, a Fund is subject to the risk that any quantitative tools used by the Adviser will not be successful as to, for example, selecting or weighting investment positions, and that these tools may not perform as expected.

REITs Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, as discussed elsewhere in this section. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a U.S. REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – Mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities representing an interest in a pool of underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates, but may respond to these changes differently from other fixed income securities due to the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. As a result, it may not be possible to determine in advance the actual maturity date or average life of a mortgage-backed security. Rising interest rates tend to discourage re-financings, with the result that the average life and volatility of the security will increase, exacerbating its decrease in market price. When interest rates fall, however, mortgage-backed securities may not gain as much in market value because of the expectation of additional mortgage prepayments, which must be reinvested at lower interest rates.

Securities Lending Risk (All Funds) – The Funds may lend their portfolio securities. Although the Funds will receive collateral in connection with all loans of their securities holdings, the Funds would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Funds). In addition, the Funds will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that they invest.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers Risk (Dynamic International Equity ETF and Dynamic US Equity ETF) – Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller companies are often traded over-the-counter and, even if listed on a national securities exchange, may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies may be less liquid, may have limited market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Further, smaller companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Structured Notes Risk. (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Structured notes are debt obligations issued by industrial corporations, financial institutions or governmental or international agencies that obligate the issuer to pay amounts of principal or interest that are determined by reference to changes in some external factor or factors, or may vary from the stated rate because of changes in these factors. Investment in structured notes involves certain risks, including the risk that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligations to pay principal or interest, which is separate from the risk that the note’s reference instruments may move in a manner that is disadvantageous to the holder of the note. Structured notes, which are often illiquid, are also subject to additional risk such as market risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The terms of certain structured notes may provide that a decline in the reference instrument may result in the interest rate or principal amount being reduced to zero. Structured notes may be more volatile than the underlying reference instruments or traditional debt instruments. In addition, structured notes may charge fees and administrative expenses.

A credit-linked note is a type of structured note whose value is linked to an underlying reference asset. Credit-linked notes typically provide periodic payments of interest as well as payment of principal upon maturity, the value of which is tied to the underlying reference asset. Like structured notes generally, investments in credit-linked notes are subject to the risk of loss of the principal investment and/or periodic interest payments expected to be received from an investment in a credit-linked note in the event that one or more of the underlying obligations of a note default or otherwise become non-performing. To the extent the Fund invests in a credit-linked note that represents an interest in a single issuer or limited number of issuers, a credit event with respect to that issuer or limited number of issuers presents a greater risk of loss to the Fund than if the credit-linked note represented an interest in underlying obligations of multiple issuers.

Supranational Entities Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) – Investments in debt securities issued by governments or by government agencies and instrumentalities or supranational organizations involve the risk that the governmental entities responsible for repayment may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay principal when due. A governmental entity’s willingness or ability to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow, the size of its reserves, its access to foreign exchange, the relative size of its debt service burden to its economy as a whole, and political constraints. A governmental entity may default on its obligations or may require renegotiation or reschedule of debt payments. Any restructuring of a sovereign debt obligation held by a Fund will likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of the obligation. In the event of default of sovereign debt, a Fund may be unable to pursue legal action against the sovereign issuer or to realize on collateral securing the debt. The sovereign debt of many non-U.S. governments, including their sub-divisions and instrumentalities, is rated below investment grade. Sovereign debt risk may be greater for debt securities issued or guaranteed by emerging market countries.

Tax Risk (Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – Income from certain ETPs that invest in commodities and other non-security based asset classes, as well as direct investments in such alternative asset classes, may not be considered qualifying income for purposes of the qualifying income test that must be met by the Fund in order to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund will seek to restrict its income from direct investments in such alternative investments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with certain qualifying income tests necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the Fund’s SAI for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by the Fund to qualify as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain commodity investments and other non-security based instruments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment objective will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which is unclear under the Code and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC.

U.S. Government Securities Risk (All Funds) – Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency’s own resources.

Valuation Risk (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and Dynamic Hard Assets ETF) – The risk that a security may be difficult to value. A Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which each Fund discloses its portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has entered into an investment advisory agreement (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”) with 3EDGE Asset Management LP (the “Adviser”), under which the Adviser manages each Fund’s investments subject to the oversight of the Board. The Adviser is a Delaware limited partnership organized in 2015 and located at 999 Vanderbilt Beach Road, Suite 200, Naples, FL 34108. The principal direct owner of the Adviser is Stephen Cucchiaro, CEO and CIO. As of March 31, 2024, the Adviser had approximately 1.79 billion in assets under management and assets under advisement.

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for managing each Fund's investments, placing trade orders and providing related administrative services and facilities under the Investment Advisory Agreement.

For its services to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.70% of the average daily net assets of each Fund.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except for advisory fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals that are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Stephen Cucchiaro, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Funds since their inception in 2024. Mr. Cucchiaro joined the Adviser at its inception in 2016.

Eric Biegeleisen, CFA, Deputy Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Funds since their inception in 2024. Mr. Biegeleisen joined the Adviser in 2017.

Monica Chandra, President, has managed the Funds since their inception in 2024. Ms. Chandra joined the Adviser at its inception in 2016.

DeFred Folts, Chief Investment Strategist, has managed the Funds since their inception in 2024. Mr. Folts joined the Adviser at its inception in 2016.

Lawrence Jules, Head Trader, has managed the Funds since their inception in 2024. Mr. Jules joined the Adviser in 2022 and previously served for 13 years as Director and Head Trader of SMA Products for Charles Schwab Investment Management.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

RELATED PRIOR PERFORMANCE DATA OF THE ADVISER

The following tables give the related performance of all the actual separate accounts (each, an "Account"), referred to as a "Composite," managed by the Adviser that have investment objectives, policies and strategies substantially similar to those of the Dynamic International Equity ETF. **The data does not represent the performance of the Dynamic International Equity ETF.** Performance is historical and does not represent the future performance of the Dynamic International Equity ETF or of the Adviser.

The manner in which the performance was calculated for the Composite differs from that of registered mutual funds such as the Dynamic International Equity ETF. If the performance was calculated in accordance with SEC standardized performance methodology, the performance results may have been different. The Adviser claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (“GIPS®”) and has prepared and presented the following in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request.

All returns presented were calculated on a total return basis and include all dividends and interest, accrued income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. All fees and expenses, except custodial fees, if any, were included in the calculations. Securities are valued as of trade-date. Each Account was under management by the Adviser for the entire reporting period in which the Account was included in the Composite. The currency used to express performance in the Composite is U.S. dollars. Performance results are presented both net of fees and gross of fees. The “net of fees” Composite returns are calculated using an investment management fee of 0.80%, which is the highest stated investment management fee for the strategy. Because of variation in fee levels, the “net of fees” Composite returns may not be reflective of performance in any one particular Account. Therefore, the performance information shown below is not necessarily representative of the performance information that typically would be shown for a registered mutual fund.

The Accounts that are included in the Composite are not subject to the same type of expenses to which the Dynamic International Equity ETF is subject and are not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed by the federal securities and tax laws. Consequently, the performance results for the Composite could have been adversely affected if the Accounts in the Composite were subject to the same fees and expenses or federal securities and tax laws as the Dynamic International Equity ETF.

The investment results for the Composite presented below are not intended to predict or suggest the future returns of the Dynamic International Equity ETF. **The performance data shown below should not be considered a substitute for the Dynamic International Equity ETF’s own performance information.** Investors should be aware that the use of a methodology different than that used below to calculate performance could result in different performance data.

THE FOLLOWING DATA DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND

Performance Information for the Adviser's Substantially Similar Composite

(January 1, 2022 through March 31, 2024)

Year	Total Pre-Tax Return (Net of Fees)	Total Pre-Tax Return (Gross of Fees)	MSCI ACWI ex US Index (Net) ¹	Number of Portfolios	Total Assets at End of Period (\$ Millions)
2024	3.39%	3.59%	4.69%	8	2.3
2023	16.59%	17.51%	15.62%	2	0.25
2022	-7.04%	-6.29%	-16.00%	1	0.09

Average Annual Total Pre-Tax Returns (as of 3/31/24)			
Adviser's Composite Returns			
Time Period	Net of Fees	Gross of Fees	MSCI ACWI ex US Index (Net)
1 Year	11.17%	12.05%	13.26%
5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A
10 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A
Since Inception ²	5.19%	6.03%	0.74%

¹ The MSCI ACWI Ex-U.S. Index is a stock market index comprising of non-U.S. stocks from developed and emerging markets.

² Inception date of the Composite is January 1, 2022.

PURCHASING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell a Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares of a Fund will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of such shares. A business day with respect to the Funds is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

A Fund's NAV is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

In calculating NAV, a Fund generally values its investment portfolio at each constituent investment's market price. If market prices are not readily available or they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after its relevant market closes, securities are valued at fair value. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Funds' valuation designee to make fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when making fair value determinations, and it has established a Valuation Committee through which the Adviser makes fair value determinations. The Adviser's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of factors, is subjective in nature, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

There may be limited circumstances in which the Adviser would fair value price securities of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume for meaningful trading prior to the time a Fund calculated its NAV.

Other assets for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, subject to Board oversight.

You may obtain the current NAV of a Fund by calling (866) 825-8452 or on the Funds' website at www.3EDGEETFs.com.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Funds and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, its service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing services. For more information, please see "Payments by the Funds or the Adviser to Financial Intermediaries" in the SAI.

In addition to these payments made by the Funds or the Adviser, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or selling shares of a Fund, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act applicable to the Funds that allows a Fund to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Funds' assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of a Fund.

The implementation of any payments under the distribution plan must be approved by the Board prior to implementation.

Payments by the Adviser

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Funds. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments and are made out of the Adviser’s and/or its affiliates’ own legitimate profits or other resources, are not paid by the Funds, and may be in addition to any payments made to financial intermediaries by the Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments from the Adviser for making shares of a Fund available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Fund with “shelf space,” placing it on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Fund in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the market power and flexibility of the intermediary, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary, the time period in which the arrangement was entered into or amended, or the quality of the financial intermediary’s relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV of a Fund’s shares.

Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders, as well as information about any fees and/or commissions it charges.

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, a Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases by Authorized Participants as described in the SAI. When considering whether such a restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Funds’ investment strategies, or whether they would cause the Funds to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of the Funds are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in Fund shares occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Funds directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Funds or their shareholders. In fact, some degree of trading of Fund shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is beneficial and critical to ensuring that the Funds’ market prices remain at or close to NAV.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

Normally, each Fund distributes its net investment income monthly and makes distributions of its net capital gains, if any, at least once a year. If you own shares of a Fund on its record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available to their customers who own shares of a Fund the Depository Trust Company's book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of that Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. 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 a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables if they participate in the dividend reinvestment service.

Tax Information

The following is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Funds

Each Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for the special tax treatment afforded to a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. If a Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions are not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Certain Investments of the Dynamic Hard Assets ETF

The Dynamic Hard Assets ETF's commodity-related investments may not produce qualifying income to the Fund. To the extent the Fund invests in such investments directly, the Fund intends to seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income), but no assurances can be provided.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares, and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from a Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or "qualified dividend income." Dividends that are reported by a Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid to a Fund 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 a 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. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, a Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. Distributions that a Fund receives from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned its shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions from a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions from a Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income.
- 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 a Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.
- A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").
- "Qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "Section 199A Dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A Dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A Dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

- “Qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(4) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. “Qualified publicly traded partnership income” is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” (within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Code) that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes (pursuant to Section 7704(c) of the Code) with respect to such entity’s qualified trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A “publicly traded partnership” for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a QPTP, as defined above. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). RICs, such as the Funds, are not permitted to pass the special character of this income through to their shareholders. Direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.
- In general, Fund distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by a Fund to shareholders of record in October, November or December of the previous year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared, and thus may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors.
- Each Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount and character of any distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Each sale of Fund shares or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event. Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gain were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of shares of a Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between: (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange, and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between: (i) the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units, and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Each Fund may pay the redemption price for Creation Units at least partially with cash, rather than the delivery of a basket of securities. Each Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these taxes.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of a Fund). 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.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, trust or estate, (i) each Fund’s ordinary income dividends distributed to you will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of your shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Each 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 who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24%. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in a 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. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Funds under all applicable tax laws.

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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 Funds 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 Funds’ 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 of a Fund. 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 of a Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such 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 of a Fund that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) 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 a Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under 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 each Fund’s Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of each Fund 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 for various time periods can be found at www.3EDGEETFs.com.

Contractual Arrangements

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds’ investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, accountants, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or “third-party”) beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce the terms of the contractual arrangements against these service providers or to seek any remedy under the contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of a Fund. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Funds have not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, financial highlights for the Funds are not available.

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND II

3EDGE FUNDS

Investment Adviser

3EDGE Asset Management LP
999 Vanderbilt Beach Road, Suite 200
Naples, FL 34108

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
2222 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

More information about the Fund is available, without charge, through the following:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated September 13, 2024, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports (When Available): Once available, additional information about the Funds’ investments will be available in the Funds’ annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. In the Funds’ annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds’ annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, Fund Financial Statements, or More Information:

By Telephone: (866) 825-8452

By Mail: 3EDGE ETFs, c/o SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania, 19456

By Internet: www.3EDGEETFs.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-07102.

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