



ENGINE NO. 1 TRANSFORM CLIMATE ETF

PROSPECTUS

dated March 1, 2023

Ticker Symbol: NETZ

Advised by:

Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC
710 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

<https://etf.engine1.com>

(628) 251-1222

This prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference. These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe").

Fund shareholder reports are made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report. You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to receive paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

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FUND SUMMARY - Engine No. 1 Transform Climate ETF (the “Fund”)

Investment Objective: The Fund’s investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. The investment advisory agreement between Engine No. 1 ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC (the “Adviser”) (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”) provides that the Adviser will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.75%</u>

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. 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 upon these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$77	\$240	\$417	\$930

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 expense example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the period ended October 31, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 261%. Transform Climate ETF began operation on February 2, 2022. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund’s shares.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to invest in companies that are creating value by transforming themselves and others to meet the growing demands of climate change. Target companies are primarily those that the Adviser believes are transitioning towards more sustainable business practices, products, or services, as well as companies that are providing enabling technologies to help others transition. Target companies are generally chosen from companies included in the Morningstar® US Market Extended TR USD IndexSM but may be selected from a universe of US and non-US listed equity securities. The Morningstar® US Market Extended TR USD IndexSM measures the performance of US securities and targets 99.5% market capitalization coverage of the investable universe. It is a diversified broad market index, and does not incorporate sustainability criteria.

The key criteria by which the Adviser assesses companies for investment by the Fund, in addition to traditional operational and financial performance, is expected to include reporting and targets, progress, and positioning, including the following:

- Companies whose leadership has recognized the importance of sustainability and has responded through climate-specific reporting and targets. This can include carbon emissions reporting as well as commitments to cutting carbon emissions by a given amount by a given date. For example, the Adviser could use records of companies that have set science-based carbon targets through the World Resources Institute in order to identify companies that are committed transforming themselves.
- Companies whose business practices, products, and services reflect progress in slowing, preventing, and reversing climate change. This can be judged by the historical and projected carbon intensity of the business, including how capital budgets, research and development, and corporate strategy are shifting over time. For example, the Adviser could assess corporate filings and investor presentations to assess how a specific company is transforming its products, services, or operations in order to meet the demands of climate change.
- Companies whose business model is well-adapted to the risks and opportunities that climate change presents. The Adviser may assess the degree to which climate change and the social, government, business, and investor movements to fight it will affect the growth, profitability, and risk to potential investments over time. For example, the Adviser could analyze the carbon emissions associated with a specific company to understand how a potential tax on carbon might affect the company's profitability.

Through its disciplined, process-driven approach, the Adviser attempts to construct a portfolio of companies that are well-positioned against the risks of climate change and able to take advantage of the opportunities that climate change presents. In considering potential investments, the Adviser will generally use a proprietary framework that takes into account both fundamental analysis as well as measures a company's positive and negative climate externalities. Externalities are the side effects or consequences of production or consumption that impact third parties and are not reflected in market prices, such as the costs of respiratory disease from burning diesel gasoline. The framework combines both top-down data across the economy (for instance, carbon emissions data from a wide range of companies), as well as bottom-up sector-by-sector and company-by-company analysis (for instance, assessing a particular company's financial statements).

The Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in portfolio companies that are either poised to transform or are actively in the process of transforming to a more climate-friendly business model, (e.g., businesses that are transforming to a less carbon or resource intensive business model) or that provide goods or services that aid other businesses in effecting such a climate-friendly transformation, in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. The key criteria, as discussed above, by which the Adviser assesses companies for investment by the Fund will be applied to all investments by the Fund except for temporary investments or investments in cash equivalents.

The Adviser considers sustainability factors as core to its investment process, particularly in considering the ways in which each company's social and environmental externalities could ultimately drive financial and operational performance. The Adviser does not use sustainability ratings or rankings to exclude specific companies or sectors from investment, but instead generally uses its own proprietary analysis of each company's externalities to make better informed decisions. The Adviser utilizes a quantitative approach to measuring companies' externalities, based on both public information as well as a due diligence process undertaken by the Adviser with respect to potential investment that focuses on key impacts on climate including emissions, waste, land and water use, lobbying efforts and product impacts. The Adviser estimates externalities at companies using data from the companies themselves, third-party data sources including both generalist and specialist for-profit data providers, non-profit and academic data providers, and government and multi-lateral data sources (e.g., United Nations or World Bank sources) for companies' social and environmental metrics. As part of its due diligence process for prospective investments, the Adviser then assesses ways those externalities may affect company revenue and earnings projections, discount rates, terminal values, and valuations particularly through changes in regulation; customer or employee preferences; and competitive risk from innovation or disruption. For example, the Adviser may use one or multiple data sources to estimate the carbon emissions associated with a company's products and operations and then assess how possible changes in regulations on carbon emissions, shifting demand for carbon-intensive products based on consumer preferences, and risk of disruption from lower carbon technologies created by competitors could potentially lower long-term growth

assumptions, increase the discount rates the Adviser applies to that growth to account for higher risk, reduce terminal values to reflect lower terminal growth, and as a result lower assumed valuation of the company. Although the Adviser may from time to time consider any of environmental, social and governance factors, its specific focus for the Fund will be on the environmental factors most relevant to climate change.

The Fund invests in U.S.-listed equity, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and non-U.S. developed and emerging market-listed securities, which over time may vary as market and investment opportunities change. The Fund’s investments may include micro-, small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies. The Adviser expects to hold between 20-40 equities within the Fund’s portfolio.

The Fund seeks to encourage transformational change at the public companies within its portfolio through the application of proxy voting guidelines and dialogue with management of the portfolio companies. See “Principal Investment Risks – Activism Risk.” The proxy voting guidelines are based on a commitment to protecting and enhancing the value of the Fund’s assets and to aligning shareholder and stakeholder interests through favoring actions that encourage companies to invest in their employees, communities, customers, and the environment. In applying the proxy voting guidelines and in seeking to engage in opportunities for dialogue with companies within the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser may measure the investment made by companies in their employees, communities, customers and the environment with financial, operational, and sustainability data that are provided by (i) the companies themselves, (ii) several third-party data providers (which are subject to change from time to time), including, but not limited to, Refinitiv, FactSet©, and Persefoni and (iii) the Adviser itself. This data may include, but are not limited to, wages, workforce diversity, board composition, employee health and safety, carbon emissions, air pollution, and land use, among others. The Adviser will assess the data against qualitative and quantitative criteria developed by the Adviser and may compare the data against benchmarks based on industry trends. The Fund’s proxy voting guidelines, as well as the financial, operational and sustainability data included in such guidelines, will apply to all companies held by the Fund.

The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including the value of any collateral received), however it is a priority of the Adviser and the Fund to vote all proxies, so securities lending revenue may be foregone as a result. The Fund is a “non-diversified” fund, and, as such, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than funds that are “diversified.”

Principal Investment Risks:

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) per share, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. See “Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” below for a more detailed discussion of the principal risks that may impact your investment in the Fund.

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

Not Individually Redeemable. Shares are not individually redeemable to retail investors and may be redeemed by the Fund only to Authorized Participants at NAV in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” An Authorized Participant may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit.

Trading Issues. An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in shares on the Cboe may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Cboe, 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 Cboe. 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. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market price of the Fund's 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.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruptions in the creation/redemption process. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Fund's shares on the Cboe. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Fund's shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Activism Risk. An activist investor uses an equity stake in a corporation to put public pressure on a company's management team and board in order to achieve certain objectives such as the increase of shareholder value through changes in corporate policy or financing structure, or reduction of expenses. Shareholder activism can take any of several forms, including proxy battles, publicity campaigns, and negotiations with management. In the event that an affiliate of the Fund or its investment adviser is engaged in an activist campaign with respect to a portfolio company, the Fund may be foreclosed from taking certain actions with respect to that company as a result of prohibitions on engaging in joint transactions with affiliates under Section 17(d) of the 1940 Act or as a result of other regulatory or fiduciary concerns. In addition, while the Fund intends to seek select opportunities to actively engage with one or more portfolio companies, it may only be able to do so in limited circumstances where no other affiliated fund has elected to do so with respect to the same portfolio companies. Certain affiliated investment vehicles may also have a priority over the Fund with respect to engagement opportunities with specific portfolio companies. The Fund intends to be focused and directed in the selection of opportunities to actively engage with its portfolio companies. However, the foregoing restrictions and priorities may limit the Fund's ability to engage with some of those select opportunities. In addition, the Fund may also be deemed to have knowledge of material nonpublic information with respect to portfolio companies from time to time as a result of actions being contemplated by one or more of its affiliates, which may limit its ability to trade in a specific name or buy or sell a position even if it may otherwise be appropriate to do so. In the event the Fund were to engage in activism, such activities may not be successful, or even if successful, the Fund's investment may lose value. Additionally, engaging in activism may cause the Fund to incur additional expenses that another similar index fund may not experience.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Sustainability Investing Strategy Risk. The Fund intends to incorporate the Adviser's sustainability investment insights and analysis into its portfolio construction process. The Fund may forgo certain investment opportunities if certain companies and industries that do not meet the Adviser's criteria. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that use different sustainability criteria to screen out certain companies or industries. The Fund's incorporation

of sustainability or supply chain focused investment insights may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that do not consider sustainability or supply chain focused characteristics or use a different methodology to identify and/or incorporate such sustainability characteristics. Further, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative sustainability characteristics of a security. As a result, the Fund may invest in securities that do not reflect the beliefs of any particular investor. In evaluating a company, the Adviser is often dependent upon information and data obtained from the companies itself or from third-party data providers that may be incomplete or inaccurate, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company's sustainability risks and opportunities. In addition, the Fund may not be successful in its strategy to invest in a portfolio of equity securities that, in the Adviser's view, has an aggregate sustainability or supply chain assessment that is better than the aggregate sustainability or supply chain of the Fund's benchmark. There is no guarantee that this strategy will be achieved, and such assessment is at the Adviser's discretion. In May 2022, the SEC proposed a framework that would require certain registered funds to disclose their environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") investing practices. Among other things, the proposed requirements would mandate that funds meeting three pre-defined classifications (i.e., integrated, ESG focused and/or impact funds) provide prospectus and shareholder report disclosure related to the ESG factors, criteria and processes used in managing the fund. The proposal's impact on the Funds will not be known unless and until any final rulemaking is adopted.

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with those investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more established companies. Micro-cap common stocks may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. This may cause the Fund's net asset value to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on larger cap companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market prices fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. In addition, small and medium sized companies may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other 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.

Non-Diversification Risk. Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on the Adviser's investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Asset Class Risk. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, particular financial market or other asset classes.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities and/or other assets of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Industrials Sector Risk. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Global events, trade disputes and changes in government regulations, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies in this sector tend to rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's Adviser, distributor and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Infectious Illness Risk. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID-19, caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare systems, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic impacts. Certain markets have experienced temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. These events will have an impact on the Fund and its investments and could impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities or cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Other infectious illness outbreaks in the future may result in similar impacts.

Issuer Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. Such risks may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. In addition, to the extent loaned securities are not returned in a timely manner, the Fund may be unable to vote proxies for such securities in accordance with its proxy voting policy.

American Depositary Receipt (“ADR”) Risk. ADRs are receipts issued by US banks evidencing ownership in securities of foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers, and consequently ADRs, may decrease in value due to changes in currency exchange rates, the economic climate in the issuer’s home country or for a variety of other reasons.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a new fund with no history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Performance: Because the Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance as of the date of this Prospectus, no performance information for the Fund has been provided. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting <https://etf.engine1.com> or by calling (866) 364-1383/(866) ENG1-ETF.

Investment Adviser: Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC.

Portfolio Managers: Molly Landes, Eli Horton and Christopher James are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Landes and Mr. James has each been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Horton has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since October 10, 2022. Ms. Landes and Messrs. Horton and James are supported by and draw on the resources of Engine No.1’s investment personnel, including its data science team and fundamental investment analysts in applying Engine No.1’s Total Value Framework.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an “ETF”). The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Individual shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). An investor 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”).

Tax Information: The Fund’s distributions generally will be taxable as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. A sale of shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay certain intermediaries 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.

More Information About the Fund

This Prospectus contains important information about investing in the Fund. Please read this Prospectus carefully before you make any investment decisions. Additional information regarding the Fund, including information on the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts and bid-ask spreads, can be found at <https://etf.engine1.com>.

Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe"). The market price for a share of the Fund may be different from the Fund's most recent NAV.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly traded securities. Similar to shares of a mutual fund, each share of the Fund represents an ownership interest in an underlying portfolio of securities and other instruments. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by Authorized Participants and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares ("Creation Units"). Also, unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

The Fund invests in a particular segment of the securities markets (i.e., common equity securities). It is designed to be used as part of broader asset allocation strategies. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund should not constitute a complete investment program.

The performance of the Fund may vary for a number of reasons, including transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), or other reasons.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

The Fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective:

The Fund's investment objective is long-term growth of capital. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy not to purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in portfolio companies that are either poised to transform or are actively in the process of transforming to a more climate-friendly business model (e.g., businesses that are transforming to a less carbon or resource intensive business model), or that provide goods or services that aid other businesses in effecting such a climate-friendly transformation, in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. Shareholders will be provided with at least sixty days' notice in the manner prescribed by the SEC before any change in the above policy.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to invest in companies that are creating value by transforming themselves and others to meet the growing demands of climate change. Target companies are primarily those that the Adviser believes are transitioning towards more sustainable business practices, products, or services (for example, companies that are changing their products or operations to be more energy efficient or to use fewer natural resources), as well as companies that are providing enabling technologies to help others transition (for example, companies that sell technology required for other companies to reduce their carbon emissions). Target companies are generally chosen from companies included in the Morningstar® US Market Extended TR USD IndexSM but may be selected from a universe of US and non-US listed equity securities. The Morningstar® US Market Extended TR USD IndexSM measures the performance of US securities and targets 99.5% market capitalization coverage of the investable universe. It is a diversified broad market index, and does not incorporate sustainability criteria.

The key criteria by which the Adviser assesses companies for investment by the Fund, in addition to traditional operational and financial performance, is expected to include:

- Companies whose leadership has recognized the importance of sustainability and has responded through climate-specific reporting and targets. This can include carbon emissions reporting as well as commitments to cutting carbon emissions by a given amount by a given date. For example, the Adviser could use records of companies that have set science-based carbon targets through the World Resources Institute in order to identify companies that are committed transforming themselves.
- Companies whose business practices, products, and services reflect progress in slowing, preventing, and reversing climate change. This can be judged by the historical and projected carbon intensity of the business, including how capital budgets, research and development, and corporate strategy are shifting over time. For example, the Adviser could assess corporate filings and investor presentations to assess how a specific company is transforming its products, services, or operations in order to meet the demands of climate change.
- Companies whose business model is well-adapted to the risks and opportunities that climate change presents. The Adviser may assess the degree to which climate change and the social, government, business, and investor movements to fight it will affect the growth, profitability, and risk to potential investments over time. For example, the Adviser could analyze the carbon emissions associated with a specific company to understand how a potential tax on carbon might affect the company's profitability.

Through its disciplined, process-driven approach, the Adviser attempts to construct a portfolio of companies that are well-positioned against the risks and able to take advantage of the opportunities that climate change presents. In considering potential investments, the Adviser will generally use a proprietary framework that takes into account both

fundamental analysis as well as measures a company's positive and negative climate externalities. Externalities are the side effects or consequences of production or consumption that impact third parties and are not reflected in market prices, such as the costs of respiratory disease from burning diesel gasoline. The framework combines both top-down data across the economy (for instance, carbon emissions data from a wide range of companies), as well as bottom-up sector-by-sector and company-by-company analysis (for instance, assessing a particular company's financial statements).

The Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in portfolio companies that are either poised to transform or are actively in the process of transforming to a more climate-friendly business model (e.g., businesses that are transforming to a less carbon or resource intensive business model), or that provide goods or services that aid other businesses in effecting such a climate-friendly transformation, in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. The key criteria by which the Adviser assesses companies for investment by the Fund will be applied to all investments by the Fund except for temporary investments or investments in cash equivalents.

The Adviser considers sustainability factors as core to its investment process, particularly in considering the ways in which each company's social and environmental externalities could ultimately drive financial and operational performance. The Adviser does not use sustainability ratings or rankings to exclude specific companies or sectors from investment, but instead generally uses its own proprietary analysis of each company's externalities to make better informed decisions. Although the Adviser may from time to time consider any of environmental, social and governance factors, its specific focus for the Fund will be on the environmental factors most relevant to climate change.

The Fund invests in U.S.-listed equity, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and non-U.S. developed and emerging market-listed securities, which over time may vary as market and investment opportunities change. The Fund's investments may include micro-, small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies. The Adviser expects to hold between 20-40 equities within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund seeks to encourage transformational change at the public companies within its portfolio through the application of proxy voting guidelines and dialogue with management of the portfolio companies. See "Principal Investment Risks – Activism Risk." The proxy voting guidelines are based on a commitment to protecting and enhancing the value of the Fund's assets and to aligning shareholder and stakeholder interests through favoring actions that encourage companies to invest in their employees, communities, customers, and the environment. In applying the proxy voting guidelines and in seeking to engage in opportunities for dialogue with companies within the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser may measure the investment made by companies in their employees, communities, customers and the environment with financial, operational, and sustainability data that are provided by (i) the companies themselves, (ii) several third-party data providers (which are subject to change from time to time), including, but not limited to, Refinitiv, FactSet©, and Persefoni and (iii) the Adviser itself. This data may include, but are not limited to, wages, workforce diversity, board composition, employee health and safety, carbon emissions, air pollution, and land use, among others. The Adviser will assess the data against qualitative and quantitative criteria developed by the Adviser and may compare the data against benchmarks based on industry trends. The Fund's proxy voting guidelines, as well as the financial, operational and sustainability data included in such guidelines, will apply to all companies held by the Fund.

The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of any collateral received), however it is a priority of the Adviser and the Fund to vote all proxies, so securities lending revenue may be foregone as a result. The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, and, as such, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than funds that are "diversified."

Principal Investment Risks:

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

Not Individually Redeemable. Shares are not individually redeemable to retail investors and may be redeemed by the Fund only to Authorized Participants at NAV in large blocks known as "Creation Units." An Authorized Participant may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit.

Trading Issues. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in shares on the Cboe may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Cboe, 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 Cboe. 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. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Market Price Variance Risk: The market price of the Fund's 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.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role of 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.
- To the extent Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other Authorized Participant can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Fund's shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV.
- The market price for the Fund's shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund's net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and 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 could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.
- 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.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruptions in the creation/redemption process. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

- **Absence of Active Market.** Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on one or more stock exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained by market makers or Authorized Participants.
- **Risk of Secondary Listings.** The Fund's shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained and may otherwise be made available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that the Fund's shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that the Fund's shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.
- **Secondary Market Trading Risk.** Shares of the Fund may trade in the secondary market at times when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem shares. At such times, shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts than might be experienced at times when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders.

Secondary market trading in Fund shares may be halted by a stock exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund shares on a stock exchange or in any market may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules on the stock exchange or market.

Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short. 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.

- **Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.** Shares of the Fund trade on stock exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours based on both market supply of and demand for Fund shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings or NAV. As a result, the trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Fund shares than the Fund's net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs). While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on stock exchanges at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods

of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

- **Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares.** Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission and other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread"; that is, the difference between what investors are willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). The spread, which varies over time for shares of the Fund based on trading volume and market liquidity, is generally narrower if the Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if the Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. In addition, increased market volatility may cause wider spreads. There may also be regulatory and other charges that are incurred as a result of trading activity. Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments through a brokerage account. 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 could lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Fund's shares on the Cboe. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Fund's shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Activism Risk. An activist investor uses an equity stake in a corporation to put public pressure on a company's management team and board in order to achieve certain objectives such as the increase of shareholder value through changes in corporate policy or financing structure, or reduction of expenses. Shareholder activism can take any of several forms, including proxy battles, publicity campaigns, and negotiations with management. In the event that an affiliate of the Fund or its investment adviser is engaged in an activist campaign with respect to a portfolio company, the Fund may be foreclosed from taking certain actions with respect to that company as a result of prohibitions on engaging in joint transactions with affiliates under Section 17(d) of the 1940 Act or as a result of other regulatory or fiduciary concerns. In addition, while the Fund intends to seek select opportunities to actively engage with one or more portfolio companies, it may only be able to do so in limited circumstances where no other affiliated fund has elected to do so with respect to the same portfolio companies. Certain affiliated investment vehicles may also have a priority over the Fund with respect to engagement opportunities with specific portfolio companies. The Fund intends to be focused and directed in the selection of opportunities to actively engage with its portfolio companies. However, the foregoing restrictions and priorities may limit the Fund's ability to engage with some of those select opportunities. In addition, the Fund may also be deemed to have knowledge of material nonpublic information with respect to portfolio companies from time to time as a result of actions being contemplated by one or more of its affiliates, which may limit its ability to trade in a specific name or buy or sell a position even if it may otherwise be appropriate to do so. In the event the Fund were to engage in activism, such activities may not be successful, or even if successful, the Fund's investment may lose value. Additionally, engaging in activism may cause the Fund to incur additional expenses that another similar index fund may not experience.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests in equity securities, which are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer or to general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes.

Sustainability Investing Strategy Risk. The Fund intends to incorporate the Adviser's sustainability investment insights and analysis into its portfolio construction process. The Fund may forgo certain investment opportunities if certain companies and industries that do not meet the Adviser's criteria. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that use different sustainability criteria to screen out certain companies or industries. The Fund's incorporation of sustainability or supply chain focused investment insights may affect the Fund's exposure to certain companies or industries. The Fund's results may be lower than other funds that do not consider sustainability or supply chain focused characteristics or use a different methodology to identify and/or incorporate such sustainability characteristics. Further, investors may differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative sustainability characteristics of a security. As a result, the Fund may invest in securities that do not reflect the beliefs of any particular investor. In evaluating a company, the Adviser is often dependent upon information and data obtained from the companies itself or from third-party data providers that may be incomplete or inaccurate, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company's sustainability risks and opportunities. In addition, the Fund may not be successful in its strategy to invest in a portfolio of equity securities that, in the Adviser's view, has an aggregate sustainability or supply chain assessment that is better than the aggregate sustainability or supply chain of the Fund's benchmark. There is no guarantee that this strategy will be achieved, and such assessment is at the Adviser's discretion. In May 2022, the SEC proposed a framework that would require certain registered funds to disclose their environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") investing practices. Among other things, the proposed requirements would mandate that funds meeting three pre-defined classifications (i.e., integrated, ESG focused and/or impact funds) provide prospectus and shareholder report disclosure related to the ESG factors, criteria and processes used in managing the fund. The proposal's impact on the Funds will not be known unless and until any final rulemaking is adopted.

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with those investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more established companies. This may cause the Fund's net asset value to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies.

Generally, securities of micro-capitalization companies are more likely to experience sharper swings in market value, less liquid markets in which it may be more difficult for the adviser to sell at times and at prices that the adviser believes appropriate and generally are more volatile than those of larger companies. Compared to large companies, micro-capitalization companies are more likely to have (i) less information publicly available, (ii) more limited product lines or markets and less mature businesses, (iii) fewer capital resources, (iv) more limited management depth and (v) shorter operating histories. Further, the equity securities of micro-capitalization companies are often traded over the counter and generally experience a lower trading volume than is typical for securities that are traded on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the Fund may be required to dispose of these securities over a larger period of time (and potentially at less favorable prices) than would be the case for securities of larger companies, offering greater potential for gains and losses and associated tax consequences.

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market prices fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures. In addition, small and medium sized companies may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange or exchanges, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other 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. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. Military action by Russia in Ukraine could adversely affect global energy and financial markets and therefore could affect the value of Fund investments, including beyond any direct exposure to Russian issuers or nearby geographic regions. The extent and duration of the military action, sanctions and resulting market disruptions are impossible to predict and could be substantial. Additionally, in July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced a desire to phase out the use of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") by the end of 2021. On March 5, 2021, the FCA and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA), announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (which consists of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on the Adviser's investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Asset Class Risk. The securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to other securities or indexes that track other countries, groups of countries, regions, industries, groups of industries, markets, asset classes or sectors. Various types of securities, currencies and indexes may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general financial markets depending upon a number of factors including, among other things, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, and regulation and governmental controls. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities and/or other assets of a particular issuer or issuers, country, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The Fund may be more adversely affected by the underperformance of those securities and/or other assets, may experience increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting those securities and/or other assets than a fund that does not concentrate its investments.

Sector Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in securities of a particular sector. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the sector. This may cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more than that of a fund that does not focus on a particular sector.

Agriculture Sector Risk. Companies in the agriculture sector can be significantly affected by consumer and product trends, competitive pricing, technological changes, and environmental factors, including weather and natural disasters, as well as the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, consumer confidence, and the cost of commodities. Regulations and policies of various domestic and foreign governments may affect agricultural products.

Basic Materials Sector Risk. Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Biotechnology Sector Risk. The biotechnology industry can be significantly affected by patent considerations, intense competition, rapid technological change and obsolescence, and government regulation, and revenue patterns can be erratic.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by the regulation of various product components and production methods, marketing campaigns and changes in the global economy, consumer spending and consumer demand. Tobacco companies, in particular, may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies in the energy sector are subject to certain risks, including legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and increased competition. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including, among others, fluctuations in energy prices, energy fuel supply and demand factors, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, local and international politics, and events occurring in nature. For instance, natural events (such as earthquakes, hurricanes or fires in prime natural resources areas) and political events (such as government instability or military confrontations) can affect the value of companies involved in business activities in the energy sector. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The energy sector may also be affected by economic cycles, rising interest rates, high inflation, technical progress, labor relations, legislative or regulatory changes, local and international politics, and adverse market conditions.

Industrials Sector Risk. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Global events, trade disputes and changes in government regulations, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies in this sector tend to rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Natural Resources Sector Risk. Companies in the natural resources sector can be significantly affected by global and regional climates, environmental protection regulatory actions, changes in government standards and subsidy levels, changes in taxation and other domestic and international political, regulatory and economic developments. Such companies also may be significantly affected by technological changes in industries focusing on energy, pollution control and mitigation of global warming. Because society's focus on climate change issues is relatively new, the emphasis and direction of governmental policies is subject to significant change, and rapid technological change could render even new approaches and products obsolete.

Technology Sector Risk. Companies in the technology sector can be significantly affected by rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition of the services of qualified personnel.

Transportation Sector Risk. Companies in the transportation industry can be significantly affected by changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor relations, and insurance costs. Government regulation also can adversely affect transportation companies.

Utilities Sector Risk. Companies in the utilities sector are subject to certain risks, including risks associated with government regulation, interest rate changes, financing difficulties, supply and demand for services or products, intense competition, natural resource conservation and commodity price fluctuations.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund, Authorized Participants, service providers and the relevant listing exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related "cyber" risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. Unlike many other types of risks faced by the Fund, these risks typically are not covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Recently, geopolitical tensions may have increased the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing.

Cybersecurity failures by or breaches of the systems of the Fund's adviser, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index and benchmark providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its 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. In addition, cyberattacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful or that cyberattacks will go undetected. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Infectious Illness Risk. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID-19, caused by a novel coronavirus that was first detected in December 2019 has spread globally. The impact of this outbreak has adversely affected the economies of many nations and the global economy, and may impact individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot be foreseen. The duration of the outbreak and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. Any market or economic disruption can be expected to result in elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

- **General Impact.** This outbreak has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, temporary closures of stores, restaurants and other commercial establishments, layoffs, defaults and other significant economic impacts, as well as general concern and uncertainty.
- **Market Volatility.** The outbreak has also resulted in extreme volatility, severe losses, and disruptions in markets which can adversely impact the Fund and its investments, including impairing hedging activity to the extent the Fund engages in such activity, as expected correlations between related markets or instruments may no longer apply. In addition, to the extent the Fund invests in short-term instruments that have negative yields, the Fund's value may be impaired as a result. Certain issuers of equity securities have cancelled or announced the suspension of dividends. The outbreak has, and may continue to, negatively affect the credit ratings of some fixed income securities and their issuers.
- **Market Closures.** Certain local markets have been or may be subject to closures, and there can be no assurance that trading will continue in any local markets in which the Fund may invest, when any resumption of trading will occur or, once such markets resume trading, whether they will face further closures. Any suspension of trading in markets in which the Fund invests will have an impact on the Fund and its investments and will impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities in such markets.
- **Operational Risk.** The outbreak could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of employees of the Fund's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Fund, for example, due to the service providers' employees performing tasks in alternate locations than under normal operating conditions or the illness of certain employees of the Fund's service providers.
- **Governmental Interventions.** Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have responded to the outbreak and the resulting economic disruptions with a variety of fiscal and monetary policy changes, including direct capital infusions into companies and other issuers, new monetary policy tools, and lower interest rates. An unexpected or sudden reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of such policies, is likely to increase market volatility, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments.
- **Pre-Existing Conditions.** Public health crises caused by the outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. Other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future could have similar or other unforeseen effects.

Issuer Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, credit deterioration of the issuer or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline. An issuer may also be subject to risks associated with the countries, states and regions in which the issuer resides, invests, sells products, or otherwise conducts operations.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the U.S. are changing many aspects of financial and other regulation and may have a significant effect on the U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. In addition, a continued rise in the U.S. public debt level or the imposition of U.S. austerity measures may adversely affect U.S. economic growth and the securities to which the Fund has exposure.

The U.S. has developed increasingly strained relations with a number of foreign countries. If relations with certain countries continue to worsen, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. The U.S. has also experienced increased internal unrest and discord. If this trend were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which the Fund invests.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are close. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. Additionally, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (HFCAA) could cause securities of foreign companies, including ADRs, to be delisted from U.S. stock exchanges if the companies do not allow the U.S. government to oversee the auditing of their financial information. Although the requirements of the HFCAA apply to securities of all foreign issuers, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has thus far limited its enforcement efforts to securities of Chinese companies. If securities are delisted, a fund's ability to transact in such securities will be impaired, and the liquidity and market price of the securities may decline. The fund may also need to seek other markets in which to transact in such securities, which could increase the fund's costs.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. For example, developing and emerging markets may be subject to (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vi) fewer protections of property rights, (vii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (viii) settlement and trading practices that differ from those in U.S. markets. Each of these factors may impact the ability of a Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for shares and cause a Fund to decline in value.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. In addition, to the extent loaned securities are not returned in a timely manner, the Fund may be unable to vote proxies for such securities in accordance with its proxy voting policy.

American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") Risk. ADRs are receipts issued by US banks evidencing ownership in securities of foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers, and consequently ADRs, may decrease in value due to changes in currency exchange rates, the economic climate in the issuer's home country or for a variety of other reasons.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a new fund with no history of operations for investors to evaluate.

A Further Discussion of Other Risks

The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Close-Out Risk for Qualified Financial Contracts. Regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require counterparties that are part of U.S. or foreign global systemically important banking organizations to include contractual restrictions on close-out and cross-default in agreements relating to qualified financial contracts. Qualified financial contracts include agreements relating to swaps, currency forwards and other derivatives as well as repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements. The restrictions prevent the Fund from closing out a qualified financial contract during a specified time period if the counterparty is subject to resolution proceedings and also prohibit the Fund from exercising default rights due to a receivership or similar proceeding of an affiliate of the counterparty. These requirements may increase credit risk and other risks to the Fund.

Communication Services Sector Risk. The communication services sector consists of both companies in the telecommunication services industry as well as those in the media and entertainment industry. Examples of companies in the telecommunication services industry group include providers of fiber-optic, fixed-line, cellular and wireless telecommunications networks. Companies in the media and entertainment industry group encompass a variety of services and products including television broadcasting, gaming products, social media, networking platforms, online classifieds, online review websites, and Internet search engines. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. In addition, while all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

The communication services sector of a country's economy is often subject to extensive government regulation. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of communications companies. Government actions around the world, specifically in the area of pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, can be arbitrary and unpredictable. The communications services industry can also be significantly affected by intense competition for market share, including competition with alternative technologies such as wireless communications, product compatibility and standardization, consumer preferences, rapid product obsolescence, research and development of new products, lack of standardization or compatibility with existing technologies, and a dependency on patent and copyright protections. Companies in the communication services sector may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in developing new products and services using new technology. Technological innovations may make the products and services of certain communications companies obsolete.

Telecommunications providers with exposure to the U.S. are generally required to obtain franchises or licenses in order to provide services in a given location. Licensing and franchise rights in the telecommunications sector are limited, which may provide an advantage to certain participants. Limited availability of such rights, high barriers to market entry and regulatory oversight, among other factors, have led to consolidation of companies within the sector, which could lead to further regulation or other negative effects in the future. Telecommunication providers investing in non-U.S. countries may be subject to similar risks. Additional risks include those related to competitive challenges in the U.S. from non-U.S. competitors engaged in strategic joint ventures with U.S. companies and in non-U.S. markets from both U.S. and non-U.S. competitors.

Companies in the media and entertainment industries can be significantly affected by several factors, including competition, particularly in formulation of products and services using new technologies, cyclicality of revenues and earnings, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals, changing consumer tastes and interests, and the potential increase in government regulation. Companies in the media and entertainment industries may become obsolete quickly. Advertising spending can be an important revenue source for media and entertainment companies. During economic downturns advertising spending typically decreases and, as a result, media and entertainment companies tend to generate less revenue.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends on or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset such as a security or an index. The Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including futures. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and the Fund's losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities.

Dividend Risk. There is no guarantee that issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will be paid, or that they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.

Financial Sector Risk. Companies in the financial sector of an economy are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The extent to which the Fund may invest in a company that engages in securities-related activities or banking is limited by applicable law. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financial sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. Recently enacted legislation in the U.S. has relaxed capital requirements and other regulatory burdens on certain U.S. banks. While the effect of the legislation may benefit certain companies in the financial sector, increased risk taking by affected banks may also result in greater overall risk in the U.S. and global financial sector. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries, on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financial sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Companies in the financial sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Insurance companies, in particular, may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The financial sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. The financial sector is also a target for cyberattacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Healthcare Sector Risk. The profitability of companies in the healthcare sector may be adversely affected by the following factors, among others: extensive government regulations, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, changes in the demand for medical products and services, a limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. A number of issuers in the healthcare sector have recently merged or otherwise experienced consolidation. The effects of this trend toward consolidation are unknown and may be far-reaching. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of a company's patents may adversely affect that company's profitability. Many healthcare companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the healthcare sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly, and such efforts ultimately may be unsuccessful. Companies in the healthcare sector may be thinly capitalized and may be susceptible to product obsolescence. In addition, a number of legislative proposals concerning healthcare have been considered by the U.S. Congress in recent years. It is unclear what proposals will ultimately be enacted, if any, and what effect they may have on companies in the healthcare sector.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without significantly changing the market value of the investment. To the extent the Fund holds illiquid investments, the illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in securities or instruments or the lack of an active market for such securities or instruments. To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or instruments with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have increased exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. There can be no assurance that a security or instrument that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and any security

or instrument held by the Fund may be deemed an illiquid investment pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets. Although the Fund primarily seeks to redeem shares of the Fund on an in-kind basis, if the Fund is forced to sell underlying investments at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where redemptions from the Fund may be greater than normal. Other market participants may be attempting to liquidate holdings at the same time as the Fund, causing increased supply of the Fund's underlying investments in the market and contributing to illiquid investments risk and downward pricing pressure. During periods of market volatility, liquidity in the market for the Fund's shares may be impacted by the liquidity in the market for the underlying securities or instruments held by the Fund, which could lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies in the energy sector are subject to certain risks, including legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and increased competition. Performance of such companies may be affected by factors including, among others, fluctuations in energy prices, energy fuel supply and demand factors, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, local and international politics, and events occurring in nature. For instance, natural events (such as earthquakes, hurricanes or fires in prime natural resources areas) and political events (such as government instability or military confrontations) can affect the value of companies involved in business activities in the energy sector. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The energy sector may also be affected by economic cycles, rising interest rates, high inflation, technical progress, labor relations, legislative or regulatory changes, local and international politics, and adverse market conditions.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology companies, including information technology companies, face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on a company's profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights. A technology company's loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the company's profitability. Companies in the technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action. The technology sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors.

Threshold/Underinvestment Risk. If certain aggregate and/or fund-level ownership thresholds are reached through transactions undertaken by the Adviser, its affiliates or the Fund, or as a result of third-party transactions or actions by an issuer or regulator, the ability of the Adviser and its affiliates on behalf of clients (including the Fund) to purchase or dispose of investments, or exercise rights or undertake business transactions, may be restricted by regulation or otherwise impaired. The capacity of the Fund to make investments in certain securities may be affected by the relevant threshold limits, and such limitations may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

For example, in certain circumstances where the Fund invests in securities issued by companies that operate in certain regulated industries or in certain emerging or international markets, is subject to corporate or regulatory ownership restrictions, or invests in certain futures or other derivative transactions, there may be limits on the aggregate and/or fund-level amount invested or voted by the Adviser and its affiliates for their proprietary accounts and for client accounts (including the Fund) that may not be exceeded without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate consent or, if exceeded, may cause the Adviser and its affiliates, the Fund or other client accounts to suffer disadvantages or business restrictions.

Risk of Reliance on Sustainability Metrics and Third-Party Data Providers. The Adviser intends to evaluate its portfolio companies in part through the use of specific sustainability metrics that will be tested, among other ways, through the use information sourced from third-party data providers. For example, the sustainability criteria used by the Adviser in seeking to encourage transformational change at the companies within the Fund's portfolio incorporates data and scores provided by third parties. In addition, the proxy voting guidelines developed by the Adviser will employ similar sustainability metrics that will likewise be evaluated with the assistance of third-party data providers. The data and scores provided by such third parties, though, may be limited or only take into account one or a few of

many sustainability related components of portfolio companies. In addition, sustainability information and scores across third party data providers, indexes and other funds may differ substantially and/or be incomparable. As a result, the approach taken by the Fund with respect to a specific portfolio company may differ materially depending upon which third party data provider or providers it engages. The Fund's reliance upon such third party data providers may also expose it to data or scoring errors on the part of such third parties.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Adviser

Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC, located at 710 Sansome Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

For its investment advisory services to the Fund, the Adviser is paid a management fee from the Fund based on a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets, at the annual rate of 0.75%. The Adviser may from time to time voluntarily waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses, as may be specified in a separate letter of agreement.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust (entered into on behalf of the Fund), the Adviser is responsible for substantially all expenses of the Fund, except (i) interest and taxes (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transfer and withholding taxes); (ii) expenses of the Fund incurred with respect to the acquisition, holding, voting and/or disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions; (iii) expenses incurred in connection with any distribution plan adopted by the Trust in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, including distribution fees; (iv) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser hereunder; and (v) litigation expenses (including fees and expenses of counsel retained by or on behalf of the Trust or any Fund) and any fees, costs or expenses payable by the Trust or any Fund pursuant to indemnification obligations to which the Trust or such Fund may be subject (pursuant to contract or otherwise); and (vi) any extraordinary expenses, as determined by a majority of the Independent Trustees.

The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), requires that the Advisory Agreement be approved initially, as well as renewed annually thereafter after an initial two-year period, by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board") and by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the Advisory Agreement ("Independent Trustees"), by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. In connection with their consideration of any approvals or renewals of the Advisory Agreement, the Trustees must request and evaluate such information as may reasonably be necessary to make a reasonable business judgment with respect to the approval of the Advisory Agreement.

At an in-person meeting held on December 16, 2022 (the "December Meeting") the Board, including all of the Independent Trustees, approved the renewal of the Amended Advisory Agreement for Engine No.1 Transform Climate ETF, until December 31, 2023. In connection with their consideration and approval of the Advisory Agreement, the Trustees requested and evaluated, with the advice of counsel, information furnished by the Adviser that was reasonably necessary to make a reasonable business judgment regarding the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

In each instance, Independent Trustees' Counsel discussed with the Board the fact that the 1940 Act and court decisions place the responsibility on a fund's trustees, with special emphasis on the independent trustees, to exercise good faith business judgment when deciding on whether to enter into or renew an investment advisory contract. Independent Trustees' Counsel also noted the Trustees must make a reasonable and good faith attempt to ascertain all facts relevant to their deliberations. The Independent Trustees' Counsel discussed the specific factors the Trustees should consider in evaluating an investment advisory contract and summarized the activities of the Independent Trustees leading up to both the September Meeting and the December Meeting in their consideration of the proposed

Advisory Agreement and the Amended Advisory Agreement, respectively. In voting to approve the Advisory Agreement and the Amended Advisory Agreement, the Independent Trustees considered whether the approval would be in the best interests of the respective Funds and its shareholders, an evaluation based on several factors including those discussed below.

Materials Reviewed. In considering the approval of the proposed Advisory Agreement and the Amended Advisory Agreement, the Board took into account and discussed materials and information relating to: (i) the nature, extent and quality of services to be provided by the Adviser to the Funds; (ii) the fees and expenses to be borne by the Funds; and (iii) the profitability to be realized by the Adviser from the relationship with the Funds. The Board reviewed information relating to, among other things, proposed operations, including the compliance programs of the Adviser, valuation, and other information related to personnel of Engine No. 1 that would be providing investment management services to the Funds. Among other things, the Board noted the Adviser's limited operating history, as well as the Adviser's limited performance history with respect to the management of investment vehicles with similar structures and strategies as the Funds. They also reviewed comparative fee information and information regarding personnel who would be providing investment management services to the Funds. Independent Trustees' Counsel reminded the Board of its earlier discussion regarding its responsibilities with respect to the approval of the Advisory Agreement.

Review Process. In connection with the approval of the Advisory Agreement and Amended Advisory Agreement, the Board reviewed written materials provided by Engine No. 1, which included, among other things, comparative fee and expense data. The Board also requested and received assistance and advice from counsel to the Independent Trustees regarding applicable legal standards. The Board also heard oral presentations on matters related to the Advisory Agreement. In deciding to approve the Advisory Agreement and the Amended Advisory Agreement, the Board did not identify any single factor or particular information that, in isolation, was controlling.

The Board noted that Engine No. 1 was a recently formed investment adviser with no assets under management but noted the overall financial strength and stability of Engine No. 1, and its parent company, as well as the Adviser's commitment to its guiding management principles. The Board also considered the background information on the key investment personnel.

Portfolio Managers

Molly Landes, Eli Horton and Christopher James are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Landes and Mr. James has each been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Horton has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since October 10, 2022. Ms. Landes is the Director of ETF Portfolio Management at the Adviser. Mr. Horton leads the Adviser's active ETF investments and is a senior member of the Adviser's investment committees. Mr. James is the Founder and Executive Chairman of the Adviser.

Ms. Landes has been with Engine No. 1 since March 2021. Prior to her role at Engine No. 1, Ms. Landes was employed at BlackRock with a focus on Portfolio Management and trading since 2011. Before her time with BlackRock, Ms. Landes focused on domestic and international equity trading at both Fidelity and Bank of America/US Trust. Ms. Landes holds an MBA in Finance from Boston University and a BA in Telecommunications with a Business Minor from Indiana University.

Mr. James founded Engine No. 1 in 2020 and has been an investor in the technology sector for nearly three decades, including as the Founder of Partner Fund Management (2004-2020) and Co-Founder of Andor Capital Management (2001-2004), as well as Managing Director at Pequot Capital (1996-2001) and as a member of Pequot's Management Committee. Prior to joining Pequot, Mr. James was a Portfolio Manager at Moore Capital (1995-1996), (previously Ethos Capital). Mr. James was an Analyst at Ethos Capital (1992-1995) before it was sold to Moore Capital in 1995. Mr. James started his career at JGM Management. In addition, Mr. James has founded and built asset heavy companies in industries in transition located in Illinois, Louisiana, and Texas. Mr. James graduated with a BA in Economics from Tulane University and is the Chair of Tipping Point Community and Director of the James Family Foundation, organizations focused on poverty relief, conservation, and education.

Mr. Horton leads Engine No. 1's active ETF investments and is a senior member of Engine No. 1's investment committees. His investment career has spanned both the public and private markets across a wide range of industries. Prior to joining Engine No. 1, Mr. Horton was a Managing Director at Maverick Capital, a long-short investment firm

where he invested in industrials and a broad range of industries. Previously, he was a member of the Technology and Retail private equity teams at KKR. Mr. Horton began his career in the Technology, Media & Telecom group within the investment banking division of Goldman Sachs. Mr. Horton received a Master of Accountancy and a BS in Accounting from the Marriott School of Business at Brigham Young University.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of shares in the Fund.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The NAV of shares is determined at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open. NAV is computed by determining the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and 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 NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for the Fund for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of shares, received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ official closing price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent (s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity. Futures, swaps and options contracts listed for trading on a futures or options exchange or board of trade for which market quotations are generally available are valued at the last quoted sale price, or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean of the last bid and ask price. Total return swaps on exchange-listed securities are valued at the last quoted sale price, or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean of the last bid and ask price.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities or other assets will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and evaluated by the Board as to the reliability of the fair value method used. In these cases, the Fund's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security or other asset. The fair value prices can differ from market prices. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results. The Fund's fair value policies and procedures and valuation practices may be subject to change as a result of new Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. However, no material changes to the fair valuation methodologies are currently anticipated.

The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of the Fund's securities or other assets.

With respect to any portion of the Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund's net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset values of those open-end management investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Premium/Discount Information

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Fund's shares will trade at market prices. The market price of shares of the Fund may be greater than, equal to, or less than NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of shares of the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Cboe under the symbol NETZ. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares at their market price, and shares typically trade in blocks smaller than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment required. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Cboe is open for trading. The Cboe is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: 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.

When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

Authorized Participants may acquire shares directly from the Fund, and Authorized Participants may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of 20,000 shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of the Fund's shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund's daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for ETF shares and shares of underlying securities held by the Fund, economic conditions and other factors.

Book Entry

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

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

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants, and the vast majority of trading shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of gains or losses. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs,

which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Fund shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Fund has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Fund's shares.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTION AND TAXES

Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on the Cboe on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed in-kind and/or for cash in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on the Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for the Fund or its ongoing shareholders.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually. The Fund generally distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available.

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares will be taxed. The tax information in this prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares. The Fund intends to elect, and intends to qualify each year, as a RIC (as defined below) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a RIC, the Fund is generally not subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on any net ordinary income or capital gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in corporate-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in amounts available for distribution to shareholders.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions of the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, our net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) generally will be taxable as dividend income to U.S. shareholders to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (i.e., dividends received on stock of certain domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain – under current law, at a maximum rate of 20%. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Fund through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the shares.

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

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

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 distribution will reduce the Fund’s NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 24% of your distributions if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

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

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares 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. The ability to deduct capital losses from sales of shares may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger’s basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales” or for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units 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 shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See “Tax Status” in the SAI for a description of the newly effective requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to share redemptions and the Fund’s obligation to report basis information to the IRS.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares under all applicable tax laws. See “TAX STATUS” in the SAI for more information.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH”), located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02110, is the Fund’s administrator, fund accountant, transfer agent and custodian. BBH is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., (“Cohen”) located at 342 N. Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Foreside Fund Officers Services, LLC, located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, provides the Fund with a Chief Compliance Officer, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer.

Institutional Shareholder Services Inc., located at 1177 Avenue of the America, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10036, is the independent proxy voting advisory firm for the Fund.

Ropes & Gray LLP, located at 800 Boylston St, Boston, MA 02199, serves as legal counsel to the Fund.

OTHER INFORMATION

Creations and Redemptions

Prior to trading in the secondary market, shares of the Fund are “created” at NAV by market makers, large investors and institutions only in block-size Creation Units or multiples thereof. Each “creator” or authorized participant (an “Authorized Participant”) has entered into an agreement with the Fund’s distributor. An Authorized Participant is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with the Fund or one of its service providers that allows such member or participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units.

A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the Distributor and the Fund, generally takes place when an Authorized Participant deposits into the Fund a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (a “creation basket”), and an amount of cash (including any cash representing the value of substituted securities, assets or other positions), if any, which together approximate the holdings of the Fund in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, generally for a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (a “redemption basket”) held by the Fund and an amount of cash (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted). The Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable by the Fund. Creation and redemption baskets may differ and the Fund may accept “custom baskets.” More information regarding custom baskets is contained in the Fund’s SAI.

The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after a creation or redemption order is received in an acceptable form under the authorized participant agreement.

Only an Authorized Participant may create or redeem Creation Units with the Fund. Authorized Participants may create or redeem Creation Units for their own accounts or for customers, including, without limitation, affiliates of the Fund.

In the event of a system failure or other interruption, including disruptions at market makers or Authorized Participants, orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units either may not be executed according to the Fund’s instructions or may not be executed at all, or the Fund may not be able to place or change orders.

To the extent the Fund engages in in-kind transactions, the Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act, will not be able to receive restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Creations and redemptions must be made through a firm that is either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or a DTC participant that has executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Unit aggregations. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Fund’s SAI.

Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point 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 subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities 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 contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Continuous Offering

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

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

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters.

Householding

Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

Distribution

The Distributor or its agent distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Fund. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Adviser and its affiliates make payments to certain broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks or other intermediaries (together, "intermediaries") related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, data provision services, or their making shares of the Fund available to their customers generally and in certain investment programs. Such payments, which may be significant to the intermediary, are not made by the Fund. Rather, such payments are made by the Adviser and its affiliates from their own resources. A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the payments or other financial incentives it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments or other financial incentives offered or made to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. More information regarding these payments is contained in the Fund's SAI.

Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments his or her firm may receive from the Adviser.

Additional Notices

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Cboe. The Cboe makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares or to any members of the public. The Cboe is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. The Cboe has no obligation or liability to owners of shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Cboe have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

Derivative Claims of Shareholders

A shareholder may bring a "derivative" action on behalf of the Trust only if certain demand requirements set out in Delaware law and the Trust's declaration of trust, as amended (the "Declaration"), are met, including (subject to certain exceptions) that the shareholder first make a demand on the Trustees to bring the action themselves unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed. The Declaration provides that shareholders eligible to bring such derivative actions under Delaware law who hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, or 10% of the outstanding shares of the series of the Trust such as the Fund or class to which such action relates, shall join in the request for the Trustees to commence such action. The Declaration also provides that the Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and may require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. In addition to all suits, claims or other actions (collectively, "claims") that under applicable law must be brought as derivative claims, the Declaration provides that each shareholder of the Trust or any series or class thereof agrees that any claim that affects all shareholders of a series or class equally, that is, proportionately based on their number of shares in such series or class, must be brought as a derivative claim subject to the Declaration irrespective of whether such claim involves a violation of the shareholders' rights under the Declaration or any other alleged violation of contractual or individual rights that might otherwise give rise to a direct claim. The foregoing provisions generally will not operate to limit rights of actions provided to shareholders under the Federal securities laws and brought by such shareholders. The foregoing is intended only as a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Declaration, which is on file with the SEC.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years or since inception if the Fund has commenced operations within the last five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund 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 distributions). The information below has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are incorporated by reference in the SAI. The Annual Report to Shareholders and the Fund's financial statements, as well as the SAI, are available at no cost from the Fund upon request at the toll-free number noted on the back cover to this Prospectus.

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout the Fund's fiscal period ended October 31, unless otherwise noted:

	For the Period February 2, 2022 through October 31, 2022⁽¹⁾
Per Share Data:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 49.94
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.18
Total gain (loss) from investment operations	0.53
Distributions to shareholders:	
Net investment income	(0.31)
Total distributions	(0.31)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 50.16
Market value, end of period	\$ 50.18
Total Return at Net Asset Value⁽⁴⁾	1.09%
Total Return at Market Value⁽⁴⁾	1.13%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$ 90,283
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.75% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income ⁽⁶⁾	0.94% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income excluding special dividends ⁽³⁾	0.66% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁷⁾	261%

(1) Commencement of investment operations on February 2, 2022.

(2) Based on average daily shares outstanding.

(3) This ratio reflects the exclusion of large, non-recurring dividends (special dividends) recognized by the Funds during the period. If a special dividend was received during a period, this ratio will be lower than the net investment income (loss) of average net assets ratio presented for the same period herein. The net investment income (loss) per share excluding special dividends is 0.24.

(4) 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 dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value. Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and sale at the market value on the last day of the period. Market values are based on the trade price at which shares are bought and sold on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. using the closing price. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(5) Annualized.

(6) Net investment income (loss) represents dividends and other income received by the Fund from its underlying investments less expenses paid by the Fund during the period.

(7) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.

DISCLAIMERS REGARDING INDEX

The Engine No. 1 Transform Climate ETF (the “Fund”) is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar, Inc. makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund in particular or the ability of the Morningstar® US Market Extended TR USD IndexSM (the “Index”) to track general stock market performance. Morningstar, Inc.’s only relationship to Fund Management at Engine No. 1 LLC (the “Adviser”) is the licensing of certain service marks and service names of Morningstar, Inc. and the Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Morningstar, Inc. without regard to the Adviser or the Fund. Morningstar, Inc. has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index. Morningstar, Inc. is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Fund or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Fund or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is converted into cash. Morningstar, Inc. has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

MORNINGSTAR, INC. EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTY AROUND THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS AND/OR TIMELINESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND MORNINGSTAR, INC. SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. MORNINGSTAR, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OR USERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MORNINGSTAR, INC. MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MORNINGSTAR HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Trust is committed to protecting its investors’ privacy in connection with any investment in a series (“Fund”) of the Trust. Because the Trust sells its shares exclusively to Authorized Participants (as defined in each Fund’s registration statement), which are registered broker-dealers, and does not sell shares directly to individual investors, the Trust does not collect or maintain non-public personal information (such as name, address, phone number, social security number, purchases, sales, account balances, mutual fund account information and other personal financial information) about individual investors. Individual investors make investments in a Fund through a financial intermediary, such as, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company. Thus, the privacy policy of the relevant financial intermediary governs how the individual investor’s non-public personal information can be shared with nonaffiliated third parties. Based on the foregoing, the Trust has not adopted a privacy policy.

Engine No. 1 Transform Climate ETF

Adviser	Fund Management at Engine No.1 LLC 710 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94111	Distributor	Foreside Financial Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, ME 04101
Administrator	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02110	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 N. Water St., Suite 830 Milwaukee, WI 53202
Custodian & Transfer Agent	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02110	Legal Counsel	Ropes & Gray LLP 800 Boylston St, Boston, MA 02199

Additional information about the Fund is included in the Fund's SAI dated March 1, 2023. The SAI is incorporated into this prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Fund's policies and management. Additional information about the Fund's investments will also be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. 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 the prior fiscal period.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI and the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, or other information about the Fund, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Fund, please call (866) 364-1383/(866) ENG1-ETF. Information relating to the Fund can be found on the website at <https://etf.engine1.com>. You may also write to:

Engine No.1 Transform Climate ETF
710 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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