



**September 1, 2026**

**PROSPECTUS**

**Strategy Shares Gold Enhanced Yield ETF**  
**Cboe Ticker: GOLY**

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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## FUND SUMMARY – STRATEGY SHARES GOLD ENHANCED YIELD ETF

**Investment Objective:** The Fund’s investment objective is to seek income and long-term capital appreciation.

**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 to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

|                                                                                                                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Shareholder Fees</b><br><b>(fees paid directly from your investment)</b>                                                       | None         |
| <b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b><br><b>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b> |              |
| Management Fee <sup>(1)</sup>                                                                                                     | 0.79%        |
| Distribution and/or Service Fee (12b-1) Fees                                                                                      | 0.00%        |
| Other Expenses                                                                                                                    | 0.00%        |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(2) (3)</sup>                                                                                | 0.11%        |
| <b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>                                                                                       | <b>0.90%</b> |

<sup>(1)</sup> The management fee is structured as a “unified fee,” out of which the Fund’s investment adviser, Rational Advisors, Inc. (the “Advisor”), pays all routine expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s management fee; payments under any 12b-1 plan; taxes; brokerage commissions and trading costs; interest (including borrowing costs and overdraft charges); short sale dividends and interest expenses; acquired fund fees and expenses; and non-routine or extraordinary expenses of the Fund (such as litigation or reorganizational costs), each of which is paid by the Fund.

<sup>(2)</sup> Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The total annual fund operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

<sup>(3)</sup> 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 or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you pay in connection with the purchase or sale of Fund shares. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

|                      |                       |                       |                        |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <b><u>1 Year</u></b> | <b><u>3 Years</u></b> | <b><u>5 Years</u></b> | <b><u>10 Years</u></b> |
| \$92                 | \$287                 | \$498                 | \$1,108                |

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 100% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through its exposure to:

- corporate bonds, U.S. treasury securities and corporate bond exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) (the “Bond Component”);
- gold futures contracts (the “Gold Component”); and
- commodity futures contracts and put options on commodity futures contracts that provide long and short economic exposure to energy and precious metals (including gold) commodities (the “Commodity Basket Component”).

The Fund seeks to gain exposure to gold and other commodity futures contracts, and put options on gold and other commodity futures contracts, by investing directly or indirectly through total return swaps. Such investments will be made indirectly through the Fund's Subsidiary (as described below). The Subsidiary will also hold cash and cash equivalents, such as U.S. Treasury securities, as collateral for the Fund's futures, put options, and total return swap investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments that provide exposure to gold. For purposes of this policy, "gold" includes gold futures contracts, total return swaps on gold futures contracts, and other derivatives that provide exposure to the price of gold. For purposes of determining compliance with this 80% investment policy, the Fund will value derivatives using their notional amounts, with certain adjustments, rather than market value.

### *Bond Component*

The Bond Component of the Fund's portfolio seeks returns to generate income by investing in U.S. dollar-denominated, domestic and foreign corporate bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, and/or corporate bond ETFs. Corporate bonds that the Bond Component may hold include "Rule 144A" securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. The corporate bonds selected for investment by the Fund have remaining time to maturity of at least 18 months, and are rated no lower than investment grade (at least BBB- / Baa3) by S&P Global Ratings, or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of investment. The Fund will sell any bonds in its portfolio that have been downgraded to below investment grade. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury securities without restriction as to time to maturity. The Advisor uses quantitative and qualitative screening processes to select bonds for investment by the Fund.

The Advisor's quantitative screen focuses on credit metrics, including total leverage ratio (total debt/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")), EBITDA interest coverage ratio (EBITDA/interest expense), and cash ratio (cash and equivalents/current liabilities). The Advisor's qualitative review involves an analysis of company fundamentals, including business model, competitive advantages, cyclicalities of the underlying industry, and addressable market opportunity. The Advisor generally sells bonds if it believes the bonds no longer offer favorable risk-adjusted return potential.

The corporate bond ETFs that the Fund may invest in are designed to provide broad exposure to U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade corporate bonds issued by domestic and foreign corporate issuers. The ETFs selected for investment by the Fund have an average duration of at least 18 months, and have investment mandates that focus on U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade corporate bonds that are rated no lower than investment grade (at least BBB- / Baa3) by S&P Global Ratings, or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical ratings organization.

### *Gold Component*

The Gold Component seeks capital appreciation. The Component seeks to track the performance of the near month gold futures contracts listed on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. A near month gold futures contract is the futures contract that is closest to expiration. As the futures contracts approach their expiration dates, they are replaced by distant month gold futures contracts that are similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." The Fund achieves exposure to the near month gold futures contracts by investing directly in gold futures contracts or indirectly through investment in over-the-counter total return swaps. The process of rolling futures contracts may subject the Fund to additional costs based on the difference in price of expiring and next-month futures contracts. To the extent that the Fund obtains exposure to gold futures contracts through a total return swap, it does not roll futures contracts or incur roll costs directly. The return of the underlying gold futures contracts delivered through the swap reflects these price differences, which may affect the Fund's performance.

### *Commodity Basket Component*

The Commodity Basket Component seeks the returns generated from the purchase and sale of futures contracts and the sale of put options on energy and precious metals (including gold) commodity futures contracts by investing

directly in such commodity futures contracts or indirectly through total return swaps to gain exposure to such positions. While the Commodity Basket Component may invest without restriction in futures contracts and put options on energy and precious metals commodity futures, the Advisor expects that the Commodity Basket Component will predominantly write put options on gold futures contracts. The objectives of the Commodity Basket Component are to: (i) obtain exposure to the futures contracts of the commodities that the Advisor believes are undervalued, and to sell-short, or obtain exposure to, the futures contracts of the commodities that the Advisor believes are overvalued; and (ii) generate additional returns by collecting option premiums through the sale of put options on commodity futures contracts. The put writing strategy performs well when commodity futures contract prices remain stable or increase, but incurs losses when commodity futures contract prices decline below the put option strike price.

It is expected that the Fund will have approximately 100% market value exposure to the Bond Component, 100% notional exposure to the Gold Component and between 10% and 100% notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component. For example, if the Fund has \$100 in assets, then the Fund expects to achieve \$100 of market value exposure to the Bond Component (akin to having \$100 gross and net exposure to fixed income securities), \$100 of notional exposure to the Gold Component (akin to having \$100 gross and net exposure to gold), and \$10 to \$100 of notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component (akin to having up to \$100 of gross and net exposure to a Fund which invests in a commodities strategy). Futures contracts and over-the-counter total return swaps do not require up-front payments equal to the notional exposure represented by such instruments, which enables the Fund to obtain approximately 100% notional exposure to the Gold Component and up to 100% notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component. The amount of exposure to the Commodity Basket Component is determined at the Adviser's discretion based on conditions in the energy and precious metals markets. Because the Fund will achieve such notional exposure to each of the Gold Component and the Commodity Basket Component through leverage, the Fund could sustain significant losses.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers.

The Fund actively trades its portfolio investments, which may lead to higher transaction costs that may affect the Fund's performance.

**Investments in Subsidiary** – The Advisor executes a portion of the Fund's strategy by investing up to 25% of the Fund's total assets in a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary invests the majority of its assets in futures contracts, put options on futures contracts, and over-the-counter total return swaps. The Subsidiary is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The Subsidiary is SSGBI Fund Limited, a Cayman Islands company. The Subsidiary is advised by the Advisor.

**Distribution Policy** – In order to allow shareholders of the Fund to realize a predictable, but not assured, level of cash flow, the Fund has adopted a policy (which may be modified at any time by its Board of Trustees) to pay monthly distributions on Fund shares at a specific target rate to be determined at the discretion of management. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Return of capital is the portion of a distribution that is a return of your original investment dollars in the Fund. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. For more information about the Fund's distribution policy, please turn to “Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks – Principal Investment Strategies –Distribution Policy and Goals” section in the Fund's Prospectus.

## **Principal Investment Risks**

As with any ETF, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value, market price and returns will vary and you could lose money on your

investment in the Fund, and those losses could be significant. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, nor is it a complete investment program.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, market price, total return and value of the Fund and your investment.

**Active Trading Risk.** The Fund may trade securities actively, which could increase its transaction costs (thereby lowering its performance) and could increase the amount of taxes you owe by generating short-term gains, which may be taxed at a higher rate. Under certain market conditions, the Fund's turnover may be very high and considerably higher than that of other funds.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. An "Authorized Participant" is a participant in the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), and that has executed a Participant Agreement with the Fund's distributor ("Distributor"). To the extent these Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to process creation and/or redemption orders, in either of these cases, shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV, and possibly face delisting by the CBOE BZX Exchange (the "Exchange"). These risks could cause intra-day bid/ask spreads for the Fund's shares to widen.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At times, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund's performance, and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

**Cash Transactions Risk.** ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. Because the Fund may effect redemptions partly or entirely in cash, rather than in-kind, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF.

**Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk.** The future direction of interest rates is uncertain. If interest rates rise, there is risk that rates across the financial system also may rise. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. Interest rate increases could cause the value of the Fund to decrease. Federal Reserve policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of a Fund's investments and share price to decline. If a Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed-income markets, the Fund may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in derivatives. To the extent a Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs the Fund incurs and may lower its performance. Furthermore, if rising interest rates cause a Fund to lose enough value, the Fund could also face increased redemptions, which could force the Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may persist in the future, potentially leading to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

**Commodity Risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a 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. The Commodity Basket Component will invest in energy and industrial metals/precious metals commodities. Please see “Energy Sector Risk”, “Industrial Metals Sector Risk” and “Precious Metals Sector Risk” below.

**Commodity Tax Risk.** The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. If, as a result of any such adverse action, the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives was treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund might fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distribution of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to Fund shareholders as ordinary income. Should the Internal Revenue Service issue further guidance, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Subsidiary (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could, among other consequences, limit the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategy.

**Counterparty Risk.** The Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement, or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

**Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund’s total return. There is a risk that issuers will not make payments on fixed income securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer’s financial condition changes. The issuer of a fixed income security may also default on its obligations.

**Derivatives Risk.** The performance of a derivative instrument depends largely on the performance of an underlying instrument, such as a currency, security, rate or index. In addition, the use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may be unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset. Derivatives can also create leverage risk because they do not require payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset, which may make the Fund’s returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. Derivative instruments may be less liquid than more traditional investments, and the Fund may be unable to sell or close out its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which the Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. Additionally, the Fund’s obligation to make payments of margin, collateral, or settlement payments to counterparties may heighten liquidity demands on the Fund’s portfolio. Derivatives may be less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund’s ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. When a derivative is used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the risk of the underlying asset being hedged. Derivatives are subject to the risk of adverse market movements and the risk that markets could experience a change in volatility that adversely impacts Fund returns and the Fund’s obligations and exposures. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to, changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; geopolitical conflicts; changes in interest rates; and inflation and deflation. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk, including potential documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error, as well as legal risks arising from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or the legality or enforceability of a contract. Derivatives strategies may not be successful, and their successful use will depend on the portfolio managers’ ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating

to the underlying asset.

- *Futures Risk.* Investments in futures contracts involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures contracts can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued relative to the Advisor's expectations and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances, and because futures contracts do not pay dividends.

Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss to the Fund, which could significantly adversely affect the Fund's performance.

- *Leverage and Volatility Risk.* Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms, meaning that the Fund can obtain significant investment exposure in return for meeting a relatively small margin or other investment requirement. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund, potentially in excess of the amounts invested or borrowed. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.
- *Liquidity Risk:* It is possible that particular derivative investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- *Options Market Risk.* Markets for options and options on futures contracts may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures contracts may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility of options markets may make it difficult for a fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its investment objectives, and could potentially lead to significant losses.
- *Options Risk.* There are risks associated with the Fund's exposure to options. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument falls below (written put option) the respective option's strike price. The Fund's losses are potentially large in a written put transaction.
- *Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Trading Risk.* Certain of the derivatives in which the Fund may invest may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. While the OTC derivatives market is the primary trading venue for many derivatives, it is largely unregulated. As a result, and similar to other privately negotiated contracts, the Fund is subject to counterparty credit risk with respect to such derivative contracts.
- *Total Return Swap Risk* Total return swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect

substitutes for the instruments they are intended to replace. Total return over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The Fund's use of swaps involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, and exposes the Fund to the risks associated with derivative instruments described above. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Certain derivatives risks are heightened with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative instruments, like certain swap agreements, and may be greater during volatile market conditions. Such risks include the risk of leverage (i.e., the risk that an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset), counterparty risk (i.e., the risk of a counterparty's unwillingness or inability to perform its obligations, including as a result of bankruptcy), credit risk (i.e., the risk that the issuer of the underlying asset may default on its obligations), and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value).

**Distribution Policy Risk.** Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment). Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Any capital returned to investors through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares. For more information, please refer to the section of the Fund's prospectus entitled "Tax Consequences".

**Duration Risk.** Longer-term fixed-income securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes, particularly in periods of rising interest rates. Effective duration estimates price changes for relatively small changes in rates. If rates rise significantly, effective duration may tend to understate the drop in a security's price. If rates drop significantly, effective duration may tend to overstate the rise in a security's price.

**Energy Sector Risk.** The Fund's exposure to the energy sector will result in the performance of the Fund being relatively correlated to, and affected by, developments in the energy sector, such as the possibility that government regulation will negatively impact companies in this sector. Energy entities are subject to the risks specific, but not limited, to the following:

- Fluctuations in commodity prices;
- Reduced volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing;
- New construction risk and acquisition risk, which can limit potential growth;
- A sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products resulting from a recession or an increase in market price or higher taxes;
- Depletion of the natural gas reserves or other commodities, if not replaced;
- Changes in the regulatory environment;
- Extreme weather;
- Rising interest rates, which could result in a higher cost of capital and drive investors into other investment opportunities; and
- Threats of attack by terrorists.

**ETF Risk.** Like a mutual fund, the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities owned by the ETF. Because the Fund may invest its assets in ETFs that have their own fees and expenses in addition to those charged directly by the Fund, the Fund may bear higher expenses than a fund that invests directly in individual securities. By investing in other ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying investments of such ETFs. ETFs are also subject to the risks described under “ETF Structures Risk.”

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and, as a result, is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” Fund shares are typically bought and sold in the secondary market, and investors typically pay brokerage commissions or other charges on these transactions.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund’s shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund’s shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares, and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the intra-day bid/ask spreads may widen.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.
  - The market price for the Fund’s shares may deviate from the Fund’s net asset value, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund’s NAV, which is reflected in the bid/ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETF’s underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund’s shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.
  - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.

**Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The value of the Fund’s investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the risk that the debtor may default), extension risk (the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the risk that the debtor

may pay its obligation early, thereby reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** Investments in foreign securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities because, among other things, they involve risks relating to political, social, and economic developments abroad, including economic sanctions, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations and reporting standards and practices to which U.S. and foreign issuers are subject. Investing in foreign securities includes trading related risks (e.g., government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S., and foreign securities may be subject to foreign governmental restrictions, such as exchange controls).

**Gold Risk.** The price of gold may be affected by several factors, including the global gold supply and demand and investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation. Developments affecting the value of gold may have a significant impact on the Fund. Gold markets have been, and will likely continue to be, subject to sharp price fluctuations, which may lead to significant price fluctuations in the shares of the Fund. In addition, it is possible that a shareholder may not realize his or her investment objective because the gold markets have historically experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices, in addition to sharp fluctuations. There is no assurance that gold will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future.

**Income Risk.** The Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when the Fund experiences deterioration of the underlying debt securities it holds, or when the Fund realizes a loss upon the sale of a debt security.

**Industrial Metals Sector Risk.** Risks of investing in the industrial metals sector commodities include, in addition to other risks, substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time, imposition of import controls, increased competition, government regulation, disruptions in mining, storing, and refining of metals, and changes in industrial, governmental and commercial demand for certain metals.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that bond prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than bonds with shorter maturities. The maturity and effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular target maturity or effective duration of its investment portfolio.

**Investment Style Risk.** The type of securities in which the Fund focuses may underperform other assets, asset classes, and/or the overall market.

**Issuer Specific Risk.** The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of the issuers of the individual securities in which the Fund invests. Poor performance by any issuer may cause the value of its securities, and the value of the Fund's shares, to decline. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole, and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

**Management Risk.** The Advisor may not successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies and, as a result, the Fund may not meet its investment objective.

**Market Risk.** The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's NAV or market price per share may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time. Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth rates and market conditions, interest rate levels, trading and tariff events, geopolitical conflicts, interest rate levels, and political events may adversely affect the securities markets.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** To the extent that the Fund holds securities of a smaller number of issuers, or invests a

larger percentage of its assets in a single issuer, than a diversified portfolio, the value of the Fund, as compared to the value of a diversified portfolio, will generally be more volatile and more sensitive to the performance of any one of those issuers, and to economic, political, market or regulatory events affecting any one of those issuers.

**Precious Metals Sector Risk.** Prices of precious metals and of precious metal-related securities have historically been volatile. Economic, financial and political factors can cause periods of volatility. Because precious metals and other commodities do not generate investment income, the return on such investments will be derived solely from the appreciation or depreciation of such investments. Changes in the production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks, or other large holders, can be unpredictable and may also have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals.

**Regulatory Risk.** Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States, Cayman Islands, or other countries, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective, and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund. The Fund and the Subsidiary are “commodity pools” under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”), and the Advisor is a “commodity pool operator” registered with and regulated by the CFTC.

**Rule 144A Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities that are normally purchased or resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”). Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded and may be subject to legal restrictions on resale. Rule 144A securities are generally not traded on established markets, and the market for such securities is typically less active than the market for publicly traded securities. As a result, Rule 144A securities may be illiquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund.

**U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund’s ability to recover should they default.

**Volatility Risk.** The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund’s net asset value and market price per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time; however, all investments, whether long- or short-term, are subject to risk of loss.

**Wholly Owned Subsidiary Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the commodities risks associated with the Subsidiary’s investments in commodity-related instruments. There can be no assurance that the Subsidiary’s investments will contribute to the Fund’s returns. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus, and could adversely affect the Fund, such as by reducing the Fund’s investment returns.

For more information, please see the section of the Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Additional Information About the Funds’ Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks.”

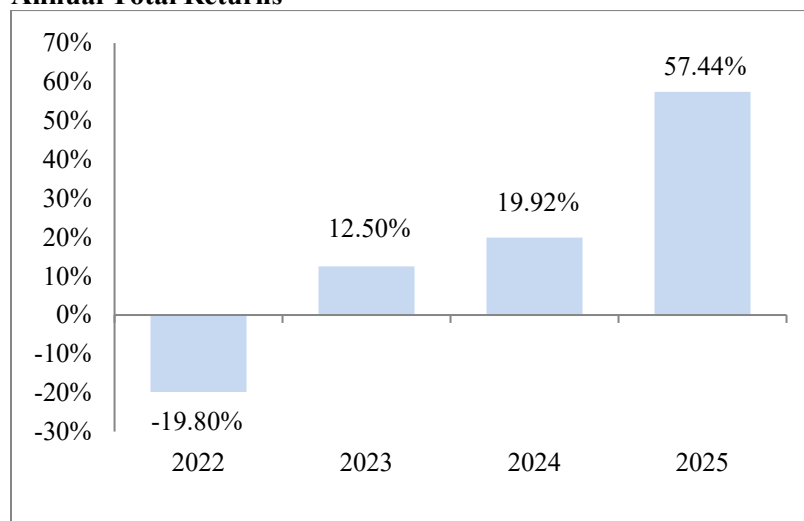
## **Performance:**

The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its shares for each full calendar year, and by showing how its average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad-based market index, as well as an additional index. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in

the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost at [www.strategysharesetfs.com](http://www.strategysharesetfs.com) or by calling (855) 4SS-ETFS or (855) 477-3837.

Prior to January 5, 2025, the Fund was a passively managed ETF and sought to track the performance of its underlying index, which was designed to provide broad exposure to gold and corporate bonds. Effective January 5, 2025, the Fund changed its investment strategy and its name to Strategy Shares Gold Enhanced Yield ETF (formerly, Strategy Shares Gold-Hedged Bond ETF). Performance information for periods prior to January 5, 2025, does not reflect the Fund's current investment strategy; consequently, such performance information may be less pertinent for investors considering whether to purchase shares of the Fund, as the Fund's performance may have been different if the Fund's portfolio was managed under the current investment objective, strategies, and policies.

#### Annual Total Returns



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 17.97% (quarter ended December 31, 2023), and the lowest return for a quarter was (14.70)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was (25.56)%.

#### Average Annual Total Returns

(For fiscal year or period ended December 31, 2025)

|                                                                                                     | 1 Year | Since Inception (May 17, 2021) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Return Before Taxes                                                                                 | 57.44% | 11.88%                         |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions                                                                 | 52.25% | 10.11%                         |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares                                         | 33.54% | 8.43%                          |
| <b>Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index*<br/>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</b> | 7.30%  | 0.21%                          |
| <b>Bloomberg U.S. Corporate TR Index*<br/>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</b>   | 7.77%  | 0.70%                          |

\*The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate TR Index to the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index to comply with new regulatory requirements.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-advantaged accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities.

**Advisor:** Rational Advisors, Inc. is the Fund's investment advisor.

**Portfolio Managers:** David Miller, Chief Investment Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, and Charles Ashley, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, serve as the Fund's Portfolio Managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Miller and Ashley have served the Fund in this capacity since it commenced operations in May 2021.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares:** You may purchase and sell individual Fund shares at market prices on the Exchange through your financial institution on each day that the Exchange is open for business ("Business Day"). Because individual Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at their NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid), and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available online at [www.strategysharesetfs.com](http://www.strategysharesetfs.com).

**Tax Information:** The Fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through a tax-advantaged account, such as an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or if you are a tax-exempt investor. Distributions from a tax-advantaged account may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from such account.

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

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS**

### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The Fund's investment objective is to seek income and long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of the Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. If the Board decides to change the Fund's investment objective or the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments that provide exposure to gold, shareholders will be given 60 days' advance written notice.

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through its exposure to:

- corporate bonds, U.S. treasury securities and corporate bond ETFs (the "Bond Component");
- gold futures contracts (the "Gold Component"); and
- commodity futures contracts and put options on commodity futures contracts that provide long and short economic exposure to energy and precious metals (including gold) commodities (the "Commodity Basket Component").

The Fund seeks to gain exposure to gold and other commodity futures contracts, and put options on gold and other commodity futures contracts, by investing directly or indirectly through total return swaps. Such investments will be made indirectly through the Fund's Subsidiary (as described below). The Subsidiary will also hold cash and cash equivalents, such as U.S. Treasury securities, as collateral for the Fund's futures, put options, and total return swap investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments that provide exposure to gold. For purposes of this policy, "gold" includes gold futures contracts, total return swaps on gold futures contracts, and other derivatives that provide exposure to the price of gold. For purposes of determining compliance with this 80% investment policy, the Fund will value derivatives using their notional amounts, with certain adjustments, rather than market value.

#### *Bond Component*

The Bond Component of the Fund's portfolio seeks returns to generate income by investing in U.S. dollar-denominated, domestic and foreign corporate bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, and/or corporate bond ETFs. Corporate bonds that the Bond Component may hold include "Rule 144A" securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. The corporate bonds selected for investment by the Fund have remaining time to maturity of at least 18 months, and are rated no lower than investment grade (at least BBB- / Baa3) by S&P Global Ratings, or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of investment. The Fund will sell any bonds in its portfolio that have been downgraded to below investment grade. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury securities without restriction as to time to maturity. The Advisor uses quantitative and qualitative screening processes to select bonds for investment by the Fund.

The Advisor's quantitative screen focuses on credit metrics, including total leverage ratio (total debt/EBITDA), EBITDA interest coverage ratio (EBITDA/interest expense), and cash ratio (cash and equivalents/current liabilities). The Advisor's qualitative review involves an analysis of company fundamentals, including business model, competitive advantages, cyclicity of the underlying industry, and addressable market opportunity. The Advisor generally sells bonds if it believes the bonds no longer offer favorable risk-adjusted return potential.

The corporate bond ETFs that the Fund may invest in are designed to provide broad exposure to U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade corporate bonds issued by domestic and foreign corporate issuers. The ETFs selected for investment by the Fund have an average duration of at least 18 months, and have investment mandates that focus on U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade corporate bonds that are rated no lower than investment grade (at least BBB- / Baa3) by S&P Global Ratings, or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical ratings organization.

### *Gold Component*

The Gold Component seeks capital appreciation. The Component seeks to track the performance of the near month gold futures contracts listed on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. A near month gold futures contract is the futures contract that is closest to expiration. As the futures contracts approach their expiration dates, they are replaced by distant month gold futures contracts that are similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” The Fund achieves exposure to the near month gold futures contracts by investing directly in gold futures contracts or indirectly through investment in over-the-counter total return swaps. The process of rolling futures contracts may subject the Fund to additional costs based on the difference in price of expiring and next-month futures contracts. To the extent that the Fund obtains exposure to gold futures contracts through a total return swap, it does not roll futures contracts or incur roll costs directly. The return of the underlying gold futures contracts delivered through the swap reflects these price differences, which may affect the Fund’s performance.

### *Commodity Basket Component*

The Commodity Basket Component seeks the returns generated from the purchase and sale of futures contracts and the sale of put options on energy and precious metals (including gold) commodity futures contracts by investing directly in such commodity futures contracts or indirectly through total return swaps to gain exposure to such positions. While the Commodity Basket Component may invest without restriction in futures contracts and put options on energy and precious metals commodity futures contracts, the Advisor expects that the Commodity Basket Component will predominantly write put options on gold futures contracts. The objectives of the Commodity Basket Component are to: (i) obtain exposure to the futures contracts of the commodities that the Advisor believes are undervalued, and to sell-short, or obtain exposure to, the futures contracts of the commodities that the Advisor believes are overvalued; and (ii) generate additional returns by collecting option premiums through the sale of put options on commodity futures contracts. The put writing strategy performs well when commodity futures contract prices remain stable or increase, but incurs losses when commodity futures contract prices decline below the put option strike price.

It is expected that the Fund will have approximately 100% market value exposure to the Bond Component, 100% notional exposure to the Gold Component and between 10% and 100% notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component. For example, if the Fund has \$100 in assets, then the Fund expects to achieve \$100 of market value exposure to the Bond Component (akin to having \$100 gross and net exposure to fixed income securities), \$100 of notional exposure to the Gold Component (akin to having \$100 gross and net exposure to gold), and \$10 to \$100 of notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component (akin to having up to \$100 of gross and net exposure to a Fund which invests in a commodities strategy). Futures contracts and over-the-counter total return swaps do not require up-front payments equal to the notional exposure represented by such instruments, which enables the Fund to obtain approximately 100% notional exposure to the Gold Component and up to 100% notional exposure to the Commodity Basket Component. The amount of exposure to the Commodity Basket Component is determined at the Adviser’s discretion based on conditions in the energy and precious metals markets. Because the Fund will achieve such notional exposure to each of the Gold Component and the Commodity Basket Component through leverage, the Fund could sustain significant losses.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” for purposes of the 1940 Act, which means a relatively high percentage of the Fund’s assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers.

The Fund actively trades its portfolio investments, which may lead to higher transaction costs that may affect the

Fund's performance.

**Investments in Subsidiary** – The Advisor executes a portion of the Fund's strategy by investing up to 25% of the Fund's total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary invests the majority of its assets in futures contracts, put options on futures contracts, and over-the-counter total return swaps. The Subsidiary is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The Subsidiary is SSGBI Fund Limited, a Cayman Islands company. The Subsidiary is advised by the Advisor.

**Distribution Policy and Goals** – In order to allow shareholders of the Fund to realize a predictable, but not assured, level of cash flow, the Fund has adopted a policy (which may be modified at any time by its Board of Trustees) to pay monthly distributions (including any return of capital) on Fund shares at a specific target rate to be determined at the discretion of management. All income will be distributed monthly, regardless of whether such income will be treated as return of capital. The Fund generally distributes to shareholders substantially all of its net income (for example, interest and dividends) monthly, as well as substantially all of its net capital gains (that is, long-term capital gains from the sale of portfolio securities and short-term capital gains from both the sale of portfolio securities and option premium earned) annually. In addition, pursuant to its distribution policy, the Fund may make distributions that are treated as a return of capital. Return of capital is the portion of a distribution that is the return of your original investment dollars in the Fund. A return of capital is not taxable to a shareholder unless it exceeds a shareholder's tax basis in the shares. Returns of capital reduce a shareholder's tax cost (or "tax basis"). Once a shareholder's tax basis is reduced to zero, any further return of capital would be taxable. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment). Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares. As required under the 1940 Act, the Fund will provide a notice to shareholders at the time of distribution when such distribution does not consist solely of net income. Additionally, each distribution payment will be accompanied by a written statement which discloses the estimated source or sources of each distribution. The IRS requires you to report these amounts, excluding returns of capital, on your income tax return for the year declared. The Fund will provide disclosures, with each monthly distribution, that estimate the percentages of the current and year-to-date distributions that represent: (1) net investment income; (2) capital gains; and (3) return of capital. At the end of the year, the Fund may be required under applicable law to re-characterize distributions made previously during that year among: (1) ordinary income; (2) capital gains; and (3) return of capital for tax purposes. An additional distribution may be made in December, and other additional distributions may be made with respect to a particular fiscal year in order to comply with applicable law. Distributions declared in December, if paid to shareholders by the end of January, are treated for federal income tax purposes as if received in December.

## **PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS**

All ETFs carry a certain amount of risk. As with any ETF, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value, market price and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and those losses could be significant. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, nor is it a complete investment program. These risks affect the Fund directly, as well as through the Underlying Funds in which it may invest.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, market price, total return and value of the Fund and your investment. The risk descriptions below provide a more detailed explanation of the principal investment risks that correspond to the risks described in the Fund Summary section of the Prospectus.

**Active Trading Risk.** Active trading will cause the Fund to have an increased portfolio turnover rate, which is

likely to generate shorter-term gains for its shareholders, which are taxed at a higher rate than longer-term gains. Actively trading portfolio securities increases the Fund's trading costs and may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. An "Authorized Participant" is a participant in the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), and that has executed a Participant Agreement with the Fund's distributor ("Distributor"). To the extent these Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to process creation and/or redemption orders, in either of these cases, shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV, and possibly face delisting by the exchange. These risks could cause intraday bid/ask spreads for Fund shares to widen.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At times, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund's performance, and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

**Cash Transactions Risk.** ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. Because the Fund may effect redemptions partly or entirely in cash, rather than in-kind, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid, and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, could be imposed on the Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent they are not offset by the creation and redemption transaction fees paid by purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units.

**Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk.** Fluctuations in the federal funds rate and equivalent foreign interest rates could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in fixed-income securities. Such fluctuations may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline. It is difficult to predict the impact of interest rate changes on various markets.

In periods of rising interest rates, the yield (income from a fixed-income security held by the Fund over a stated period of time) of a fixed-income security may tend to be lower than prevailing market rates; in periods of declining interest rates, the yield of a fixed-income security may tend to be higher than prevailing market rates. In addition, when interest rates are rising, the inflow of net new money to the Fund will likely be invested in portfolio instruments producing higher yields than the balance of the Fund's portfolio, thereby increasing the yield of the Fund. In periods of declining interest rates, the opposite can be true. The NAV of the Fund can generally be expected to change as general levels of interest rates fluctuate. The value of fixed-income securities in the Fund's portfolio generally varies inversely with changes in interest rates. Prices of fixed-income securities with longer effective maturities are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective maturities. In addition, decreases in fixed-income dealer market-making capacity may also potentially lead to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income markets. Changes in interest rate policies could also result in extraordinary redemptions by Authorized Participants, which could potentially increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs.

Global economic conditions have caused, and may continue to cause, fixed income instruments to experience unusual

liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. As a result, the values of many types of securities have been reduced.

**Commodity Risk.** The Fund's exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments 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 Commodity Basket Component will invest in energy and industrial metals/precious metals commodities. Please see "Energy Sector Risk", "Industrial Metals Sector Risk" and "Precious Metals Sector Risk" below.

**Commodity Tax Risk.** The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. If, as a result of any such adverse action, the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives was treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund might fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distribution of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to Fund shareholders as ordinary income. Should the Internal Revenue Service issue further guidance, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Subsidiary (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could, among other consequences, limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.

**Counterparty Risk.** The Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement, or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, and therefore delays or impairs the Fund's ability to recover its deposits with such counterparty. To limit the counterparty risk associated with such transactions, the Fund conducts business only with financial institutions judged by the Advisor to present acceptable credit risk.

**Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund's total return. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. The issuer of a fixed income security may also default on its obligations.

**Derivatives Risk.** A fund may use derivatives, including futures contracts and swaps. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset. Derivatives may also be less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund's ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Fund from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, which could make the investment strategy more costly to implement, or require the Fund to change its investment strategy. When a derivative is used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the risk of the underlying asset being hedged. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to, changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; geopolitical conflicts; changes in interest rates; and inflation and deflation. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with

investing directly in securities, including:

- *Futures Risk.* The Fund's use of futures contracts involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, and exposes the Fund to the risks associated with derivative instruments described above. These risks include (i) leverage risk; (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset. Investments in futures contracts involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures contracts can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued relative to the Advisor's expectations and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances. Most U.S. commodity futures exchanges impose daily limits regulating the maximum amount above or below the previous day's settlement price which a futures contract price may fluctuate during a single day. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. It is also possible that an exchange or the CFTC, which regulates commodity futures exchanges, may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate settlement of a contract, or order that trading be for liquidation of open positions only.

Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contracts, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contracts may result in immediate and substantial loss to the Fund, which could significantly adversely affect the Fund's performance.

- *Leverage and Volatility Risk:* Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms, meaning that the Fund can obtain significant investment exposure in return for meeting a relatively small margin or other investment requirement. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund, potentially in excess of the amounts invested or borrowed. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.
- *Liquidity Risk:* It is possible that particular derivative investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- *Options Market Risk.* Markets for options and options on futures contracts may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures contracts may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility and options markets may make it difficult for a fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its objectives, and could potentially lead to significant losses.
- *Options Risk.* There are risks associated with the Fund's exposure to options. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument falls below (written put option) the respective option's strike price. The Fund's losses are potentially large in a written put transaction.

- *Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Trading Risk.* Certain of the derivatives in which a fund may invest may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. While the OTC derivatives market is the primary trading venue for many derivatives, it is largely unregulated. As a result, and similar to other privately negotiated contracts, the Fund is subject to counterparty credit risk with respect to such derivative contracts.
- *Total Return Swap Risk.* The Fund’s use of total return swaps involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, and exposes the Fund to the risks associated with derivative instruments described herein. Certain derivatives risks are heightened with respect to over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative instruments, like certain swap agreements, and may be greater during volatile market conditions. Such risks include the risk of leverage (i.e., the risk that an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset), counterparty risk (i.e., the risk of a counterparty’s unwillingness or inability to perform its obligations, including as a result of bankruptcy), credit risk (i.e., the risk that the issuer of the underlying asset may default on its obligations), and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Other heightened risks include the inability to close out a swap position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets), or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its holdings, and the Fund’s liquidity may be impaired.

**Distribution Policy Risk.** The Fund pays monthly distributions on Fund shares at a specific target rate to be determined at the discretion of Fund management. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Return of capital is the portion of a distribution that is a return of your original investment dollars in the Fund. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Any capital returned to investors through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares. The Fund will provide disclosures, with each monthly distribution, that estimate the percentages of the current and year-to-date distributions that represent: (1) net investment income; (2) capital gains; and (3) return of capital. At the end of the year, the Fund may be required under applicable law to re-characterize distributions made previously during that year among: (1) ordinary income; (2) capital gains; and (3) return of capital for tax purposes. For more information, please refer to the section of this prospectus entitled “Tax Consequences.”

**Duration Risk.** Longer-term fixed-income securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes, particularly in periods of rising interest rates. Effective duration estimates price changes for relatively small changes in rates. If rates rise significantly, effective duration may tend to understate the drop in a security’s price. If rates drop significantly, effective duration may tend to overstate the rise in a security’s price. Duration should not be confused with maturity. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the amount of time left until the security “matures” or repays its face value. In contrast, duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in interest rates rather than the amount of time remaining to maturity. Longer duration tends to result in greater volatility and a greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. For example, a five-year duration means that the fixed income security will decrease in value by 5% if interest rates rise 1%, and increase in value by 5% if interest rates fall 1%.

**Energy Sector Risk.** The Fund’s exposure to the energy sector will result in the performance of the Fund being relatively correlated to, and affected by, developments in the energy sector, such as the possibility that government regulation will negatively impact companies in this sector. Energy entities are subject to the risks specific, but not limited, to the following:

- Fluctuations in commodity prices;
- Reduced volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing;
- New construction risk and acquisition risk, which can limit potential growth;
- A sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products resulting from a recession or an increase in market price or higher taxes;
- Depletion of the natural gas reserves or other commodities, if not replaced;
- Changes in the regulatory environment;
- Extreme weather;
- Rising interest rates, which could result in a higher cost of capital and drive investors into other investment opportunities; and
- Threats of attack by terrorists.

**ETF Risk.** Like a mutual fund, the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities owned by the ETF. ETFs are also subject to the risks described under “ETF Structures Risk”. The ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETF, and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in bonds. By investing in other ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying investments of such ETFs. In addition, when the Fund invests in ETFs, there is a risk that the investment advisers of those ETFs may make investment decisions that are detrimental to the performance of the Fund. Each ETF is subject to its own specific risks.

**ETF Structure Risk.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and, as a result, is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” Fund shares are typically bought and sold in the secondary market, and investors typically pay brokerage commissions or other charges on these transactions.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund’s shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund’s shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* Individual shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on the Exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly, and you may pay more than NAV when buying shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares. The market price of shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid/ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread often increases significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your shares. The Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs

and in executing trades, which may result in a significantly diminished trading market for the Fund's shares and can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV, and wider bid/ask spreads.

- The market price for the Fund's shares may deviate from the Fund's net asset value, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund's net asset value, which is reflected in the bid/ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen. Because bid/ask spreads vary over time based on trading volume and market liquidity (including for the underlying securities held by the Fund), spreads may widen if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Conversely, the bid/ask spreads will generally be narrower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity.

**Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the risk that the debtor may default), extension risk (the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the risk that the debtor may pay its obligation early, thereby reducing the amount of interest payments). Lowered credit ratings may cause a drop in a fixed income security's price and are associated with greater risk of default on interest and principal payments. Certain fixed income securities may be paid off early when the issuer can repay the principal prior to a security's maturity. If interest rates are falling, the Fund may have to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. If interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain fixed income securities may occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result, which reduces the Fund's ability to reinvest at higher rates. These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, the Fund could be subject to greater risks because the Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Fund than they would a mutual fund that invests exclusively in U.S. companies. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may also be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad), or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees and other costs of investing in foreign securities are generally higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issuers could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to greater risk and will be more dependent on the Advisor's ability to assess

such risk than if the Fund invested solely in more developed countries.

**Gold Risk.** Gold markets are subject to sharp price fluctuations, which may result in losses if you sell your shares at a time when the price of gold is lower than it was when you made your investment in the Fund. Gold markets also have experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices. As a result, you may never experience a profit. In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that gold will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future. In the event that the price of gold declines, the Fund may experience losses.

Several factors may affect the price of gold, including: (i) global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations; (ii) global gold supply and demand, which is influenced by such factors as forward selling by gold producers, purchases made by gold producers to unwind gold hedge positions, central bank purchases and sales, and production and cost levels in major gold-producing countries, such as South Africa, the United States and Australia; (iii) investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation; (iv) interest rates; (v) currency exchange rates; and (vi) investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds.

**Income Risk.** The Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when the Fund experiences deterioration of the underlying debt securities it holds, or when the Fund realizes a loss upon the sale of a debt security.

**Industrial Metals Sector Risk.** Risks of investing in industrial metals sector commodities include, in addition to other risks, substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time, imposition of import controls, increased competition, government regulation, disruptions in mining, storing, and refining of metals, and changes in industrial, governmental and commercial demand for certain metals.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that bond prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than bonds with shorter maturities. For example, if interest rates go up by 1.0%, the price of a 4% coupon bond will decrease by approximately 1.0% for a bond with 1 year to maturity, and approximately 4.4% for a bond with 5 years to maturity. The maturity and effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular target maturity or effective duration of its investment portfolio.

**Investment Style Risk.** The particular type of investments in which the Fund focuses may underperform other assets, asset classes and/or the overall market. Individual market segments, such as the large-cap U.S. equity market segment, tend to go through cycles of performing better or worse than other types of securities. These periods may last as long as several years. Additionally, a particular market segment could fall out of favor with investors, causing a fund that focuses on that market segment to underperform those that favor other kinds of securities.

**Issuer Specific Risk.** The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of the issuers of the individual securities in which the Fund invests. Poor performance by any issuer may cause the value of its securities, and the value of the Fund's shares, to decline. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole, and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses, lack of earnings, failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

**Management Risk.** The Advisor may not successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies and, as a result, the Fund may not meet its investment objective.

**Market Risk.** Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. The market values of securities or other investments owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Factors such as economic

growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, exchange rates and political events affect the securities markets. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. Unexpected local, regional or global events and their aftermath, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political or social disruptions; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues; recessions and depressions; or other tragedies, catastrophes and events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments, and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV, which could cause the intra-day bid/ask spread of the Fund to widen, and may impair market liquidity, thereby increasing liquidity risk. Such events can cause investor fear and panic, which can adversely affect the economies of many companies, sectors, nations, regions, and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** To the extent that the Fund holds securities of a smaller number of issuers, or invests a larger percentage of its assets in a single issuer, than a diversified portfolio, the value of the Fund, as compared to the value of a diversified portfolio, will generally be more volatile and more sensitive to the performance of any one of those issuers, and to economic, political, market or regulatory events affecting any one of those issuers.

**Precious Metals Sector Risk.** Prices of precious metals and of precious metal-related securities have historically been volatile. Economic, financial and political factors can cause periods of volatility. Because precious metals and other commodities do not generate investment income, the return on such investments will be derived solely from the appreciation or depreciation of such investments. Changes in the production and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks, or other large holders, can be unpredictable and may also have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals.

**Regulatory Risk.** Regulatory authorities in the United States or other countries may adopt rules that restrict the ability of the Fund to fully implement its strategy, either generally or with respect to certain securities, industries or countries, which may impact the Fund's ability to fully implement its investment strategies. Regulators may interpret rules differently than the Fund or the mutual fund industry generally, and disputes over such interpretations can increase legal expenses incurred by the Fund. The Fund is also subject to regulation as a commodity pool under the CEA. The Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of its registration and regulatory obligations, and certain investments may be limited or restricted.

**Rule 144A Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities that are normally purchased or resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded and may be subject to legal restrictions on resale. Rule 144A securities are generally not traded on established markets, and the market for such securities is typically less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. As a result, Rule 144A securities may be illiquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund.

**U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

**Volatility Risk.** The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value and market price per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time; however, all investments, whether long- or short-term, are subject to risk of loss.

**Wholly Owned Subsidiary Risk.** The Subsidiary will not be registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, will not be subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus, and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Subsidiary are “commodity pools” under the CEA, and the Advisor is a “commodity pool operator” registered with and regulated by the CFTC with respect to the Fund. As a result, additional CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary, and subject each to CFTC penalties if reporting was found to be deficient.

## **NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS**

Descriptions of non-principal investment risks are set forth below. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and value of the Fund and your investment.

**American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) Risk.** ADRs, which are typically issued by a bank, are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign company and are alternatives to purchasing foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies and involve risks that are not found in investments in U.S. companies. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities discussed below, there is no guarantee that an ADR issuer will continue to offer a particular ADR. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling the ADR, or selling them quickly and efficiently at the prices at which they have been valued. In a sponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign company assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary’s transaction fees. Under an unsponsored ADR arrangement, the foreign company assumes no obligations, and the depositary’s transaction fees are paid directly by the ADR holders. Because unsponsored ADR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign company, available information concerning the foreign company may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading. Certain ADRs are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid. Because ADRs are denominated in US dollars, they are also subject to currency risk, as movements in the exchange rate of the local currency of the foreign issuer versus the US dollar are automatically reflected in the price of the ADR in US dollars. Therefore, even if the price of the foreign security does not change on its local market, if the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the US dollar declines, the ADR price would decline by a similar measure.

**ADR Currency Risk.** To establish a value for the shares, the issuer establishes a “conversion rate” equal to one share of an ADR for a certain number of shares of the stock of a foreign company. This “conversion rate” establishes a universal monetary relationship between the value of the ADR and the local currency of the foreign company stock. Although an ADR is priced in the US dollar, in order to preserve the uniformity of the established “conversion rate,” movements in the exchange rate of the local currency versus the US dollar are automatically reflected in the price of the ADR in US dollars. Therefore, even if the price of the foreign security does not change on its market, if the exchange rate of the local currency relative to the US Dollar declines, the ADR price would decline by a similar measure.

**Affiliated Investment Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in affiliated Underlying Funds (the “Affiliated Funds”), unaffiliated Underlying Funds, or a combination of both. The Advisor, therefore, is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Fund’s assets among the Underlying Funds. The Advisor will receive more revenue to the extent it selects an Affiliated Fund rather than an unaffiliated fund for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio. In addition, the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the Fund’s assets to those Affiliated Funds for which the net advisory fees payable to the Advisor are higher than the fees payable by other Affiliated Funds.

**Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** Asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment risk. If interest rates fall, the

underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Fund's investments. As a result, the Fund may reinvest these early payments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Fund's income. Asset-backed securities are also subject to extension risk. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Fund to lose money and causing the price of the asset-backed securities, and the Fund's net asset value per share, to fall. The prices of asset-backed securities may decrease more than prices of other fixed-income securities when interest rates rise. The value of asset-backed securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Advisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. The Advisor's assessment, or a rating agency's assessment, of borrower credit quality, default rates and loss rates may prove to be overly optimistic. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. The more senior security classes are generally entitled to receive payment before the subordinate classes if the cash flow generated by the underlying assets is not sufficient to pay all investors. Asset-backed securities may be secured by pools of loans, such as student loans, automobile loans, equipment leases, and credit card receivables. The credit risk on such securities is affected by borrowers or lessees defaulting on their payments. The values of assets underlying asset-backed securities may decline and, therefore, may not be adequate to cover underlying investors. Possible legislation in the area of credit cards and other loans that may collateralize the securities in which the Fund may invest could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in particular types of asset-backed securities, the Fund may be more susceptible to risk factors affecting such types of securities.

**Bank Loans Risk.** The market for bank loans may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. These investments expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. Bank loans settle on a delayed basis, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of such loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the bank loans. Certain bank loans may not be considered "securities" under the federal securities laws and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the protections of such laws, including anti-fraud provisions.

**Capacity Risk.** The markets and securities in which the Fund invests may, at times, have limited capacity, and the Advisor may not be able to allocate as much of the Fund's assets to a particular investment or type of investment as it desires. Under such conditions, the execution of the Fund's strategy may be affected and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the Fund may not be able to purchase or sell securities at favorable market prices.

**Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDOs") and Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") Risk.** CDOs and CLOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of debt and loan obligations, respectively. CDOs and CLOs issue classes, or "tranches," that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease of market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to CDO and CLO securities as a class. The risks of investing in CDOs and CLOs depend largely on the tranche held by the Fund and the types of underlying debts and loans in such tranche of the CDO or CLO, respectively. The risks of CDOs and CLOs will be greater if the Fund invests in CDOs and CLOs that hold debt or loans of uncreditworthy borrowers, or if the Fund holds subordinate tranches of the CDO or CLO that absorb losses from the defaults before senior tranches. CDOs and CLOs are subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk.

**Collateralized Bond Obligation Risk.** The pool of securities underlying collateralized bond obligations is typically separated in groupings, called "tranches," representing different degrees of credit quality. The higher quality tranches have greater degrees of protection and pay lower interest rates. The lower quality tranches carry greater risk and pay higher interest rates.

**Collateralized Mortgage Obligations Risk.** Collateralized mortgage obligations are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. Collateralized mortgage obligations default rates tend to be sensitive to overall economic conditions and to localized property vacancy rates and prices. Borrower default rates may be

significantly higher than estimated. Certain individual securities may be more sensitive to default rates because payments may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. The Advisor's assessment, or a rating agency's assessment, of borrower credit quality, default rates and loss rates may prove to be overly optimistic. Additionally, collateralized mortgage obligations are subject to prepayment risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity at faster or slower rates than expected. The value of these securities may go down as a result of changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgages or loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment rates usually increase and the Fund may have to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a lower interest rate; conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, prepayment rates usually decrease. Collateralized mortgage obligations may be less susceptible to this risk because payment priorities within the collateralized mortgage obligations may have the effect of a prepayment lock out period.

**Conflict of Interest - Advisor Risk.** The Advisor, and other individuals associated with the Advisor, may have compensation and/or other arrangements that may be in conflict with the interests of the Fund.

**Conflict of Interest - Portfolio Manager Risk.** Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other accounts. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple funds are presented with the following potential conflicts:

- The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. The management of multiple funds and accounts also may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different investment objectives, benchmarks, time horizons and fees, as the portfolio manager must allocate his time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts.
- With respect to securities transactions for the Fund, the Advisor determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with the duty to seek best execution of the transaction. The portfolio manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the Fund. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Fund may outperform the securities selected for the Fund.
- The appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Advisor has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee. The management of personal accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest; there is no assurance that the Fund's code of ethics will adequately address such conflicts. One of the portfolio manager's numerous responsibilities is to assist in the sale of Fund shares. Because the portfolio managers' compensation is indirectly linked to the sale of Fund shares, they may have an incentive to devote time to marketing efforts designed to increase sales of Fund shares.
- The Advisor has adopted a code of ethics that, among other things, permits personal trading by employees under conditions where it has been determined that such trades would not adversely impact client accounts. Nevertheless, the management of personal accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest, and there is no assurance that this code of ethics will adequately address such conflicts.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to fixed income security risks and conversion value-related equity risk. Convertible securities are similar to other fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion to equity feature is small relative to the interest and principal value of the bond. Convertible issuers may not be able to make principal and interest payments on the bond as they become due. Convertible securities may also be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible bond is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption and convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to common stocks, especially when their conversion value is greater than the interest and principal value of the bond. If a convertible

security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings, or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates. When a convertible bond's value is more closely tied to its conversion to stock feature, it is sensitive to the underlying stock's price.

**Credit Default Swap Risk.** Credit default swaps ("CDS") are typically two-party financial contracts that transfer credit exposure between the two parties. Under a typical CDS, one party (the "seller") receives pre-determined periodic payments from the other party (the "buyer"). The seller agrees to make compensating specific payments to the buyer if a negative credit event occurs, such as the bankruptcy or default by the issuer of the underlying debt instrument. The use of CDS involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions, such as potentially heightened counterparty, concentration, and exposure risks.

**Credit Risk (for Floating Rate Loans).** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security and other instrument will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. The value of the Fund's shares, and the Fund's ability to pay dividends, is dependent upon the performance of the assets in its portfolio. Prices of the Fund's investments can fall if the actual or perceived financial health of the borrowers on, or issuers of, such investments deteriorate, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In severe cases, the borrower or issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay altogether.

In the event a borrower fails to pay scheduled interest or principal payments on an investment held by the Fund, the Fund will experience a reduction in its income and a decline in the market value of such investment. This will likely reduce the amount of dividends paid by the Fund, and likely lead to a decline in the net asset value and market price of the Fund's shares.

The Fund may invest in floating rate loans that are senior in the capital structure of the borrower or issuer, and that are secured with specific collateral. Loans that are senior and secured generally involve less risk than unsecured or subordinated debt and equity instruments of the same borrower because the payment of principal and interest on senior loans is an obligation of the borrower that, in most instances, takes precedence over the payment of dividends or the return of capital to the borrower's shareholders, and payments to bond holders, and because of the collateral supporting the repayment of the debt instrument. However, the value of the collateral may not equal the Fund's investment when the debt instrument is acquired or may decline below the principal amount of the debt instrument subsequent to the Fund's investment. Also, to the extent that collateral consists of stocks of the borrower, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, the Fund bears the risk that the stocks may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or may lose all or substantially all of their value, causing the Fund's investment to be undercollateralized. Therefore, the liquidation of the collateral underlying a floating rate loan in which the Fund has invested may not satisfy the borrower's obligation to the Fund in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, and the collateral may not be able to be readily liquidated.

In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower or issuer, the Fund could experience delays and limitations on its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing the Fund's investment. Among the risks involved in a bankruptcy are assertions that the pledge of collateral to secure a loan constitutes a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that would have the effect of nullifying or subordinating the Fund's rights to the collateral.

The floating rate debt in which a fund may invest may be generally rated lower than investment-grade credit quality (i.e., rated lower than "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P")), or have been made to borrowers who have issued debt securities that are rated lower than investment-grade in quality or, if unrated, would be rated lower than investment-grade credit quality. A fund's investments in lower than investment-grade floating rate loans will generally be rated at the time of purchase

between “B3” and “Ba1” by Moody’s, “B-” and “BB+” by S&P, or, if not rated, would be of similar credit quality. Investment decisions for the Fund may be based largely on the credit analysis performed by the Advisor, and not entirely on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform. Information about a loan and its borrower generally is not in the public domain. Many borrowers have not issued securities to the public and are not subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws. Generally, however, borrowers are required to provide financial information to lenders, and information may be available from other loan market participants or agents that originate or administer loans.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Fund and its service providers, systems, networks or devices potentially can be breached. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses; interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the Advisor and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests; counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, such as banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for the Fund’s shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

**Dividend Yield Risk.** While the Fund may hold securities of companies that have historically paid a dividend, those companies may reduce or discontinue their dividends, thus reducing the yield of the Fund. Lower priced securities in the Fund may be more susceptible to these risks. Past dividend payments are not a guarantee of future dividend payments. Also, the market return of high dividend yield securities, in certain market conditions, may be worse than the market return of other investment strategies or the overall stock market.

**Exchange Traded Note (“ETN”) Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed income risk. In addition, ETNs are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. ETNs constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers. ETNs that are linked to market volatility are subject to default risk of the issuer; may not provide an effective hedge as historical correlation trends between the reference volatility index or measure and other asset classes may not continue or may reverse, limiting or eliminating any potential hedging effect; may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to expectations, and may not produce the desired investment results; may have tracking risk if the ETN does not move in step with its reference index; and may become illiquid.

**Extension Risk.** Extension risk is the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

**Financial Markets Regulatory Risk.** Policy changes by the U.S. government or its regulatory agencies and political events within the U.S. and abroad may, among other things, affect investor and consumer confidence and increase volatility in the financial markets, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree, which may adversely impact the Fund's operations, universe of potential investment options, and return potential.

**Financials Sector Focus.** Companies operating in the financials sector are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition.

**Floating Rate Loans Risk.** Floating rate loans that are senior in the capital structure of the borrower and that are secured with specific collateral generally involve less risk than unsecured or subordinated debt and equity instruments of the same borrower because the payment of principal and interest on senior loans is an obligation of the borrower that, in most instances, takes precedence over the payment of dividends or the return of capital to the borrower's shareholders, and payments to bond holders, and because of the collateral supporting the repayment of the debt instrument. However, the value of the collateral may not equal the Fund's investment when the debt instrument is acquired or may decline below the principal amount of the debt instrument subsequent to the Fund's investment. Also, to the extent that collateral consists of stocks of the borrower, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, the Fund bears the risk that the stocks may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or may lose all or substantially all of their value, causing the Fund's investment to be under-collateralized. Therefore, the liquidation of the collateral underlying a floating rate loan in which the Fund has invested may not satisfy the borrower's obligation to the Fund in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, and the collateral may not be able to be readily liquidated.

In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower or issuer, the Fund could experience delays and limitations on its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing the Fund's investment. Among the risks involved in a bankruptcy are assertions that the pledge of collateral to secure a loan constitutes a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that would have the effect of nullifying or subordinating the Fund's rights to the collateral.

Floating rate loans are also subject to interest rate risk arising from changes in short-term market interest rates. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on the Fund's shares will also fall. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. The impact of market interest rate changes on the Fund's yield will also be affected by whether, and the extent to which, the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio is subject to floors on the base rate on which interest is calculated for such loans. So long as the base rate for a loan remains under the base rate floor, changes in short-term interest rates will not affect the yield on such loans. In addition, to the extent that the interest rate spreads on floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio experience a general decline, the yield on the Fund's shares will fall and the value of the Fund's assets may decrease, which will cause the Fund's net asset value to decrease.

Floating rate debt may be rated lower than investment-grade credit quality (i.e., rated lower than "Baa3" by Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") or "BBB-" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P")), or have been made to borrowers who have issued debt securities that are rated lower than investment-grade in quality or, if unrated, would be rated lower than investment-grade credit quality. Investment decisions for the Fund will be based largely on the credit analysis performed by the Advisor, and not entirely on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform. Information about a loan and its borrower generally is not in the public domain. Many borrowers have not issued securities to the public and are not subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws. Generally, however, borrowers are required to provide financial information to lenders, and information may be available from other loan market participants or agents that originate or administer loans.

**Foreign Exchanges Risk.** Neither existing CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to derivative transactions on foreign markets. Some of these foreign markets, in contrast to U.S.

exchanges, are so-called “principals’ markets” in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a commodity interest transaction and not of the exchange or clearing corporation. In these kinds of markets, there is risk of bankruptcy or other failure or refusal to perform by the counterparty.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Currency trading risks include market risk, credit risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies a fund is long or short. Credit risk results because a currency-trade counterparty may default. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.

**Forwards Risk.** Forward contracts are a type of derivative contract whereby a fund may agree to buy or sell a certain commodity or a country or region’s currency at a specific price on a specific date, usually 30, 60, or 90 days in the future. These contracts are subject to the risk of political and economic factors applicable to such commodity or the countries issuing the underlying currencies and may fall in value due to foreign market downswings or foreign currency value fluctuations. Forward contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded, and are therefore dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty and subject to counterparty risk. The Fund’s investment or hedging strategies may not achieve their objective.

**Geographic Focus Risk.** The Fund may be particularly susceptible to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting countries within the specific geographic regions in which the Fund invests. Currency devaluations could occur in countries that have not yet experienced currency devaluation to date, or could continue to occur in countries that have already experienced such devaluations. As a result, the Fund's net asset value or market price may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund.

**Index-Linked Derivative Securities Risk.** If the derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will generally be subject to the risks associated with changes in that index.

**Inflation-Indexed Bond Risk.** Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal values are periodically adjusted according to a measure of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation indexed bonds. 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. With regard to municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, the inflation adjustment is reflected in the semi-annual coupon payment. As a result, the principal value of municipal inflation-indexed bonds and such corporate inflation indexed bonds does not adjust according to the rate of inflation. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds may cause a potential cash flow mismatch to investors, because an increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be treated as interest income currently subject to tax at ordinary income rates even though investors will not receive repayment of principal until maturity. If the Fund invests in such bonds, it will be required to distribute such interest income in order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company and eliminate the Fund-level tax, without a corresponding receipt of cash, and therefore may be required to dispose of portfolio securities at a time when it may not be desirable.

**Inflation Protected Securities Risk.** Inflation-protected debt securities tend to react to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-protected debt security can fall when real interest rates rise, and can rise when real interest rates fall. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation.

**Litigation Risk.** The Fund may be named in a lawsuit despite no wrongdoing by the Fund, its Advisor or any other

service provider to the Fund. The defense of a lawsuit may detrimentally impact the Fund and its shareholders, including incurring legal defense costs, regulatory costs and increased insurance premiums.

**Loan Risk.** Investments in bank loans may subject a fund to heightened credit risks because such loans tend to be highly leveraged and potentially more susceptible to the risks of interest deferral, default and/or bankruptcy. Senior floating rate loans are often rated below investment grade, but may also be unrated. The risks associated with these loans can be similar to the risks of below investment grade fixed income instruments. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior floating rate loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a senior floating rate loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. Therefore, portfolio transactions in loans may have uncertain settlement time periods. Senior floating rate loans are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this Prospectus, including liquidity risk and the risk of investing in below-investment grade fixed income instruments.

**Market Volatility-Linked ETFs Risk.** ETFs that are linked to market volatility generally have the risks associated with investing in futures contracts.

**MLP and MLP-Related Securities Risk.** Investments in MLPs and MLP-related securities involve risks different from those of investing in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP or MLP-related security, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks (which could occur if the MLP raises capital and then invests it in projects whose return fails to exceed the cost of capital raised), and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. MLPs and MLP-related securities are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the use of MLPs or MLP-related securities could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund.

MLPs do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level, subject to the application of certain partnership audit rules. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if the Fund were to own any MLPs that were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income, as compared to an MLP that is not taxed as a corporation.

**Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of residential mortgage loans, some of which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of securities relates to the principal and interest payments and not the market value of such securities. In addition, the guarantee only relates to the mortgage-backed securities held by a fund and not the purchase of shares of the fund.

Mortgage-backed securities do not have a fixed maturity, and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall. An increased rate of prepayments on a fund's mortgage-backed securities will result in an unforeseen loss of interest income to the fund, as the fund may be required to reinvest assets at a lower interest rate. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security, causing the price of the mortgage-backed securities and a fund's net asset value per share to fall, and making the mortgage-backed securities more sensitive to interest rate changes. The prices of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than prices of other fixed-income securities when interest rates rise. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool will adversely affect the value of mortgage-backed securities, and will result in losses to a fund. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities, and particularly non-agency non-investment grade mortgage-backed

securities, may change over time. Mortgage-backed securities and other securities issued by participants in housing and commercial real estate finance, as well as other real estate-related markets, have experienced extraordinary weakness and volatility in certain years.

Mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by private issuers are also known as “non-agency mortgage-backed securities.” Non-agency mortgage-backed securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements as those with government or government-sponsored entity guarantees and, therefore, mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may have less favorable collateral, higher credit risk or other underwriting characteristics, and wider variances in interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. The market for non-agency mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for government-issued mortgage-backed securities.

Lower-quality notes, such as those considered “sub-prime,” are more likely to default than those considered “prime” by a rating evaluation agency or service provider. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for “sub-prime” notes and reduce a fund’s ability to sell these securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease a fund’s share price. Additionally, borrowers may seek bankruptcy protection, which would delay resolution of security holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity.

**Municipal Bond Risk.** The value of municipal bonds that depend on a specific revenue source or general revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s), or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s). In addition, changes in federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds.

There is no guarantee that a municipality will be able to pay interest or repay principal. In addition, the ability of an issuer to make payments or repay interest may be affected by litigation or bankruptcy. In the event of such an issuer’s bankruptcy, a fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest, and may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, a debt holder may, in some instances, take possession of, and manage, the assets securing the issuer’s obligations on such securities, which may increase a fund’s operating expenses. Any income derived from a fund’s ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt. Municipal bonds are generally subject to interest rate, credit and market risk.

Because many municipal bonds are issued to finance similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), conditions in those sectors may affect the overall municipal securities market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. Municipal bonds backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the supporting taxation or the inability to collect revenues for the specific project or specific assets. Municipal bonds are subject to the risk that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) may determine that an issuer has not complied with applicable tax requirements and that interest from the municipal bond is taxable, which may result in a significant decline in the value of the security. Municipal bonds may be less liquid than taxable bonds and there may be less publicly available information on the financial condition of municipal bond issuers than for issuers of other securities, and the investment performance of a fund may, therefore, be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the advisor than if a fund held other types of investments. The secondary market for municipal bonds also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, a by-product of lower capital commitments to the asset class by the dealer community, which may adversely affect a fund’s ability to sell municipal bonds at attractive prices or value municipal bonds.

**Preferred Stock Risk.** The value of preferred stocks will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments. Preferred stock prices tend to move more slowly upwards than common stock prices. In an issuer bankruptcy, preferred stockholders are subordinate to the claims of debtholders and may receive little or no recovery.

**Prepayment Risk.** The Fund may invest in debt securities that may be paid off early when the issuer of a debt security can repay the principal prior to a security's maturity. If interest rates are falling, the Fund may have to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

**Real Estate Risk.** The Fund is subject to the risks of the real estate market as a whole, such as taxation, regulations and economic and political factors that negatively impact the real estate market and the direct ownership of real estate. These may include decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, rising operating costs, interest rates, and property taxes. In addition, some real estate related investments are not fully diversified and are subject to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects.

**REIT Risk.** The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to general economic downturns and the volatility of local real estate markets. REITs may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and thus may be more volatile than other securities. The liquidity of REITs may change dramatically over time.

**Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements in which it purchases a security (known as the "underlying security") from a securities dealer or bank. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default by the seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating the underlying security. The Fund may also experience losses in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying security while the Fund is seeking to enforce its rights under the repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment, and involve the risk that (i) the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner, or at all, and (ii) the market value of assets that are required to be repurchased decline below the purchase price of the asset that has to be sold, resulting in losses to the Fund.

**Restricted Securities Risk.** A fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent a fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices, or at all. A fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.

**Security Risk.** The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security or group of securities in the Fund's portfolio. The net asset value or market price of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund may invest in securities that may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses, lack of earnings, failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

**Short Selling Risk.** If a security or other instrument sold short increases in price, a fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. The Fund may have substantial short security positions and must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver, or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, the Fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons.

A fund also may be required to pay a commission and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the commission, dividends, interest or expenses a fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Until the Fund replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. A fund's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, a fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral. This may limit a fund's investment flexibility and may cause the fund to miss favorable trading opportunities due to a lack of sufficient cash or readily marketable securities. This may also affect a fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. This requirement may also cause a fund to realize losses on offsetting or terminated derivative contracts or special transactions.

Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot go below zero.

**Sovereign Debt Risk.** The issuer of foreign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. The market prices of sovereign debt, and the Fund's net asset value, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations.

**Structured Note Risk.** A fund may seek investment exposure to sectors through structured notes that may be exchange traded or may trade in the over-the-counter market. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of certain indices. The value of a structured note will be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political and other events that affect the industry, and adverse changes in the index or reference asset to which the payments are linked. In addition, there may be a lag between a change in the value of the underlying reference asset and the value of the structured note. Structured notes may also be subject to counterparty risk. A fund may also be exposed to increased transaction costs when it seeks to sell such notes in the secondary market.

**Sub-Prime Mortgage Risk.** Lower-quality notes, such as those considered "sub-prime," are more likely to default than those considered "prime" by a rating evaluation agency or service provider. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for "sub-prime" notes and reduce a fund's ability to sell these securities. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease a fund's share price. Additionally, borrowers may seek bankruptcy protection, which would delay resolution of security holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity.

**Swaps Risk.** The Fund's use of total return swaps involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments, and exposes the Fund to the risks associated with derivative instruments described herein. Certain derivatives risks are heightened with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative instruments, like certain swap agreements, and may be greater during volatile market conditions. Such risks include the risk of leverage (i.e., the risk that an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset), counterparty risk (i.e., the risk of a counterparty's unwillingness or inability to perform its obligations, including as a result of bankruptcy), credit risk (i.e., the risk that the issuer of the underlying asset may default on its obligations), and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Other heightened risks include the inability to close out a swap position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its holdings, and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired.

**Underlying Fund Risk.** Other investment companies, including mutual funds, ETFs and closed-end funds ("Underlying Funds"), in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will

be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds, and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. In addition, when the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, there is a risk that the investment advisers of those Underlying Funds may make investment decisions that are detrimental to the performance of the Fund. Each of the Underlying Funds are subject to its own specific risks. Additional risks of investing in the Underlying Funds are described below:

- *Business Development Companies (“BDC”) Risk.* BDCs may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. BDC securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their net asset value. A BDC is a form of investment company that is required to invest at least 70% of its total assets in securities (typically debt) of private companies, thinly traded U.S. public companies, or short-term high quality debt securities. The BDCs held by the Fund may leverage their portfolios through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a BDC, this leverage also subjects a BDC to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that a BDC’s common share income will fall if the dividend rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. A significant portion of a BDC’s investments are recorded at fair value, as determined by its board of directors, which may create uncertainty as to the value of the BDC’s investments. Non-traded BDCs are illiquid and it may not be possible to redeem shares without paying a substantial penalty, or at all. Publicly-traded BDCs usually trade at a discount to their net asset value because they invest in unlisted securities and have limited access to capital markets. BDCs are subject to high failure rates among the companies in which they invest, and federal securities laws impose restraints upon the organization and operations of BDCs that can limit or negatively impact the performance of a BDC. However, the Fund does not believe it would be liable for the actions of any entity in which it invests and that only its investment is at risk. Also, BDCs may engage in certain principal and joint transactions that a mutual fund or closed-end fund may not without an exemptive order from the SEC.
- *Closed-End Fund Risk.* Closed-end funds are subject to management risk because the adviser to the underlying closed-end fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the fund’s investment objective. Closed-end funds may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value, and may trade at a larger discount or smaller premium subsequent to purchase by the Fund. Since closed-end funds trade on exchanges, a fund may also incur brokerage expenses and commissions when it buys or sells closed-end fund shares.
- *ETF Tracking Risk.* Index-based or “passive” ETFs, which seek to track the performance of an underlying index, will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, passive ETFs will incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising the indices tracked by the passive ETFs may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the ETFs’ ability to track their applicable indices.
- *Inverse Correlation Risk.* Underlying Funds that are inverse funds should lose value as the index or security tracked by such fund’s benchmark increases in value; a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. Successful use of inverse funds requires that the fund’s adviser correctly predict short term market movements. If the Fund invests in an inverse fund and markets rise, the Fund could lose money. Inverse funds may also employ leverage such that their returns are more than one times that of their benchmark.
- *Inverse ETF and ETN Risk.* Investing in inverse ETFs and ETNs may result in increased volatility due to the ETF’s or ETN’s possible use of short sales of securities and derivatives, such as futures contracts. The use of leverage by an ETF or ETN increases risk to the Fund. The more the Fund invests in leveraged instruments, the more the leverage will magnify any gains or losses on those investments. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs and ETNs may not perform in the manner they are designed.
- *Management Risk.* When the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, there is a risk that the investment advisers of those Underlying Funds may make investment decisions that are detrimental to the performance of the

Fund.

- *Mutual Fund Risk.* Mutual funds are subject to management risk because the adviser to the mutual fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the fund's investment objective, and may temporarily pursue strategies which are inconsistent with the investment objective of the Fund.
- *Leveraged ETF Risk.* Leveraged ETFs will amplify losses because they are designed to produce returns that are a multiple of the index to which they are linked. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time.
- *Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk.* The market value of ETF shares may differ from their net asset value. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when shares trade at a premium or discount to net asset value.

## Regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act

The Advisor is registered as a CPO under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC, and is subject to CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. The CFTC has adopted rules regarding the disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements that apply with respect to the Fund as a result of the Advisor's registration as a CPO. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Advisor's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that, for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements applicable to the Advisor as the Fund's CPO, the Advisor's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the Advisor's CFTC compliance obligations. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

## SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

### Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares on the Secondary Market

General. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through their financial institution at market price. Shares of the Fund will be listed for trading in the secondary market on the Exchange. The Exchange is currently open for business each day, other than weekends and the following national 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.

The Fund's shares trade on the Exchange under the following symbol:

| <u>Fund</u>                             | <u>Symbol</u> |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Strategy Shares Gold Enhanced Yield ETF | GOLY          |

Shares of the Fund can be bought and sold throughout the trading day at their market price like other publicly traded equity securities. If you purchase shares of the Fund in the secondary market, there is no minimum investment. While shares of the Fund will typically be purchased and sold in the secondary market in "round lots" of 100 shares, your financial institution may permit you to purchase or sell shares in smaller "odd-lots" at no per-share price differential. When purchasing or selling Fund shares through your financial institution, you will pay customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and offer price in the secondary market. The market price of Fund shares may be below (a discount), at, or above (a premium) their most recently calculated NAV, and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for the Fund's shares,

the prices of the Fund's portfolio securities, economic conditions, and other factors.

### **Purchasing Shares from and Redeeming Shares with the Fund**

General. On each Business Day, you may purchase shares directly from the Fund, and you may tender shares for redemption directly to the Fund, in a Creation Unit or multiples thereof. Each Creation Unit is currently comprised of 10,000 shares. The number of shares comprising a Creation Unit may change over time. Once "created," shares of the Fund will generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit (see "Shareholder Information – Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares on the Secondary Market").

To purchase or redeem Creation Units of the Fund, you must be an Authorized Participant, or you must purchase or redeem the shares through a financial institution that is an Authorized Participant. The Distributor will provide a list of Authorized Participants upon request.

The Fund processes orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units at the NAV next calculated after an order has been received in proper form by the Distributor.

The Fund may effect all or a portion of its purchase and/or redemption orders of Creation Units in cash. Except where the purchase or redemption will include cash, investors will generally be required to purchase Creation Units by making an in-kind deposit of specified instruments ("Deposit Instruments"), and shareholders redeeming Creation Units will generally receive an in-kind transfer of specified instruments ("Redemption Instruments"). The name and quantities of the instruments that constitute the Fund's Deposit Instruments, and the names and quantities of the instruments that constitute the Fund's Redemption Instruments, will be specified by the Fund each day, and these instruments are referred to, in the case of either a purchase or a redemption, as the "Creation Basket." If there is a difference between the net asset value attributable to a Creation Unit and the aggregate market value of the Creation Basket exchanged for the Creation Unit, the party conveying instruments with the lower value will also pay to the other an amount in cash equal to that difference.

The Fund generally does not offer or sell its shares outside of the U.S. Also, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request at any time, for any reason, and without notice.

Additional information regarding the purchase and redemption of the Fund's Creation Units may be found in the "Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units" section of the SAI.

Continuous Offering. Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis during the life of the Fund, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may be occurring. 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 that could render them statutory underwriters, and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. Any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

**Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters," but are participating in a distribution (as compared to ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the 1933 Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the 1933 Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.**

### **Book Entry**

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The DTC, or its nominee, will be the record owner or registered owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund, and is recognized as the owner of all such shares. Your beneficial interest in the shares of the Fund will be reflected on the records of the DTC or

its participants. Participants in the DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with the DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares of the Fund, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares of the Fund registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of those shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Fund shares, you must rely on the procedures of the DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you hold in book entry or “street name” form through your financial institution.

### **Calculation of Net Asset Value**

The 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 as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the Exchange is open for business. Since the Fund may invest a portion of its investment portfolio in foreign securities that trade on weekends or other days that the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem Creation Units.

In computing the NAV for the Fund, current market value is used to value portfolio securities with respect to which market quotations are readily available, except short-term investments with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, which are valued at amortized cost. Pursuant to Board-approved policies, the Fund relies on certain security pricing services to provide current market value of securities.

Securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their “fair value” pursuant to Board-approved procedures. Market quotations may not be readily available if: (1) a portfolio security is not traded in a public market or the principal market in which the security trades is closed; (2) trading in a portfolio security is suspended and not resumed prior to the normal market close; (3) a portfolio security is not traded in significant volume for a substantial period; (4) the value of a portfolio security has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded; or (5) the Advisor determines that the quotation or price for a portfolio security provided by an independent pricing source is inaccurate. The securities of smaller companies in which the Fund may invest may be susceptible to fair valuation since these securities may be thinly traded and less liquid than their larger counterparts. Similarly, the Fund’s investments in foreign securities, if any, are more likely to require a fair value determination because, among other things, events may occur between the closure of the foreign market and the time that the Fund calculates its NAV that affect the reported market value of these securities.

There can be no assurance that the Fund could purchase or sell a portfolio security at the price used to calculate the Fund’s NAV. In the case of fair valued portfolio securities, lack of information and uncertainty as to the significance of information may lead to a conclusion that a prior valuation is the best indication of a portfolio security’s present value. Fair valuations generally remain unchanged until new information becomes available. Consequently, changes in the fair valuation of portfolio securities may be less frequent and of greater magnitude than changes in the price of portfolio securities valued at their last sale price by an independent pricing service, or based on market quotations. Fair valuation determinations often involve the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and the fair value price may be higher or lower than a readily available market quotation. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund’s NAV and the prices used by the underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund’s performance and the performance of the underlying Index, and introduce tracking error.

### **Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares**

The Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and sales of Fund shares. Frequent purchases and sales of the Fund’s shares in the secondary market are not expected to subject the Fund to the harmful effects of market timing and excessive trading, such as dilution, the disruption of portfolio management,

an increase in portfolio trading costs, and/or the realization of capital gains, since these transactions do not involve the Fund directly. It is not anticipated that these effects will materialize as a result of the issuance and redemption of Creation Units by the Fund, since these transactions will generally be processed on an in-kind basis (that is for a basket of portfolio securities and not for cash). Transaction fees will be imposed on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units, which are intended to offset custodial and other costs to the Fund incurred in processing the transactions in-kind. To the extent that the Fund permits the purchase or redemption of Creation Units, in part or wholly, in cash, higher transaction fees will be imposed, which are intended to offset the Fund's increased trading costs to purchase or redeem portfolio securities in connection with these transactions.

### **Portfolio Holdings Information**

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUND**

The Fund has adopted, but has yet to implement, a Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan ("Plan"), pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

### **Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries**

The Advisor and its affiliates may pay, out of their own profits and reasonable resources, amounts (including items of material value) to certain financial intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares or related services. The amounts of these payments could be significant, and may create an incentive for the financial intermediaries or their employees or associated persons to recommend or sell Fund shares to you. These payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of this Prospectus because they are not paid by the Fund.

These payments are negotiated and may be based on such factors as the number or value of Fund shares that the financial intermediary sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; or the type and nature of services or support furnished by the financial intermediary. These payments may be in addition to payments made by the Fund to a financial intermediary under the Plan, if implemented. Ask your financial intermediary for information about any payments it receives from the Advisor, their affiliates, or the Fund, and any services the financial intermediary provides to the Fund. The SAI contains additional information on the types of additional payments that may be paid.

### **MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**

#### **Investment Advisor**

Rational Advisors, Inc. has been retained by the Trust under a Management Agreement to act as the investment advisor to the Fund, subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees. Management of mutual funds is currently its primary business. The Advisor is under common control with Catalyst Capital Advisors, LLC ("Catalyst") and AlphaCentric Advisors LLC, the investment advisors of other funds in the same group of investment companies, also known as a "Fund Complex." The Advisor oversees the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment program. MFund Services LLC, an affiliate of the Advisor, provides the Fund with management and legal administrative support and compliance services. The address of the Advisor is 207 Calle del Parque, AM Tower, Floor 7, Suite 2, San Juan, PR 00912-3242.

A discussion of the Trustees' review and approval of the Advisor's investment advisory agreement with the Trust

is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2026.

## **Portfolio Managers**

David Miller and Charles Ashley are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Miller is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund.

**David Miller**, Co-Owner, Chief Investment Officer ("CIO"), and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor since 2016, has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2021. He is the CIO of the Advisor and Catalyst, an affiliate of the Advisor, since 2016 and 2006, respectively. He co-founded Catalyst in 2006, and is responsible for the day-to-day management of several funds managed by Catalyst. Mr. Miller is also a member of Catalyst International Advisors LLC since 2019, Insights Media LLC since 2019, and AlphaCentric Advisors since 2026. He received a BS in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School and an MBA in Finance from the University of Michigan, Ross School of Business.

**Charles Ashley**, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor since 2019, has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2021. Mr. Ashley joined Rational in February 2016 as a senior analyst to provide investment research and assist with the day-to-day management of several mutual funds. He joined Catalyst as a senior analyst in February 2016 and also serves as a portfolio manager at Catalyst since 2017. Mr. Ashley has an MBA from the University of Michigan, Ross School of Business and a B. A. from the Michigan State University, Eli Broad College of Business.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, management of other accounts, and ownership of securities in the Fund.

## **Manager-of-Managers Order**

An affiliate of the Advisor has received an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC that permits the Advisor, with the Trust's Board of Trustees' approval, to enter into, or materially amend, sub-advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisers who are not affiliated with the Advisor without obtaining shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified if and when a new sub-adviser is employed by the Advisor within 90 days of such change.

## **Fees Paid to Advisor**

As full compensation for its services to the Fund, the Advisor receives monthly compensation from the Fund at the annual rate of 0.79% of the Fund's average daily net assets. In consideration of the fees paid with respect to the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all routine expenses of the Fund (including, without limitation, transfer agent fees, administrative fees and expenses, custodian fees, legal fees, accounting fees, any other expenses (including clerical expenses) of issue, sale, repurchase or redemption of shares, expenses of registering or qualifying shares for sale, transfer taxes, all expenses of preparing the Trust's registration statement and prospectus for the Fund, and the cost of printing and delivering to shareholders prospectuses and reports), except for the Fund's management fee; payments under any 12b-1 plan; taxes; brokerage commissions and trading costs; interest (including borrowing costs and overdraft charges); short sale dividends and interest expenses; acquired fund fees and expenses; and non-routine or extraordinary expenses of the Fund (such as litigation or reorganizational costs), each of which is paid by the Fund.

## **DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

**Distributions.** The Fund does not offer a dividend reinvestment service to facilitate the reinvestment of distributions into additional Fund shares. The Fund intends to declare dividends on investment income, if any, monthly. The Fund also intends to make distributions of net capital gains, if any, at least annually. Dividends and capital gains distributions will be paid in cash.

Please refer to the section headings “Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks – Principal Investment Strategies – Distribution Policy and Goals” and “Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks – Principal Investment Risks” for a detailed description of the Fund’s distribution policy and tax consequences.

**Dividend Reinvestment Services.** If you hold Fund shares through a broker that offers a dividend reinvestment service, you may elect to reinvest dividends and capital gains distributed by the Fund in additional shares of the Fund. Contact your broker to determine whether a reinvestment service is available, and to discuss any related charges associated with the use of the reinvestment service.

As with all ETFs, reinvestment of dividend and capital gains distributions in additional shares of the Fund will occur after the ex-dividend date (the date when a distribution of dividends or capital gains is deducted from the price of the Fund’s shares). The exact number of days depends on your broker. During that time, the amount of your distribution will not be invested in the Fund, and therefore will not share in the Fund’s income, gains, and losses. A shareholder will have an adjusted basis in the additional shares of the Fund acquired through a reinvest service equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution, and the holding for the new shares shall commence on the day after such shares are credited to the shareholder’s account.

## TAX CONSEQUENCES

There are many important tax consequences associated with an investment in the Fund offered by this Prospectus. The following is a brief summary of certain federal income tax consequences relating to an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local tax on the Fund’s distributions and the sale of Fund shares. Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of your investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the SAI section “Taxes.”

**Taxation of Distributions.** The Fund is treated as a separate entity for Federal tax purposes. The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” (“RIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, and satisfies certain distribution requirements, it will not be required to pay U.S. federal income taxes on income and gains it distributes to its shareholders.

The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income (including net realized capital gains and tax-exempt interest income, if any) to its shareholders at least annually. Generally, distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Distributions paid in January, but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year, may be taxable to shareholders in the previous year.

Generally, you are required to pay federal income tax on any dividends and other distributions, including capital gains distributions received, that are paid from the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. This applies whether dividends and other distributions are received in cash or as additional shares. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares and as capital gain thereafter. A written statement will accompany any such distribution informing you that the distribution is a return of capital. If you hold Fund shares in a tax-qualified retirement account, you generally will not be subject to federal taxation on Fund distributions until you begin receiving distributions from your retirement account.

Distributions paid out of the Fund’s income and net short-term gains, if any, are taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Distributions representing long-term capital gains, if any, will be taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have held the shares. Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price paid).

Individuals, trusts and estates whose income exceeds certain threshold amounts will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on “net investment income.” Net investment income includes any ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions from the Fund, as well as any capital gains recognized on the sale or exchange of Fund shares.

Distributions of investment income designated by the Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income” (income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified corporations) will be taxed at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. Long-term capital gain distributions paid to certain high-income taxpayers are subject to a regular tax rate of 20%. High income taxpayers, for this purpose, are defined in 2025 as individuals and married couples filing jointly whose taxable income exceeds \$533,400 and \$600,050, respectively, per year.

**Foreign Securities.** The Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on income it earns from investing in foreign securities, which may reduce the return on such investments.

**Backup Withholding.** If you fail to furnish the Fund with your correct and certified Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number, the Fund may be required to withhold federal income tax (backup withholding) from dividends, capital gain distributions, and redemptions. You are urged to read the additional information concerning withholding provided in the SAI.

**Non-U.S. Investors.** If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the U.S., the Fund’s ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, designate all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” that, if received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity, generally would be exempt from the 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided that certain other requirements are met. The Fund may also, under certain circumstances, designate all or a portion of a dividend as a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which, if received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity, generally would be exempt from the 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless the foreign person is a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year.

**Taxes on Exchange-Listed Sales and Cash Redemptions of Creation Units.** You will recognize a taxable gain or loss upon the sale of the Fund’s shares in the secondary market and upon the cash redemption of the Fund’s Creation Unit. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized from the sale of the Fund’s shares for cash will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if those shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if those shares have been held for one year or less. Any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of the Fund’s shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss recognized upon the disposition of the Fund’s shares may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules if other shares of the Fund are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares that you acquired.

**Taxes on In-Kind Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units.** An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities or securities and cash for a Creation Unit will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Unit at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the exchanger’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Unit. An Authorized Participant who exchanges a Creation Unit for securities or securities and cash will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger’s basis in the Creation Unit (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities and cash received for the Creation Unit. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for a Creation Unit cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible. Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of a Creation Unit is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less. If you

purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Creation Units of the Fund you purchased or sold and at what price.

If the Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

### Strategy Shares Gold Enhanced Yield ETF (GOLY)

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, which is available upon request.

|                                                    | Net Asset Value, beginning of period | Net investment income (loss) <sup>(a)</sup> | Net realized and gains (losses) | Total from investment activities | Distributions from net investment income | Distributions from Return of Capital | Distributions from net realized gains from investment | Total distributions | Net Asset Value, end of period | Total return at Net Asset Value <sup>(b)(c)</sup> | Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Assets <sup>(d)</sup> | Ratio of Gross Expenses to Net Assets <sup>(d)(e)</sup> | Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets <sup>(d)</sup> | Net Assets at end of period (000's) | Portfolio turnover <sup>(h)</sup> |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Strategy Shares Gold Enhanced Yield ETF*</b>    |                                      |                                             |                                 |                                  |                                          |                                      |                                                       |                     |                                |                                                   |                                                        |                                                         |                                                                            |                                     |                                   |
| Year Ended April 30, 2026                          | \$28.82                              | 1.13                                        | 1.79                            | 2.92                             | (2.30)                                   | (0.39)                               | —                                                     | (2.69)              | \$29.05                        | 9.51%                                             | 0.79%                                                  | 0.79%                                                   | 3.36%                                                                      | \$125,486                           | 100%                              |
| Year Ended April 30, 2025                          | \$21.59                              | 0.92                                        | 7.42                            | 8.34                             | (1.11)                                   | —                                    | —                                                     | (1.11)              | \$28.82                        | 39.59%                                            | 0.78%                                                  | 0.78%                                                   | 3.59%                                                                      | \$33,145                            | 35%                               |
| Year Ended April 30, 2024                          | \$21.07                              | 0.55                                        | 0.63 <sup>(f)</sup>             | 1.18                             | (0.56)                                   | (0.10)                               | —                                                     | (0.66)              | \$21.59                        | 5.91%                                             | 0.79%                                                  | 0.79%                                                   | 2.77%                                                                      | \$3,239                             | 12%                               |
| Year Ended April 30, 2023                          | \$21.61                              | 0.51                                        | (0.54)                          | (0.03)                           | (0.51)                                   | (0.00) <sup>(g)</sup>                | —                                                     | (0.51)              | \$21.07                        | 0.09%                                             | 0.79%                                                  | 0.79%                                                   | 2.61%                                                                      | \$14,747                            | 11%                               |
| May 17, 2021 <sup>(h)</sup> through April 30, 2022 | \$25.00                              | 0.28                                        | (3.22)                          | (2.94)                           | (0.45)                                   | —                                    | —                                                     | (0.45)              | \$21.61                        | (11.94)%                                          | 0.78%                                                  | 0.78%                                                   | 1.24%                                                                      | \$15,129                            | —%                                |

(a) Calculated using the average shares method

(b) Not annualized for periods less than one year

(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all distributions, including dividends and return of capital, at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value. This percentage is not an indication of the performance of a shareholder's investment in the Fund based on market value due to differences between the market price of the shares and the net asset value per share of the Fund.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year

(e) Certain fees were waived and/or reimbursed. If such waivers/reimbursements had not occurred, the ratios would have been as indicated.

(f) The Fund invests in other funds and indirectly bears its proportionate shares of fees and expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund is invested. This ratio does not include these indirect fees and expenses.

(g) Amount is less than (\$0.005).

(h) Commencement of operations

\* Statement has been consolidated.

## **PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION**

The Fund's daily NAV, and information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund's shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at [www.strategysharesetfs.com](http://www.strategysharesetfs.com).

More information about the Fund is available free of charge, upon request, including the following:

### **Annual and Semi-Annual Reports**

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

### **Statement of Additional Information (SAI)**

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (considered a legal part of) this Prospectus.

**Rational Advisors, Inc.** is the Advisor to the Fund.

**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** is the Distributor.

To obtain the SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and other information without charge, and to make inquiries:

### **Call**

(855) 4SS-ETFS or (855) 477-3837

### **Write**

Strategy Shares, 36 North New York Avenue,  
Huntington, New York 11743

### **Log on the Internet**

You may also access Fund information, including copies of the most current SAI and annual and semi-annual reports, information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, at [www.strategysharesetfs.com](http://www.strategysharesetfs.com). Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

### **Contact the SEC**

You may request Fund information from the SEC by e-mail at [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov). A duplicating fee will apply.