

PROSPECTUS | February 28, 2022

Procure ETF Trust II



Procure Space ETF (UFO)

Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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Not FDIC Insured | May Lose Value | No Bank Guarantee



Procure ETF Trust II (the “Trust”) is a registered investment company that consists of separate investment portfolios called “Funds”. This Prospectus relates to the following Fund:

Name	CUSIP	Symbol
Procure Space ETF	74280R205	UFO

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade at market prices. The market price for the Fund’s shares may be different from its net asset value per share (the “NAV”). The Fund has its own CUSIP number and exchange trading symbol.

Table of Contents

Procure Space ETF	1
Overview	9
Premium/Discount Information	9
Description of the Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund	9
Additional Investment Strategies	10
Description of the Principal Risks of the Fund	10
Additional Risks	21
Continuous Offering	21
Creation and Redemption of Creation Units	22
Buying and Selling Shares in the Secondary Market	22
Management	23
Other Service Providers	24
Frequent Trading	25
Distribution and Service Plan	25
Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)	26
Indicative Intra-Day Value	26
Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	26
Code of Ethics	30
Fund Website and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	30
Householding	31
Other Information	31
Financial Highlights	32
Privacy Policy	33
Frequently Used Terms	34

Summary Information

PROCURE SPACE ETF

Investment Objective

Procure Space ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund’s fees and expenses, of an equity index called the “S-Network Space Index” (the “Underlying Index”) developed by S-Network Global Indexes (the “Index Provider”).

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 (“Shares”). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

No shareholder fees are levied by the Fund for purchases and sales made on the Secondary Market.

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/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00 %
Other Expenses	0.06 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.81 %
Less Management Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽¹⁾	(0.06)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽¹⁾	0.75 %

⁽¹⁾ ProcureAM, LLC (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed, until October 31, 2023, to reduce Management Fees and reimburse Other Expenses to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (except brokerage and other transaction expenses including taxes; extraordinary legal fees or expenses, such as those for litigation or arbitration; extraordinary expenses; and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to an amount not exceeding 0.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Prior to October 31, 2023, this agreement may not be modified or terminated without the approval of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”).

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$77	\$253	\$444	\$996

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 Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 52%.

Principal Investment Objective

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in companies of the Underlying Index that receive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from space-related businesses, as described below. This policy is “non-fundamental,” which means that it may be changed without the majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as

amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund will provide at least 60 days’ prior written notice of any changes in such non-fundamental policy.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund, using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, seeks investment results that correlate to the performance, before the Fund’s fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index which tracks a portfolio of companies engaged in space-related businesses, including those companies utilizing satellite technology. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days’ written notice prior to any material change in this Fund’s investment strategy.

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust may change the Fund’s investment strategy, index provider or other policies without shareholder approval. Also, in certain circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the component securities that make up the Underlying Index. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the component securities in the Underlying Index in proportions expected by the Advisor to deliver the performance of the Underlying Index. There may also be instances when the Advisor may choose to overweight another component security in the Underlying Index or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Underlying Index, which the Advisor believes are an appropriate substitute for one or more Underlying Index components in seeking to accurately track the Underlying Index, such as: (i) regulatory requirements possibly affecting the Fund’s ability to hold a security in the Underlying Index, or (ii) liquidity concerns possibly affecting the Fund’s ability to purchase or sell a security in the Underlying Index. In addition, from time to time, securities are added to or removed from the Underlying Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Underlying Index pursuant to scheduled reconstitutions and rebalancing of the Underlying Index. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest 25% or more of its assets) in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Underlying Index is so concentrated. As of December 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the securities of companies that utilize satellite technology, which represent a significant portion of the Underlying Index. The Fund is “non-diversified” for purposes of the 1940 Act, which means that the Fund may invest in fewer securities at any one time than a diversified fund.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial organizations. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower.

The Underlying Index

The Fund has licensed as its Underlying Index the S-Network Space Index, an equity securities index created and developed by S-Network Global Indexes, Inc. (the “Index Provider”), a developer and publisher of custom and proprietary indexes. The Index Provider is independent of, and not affiliated with, either the Fund or the Advisor. The Underlying Index is designed to serve as an equity benchmark for a globally traded portfolio of companies that are engaged in space-related business, such as those utilizing satellite technology. The component companies of the Underlying Index are small-capitalization, medium-capitalization, and large-capitalization equity securities listed on recognized global stock exchanges. As of December 31, 2021, the Underlying Index is focused on U.S. companies, which account for approximately 76% of its index components. The Underlying Index is a modified capitalization-weighted, free float- and space revenue percentage-adjusted equity index that is created and maintained according to a rules-based methodology and a predetermined selection process.

Although there is no legal definition of “space,” a commonly accepted definition is that the edge of space begins at the Kármán line, which is 100 kilometers (62 miles) above the Earth’s surface. This is approximately the point where there is not enough air to provide lift to a winged vehicle. This definition is supported by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (an international aeronautics and astronautics standards-setting body), as well as many other organizations.

The Index Provider considers a company to be in a “space-related business” if its product(s) or service(s) either have as their essential purpose — or are entirely dependent upon — “space-based functions”. Space-based functions include any kind of function carried out by hardware, software, or humans physically located in space. The revenue produced by space-related business is referred to as “space-related revenues.”

Examples of current space-related businesses (or “Space Industry Segments”) include satellite-based telecommunications; transmission of television and radio content via satellite; rocket and satellite manufacturing, deployment, operation, and maintenance; manufacturing of ground equipment that is used with satellite systems; space technology and hardware; and space-based imagery and intelligence services.

In the case of companies that make products that go into space (such as launch vehicles), or companies that operate or maintain systems used in space (such as satellites), the space-related nature of the business is clear. In the case of companies whose products and services are used wholly on Earth, space must play an essential role in the business. For example, a company that manufactures GPS navigation systems as its primary business is wholly dependent upon those products’ GPS satellite connectivity and therefore is engaged in a space-related business. By contrast, an automaker that incorporates a GPS navigation system into its automobiles is not

considered to be engaged in a space-related business because the GPS system is not essential to the operation of the automobile and accounts for a negligible part of the selling price.

In addition to companies exclusively focused on space, the Underlying Index includes certain companies whose products and services span both space-related and other types of businesses. An example of such a company would be a defense contractor that manufactures systems and hardware involving space but does not derive a sufficient percentage of its revenues from space to qualify as a non-diversified space company. Another example would be a company that transmits television or radio content both via satellite and via terrestrial wired or wireless services; its space-related revenue is considered to be only that which is derived from customers who subscribe to content delivery via satellite.

The Index Provider believes that in the future, additional companies engaged in other space-related businesses will emerge. These businesses would include space colonization/infrastructure; space resource exploration/extraction; space-based military/defense systems; space tourism, including transportation and hospitality; and space technologies that enable the space economy.

The Underlying Index Security Selection and Weighting Process

Each candidate for inclusion as a component of the Underlying Index must first meet all of the following eligibility criteria: (a) listing on a national stock exchange in any geographic region, (b) being engaged in one or more of the Space Industry Segments, and (c) having a three-month average daily trading volume of at least USD 1,000,000 on each Underlying Index semi-annual reconstitution snapshot date, which is the last trading day of the month prior to a reconstitution date. If a company's stock has been trading for less than three calendar months, but more than 22 trading days, the company's average daily trading volume for its entire trading history shall be used to calculate turnover eligibility.

The Index Provider's assessment of whether a company is engaged in one or more of the Space Industry Segments (per the criteria listed above) is based on mention of space-related business in the company's annual filings. In addition, a company's space-related revenue must constitute either (a) a minimum of 20% of the company's total annual revenue, or (b) more than \$500 million in annual revenue. In all cases, space-related revenues are determined through review by the Index Provider of the company's regulatory filings and investor-focused materials, including quarterly earnings announcements and analyst presentations, as well as other reliable data sources. Space revenues are then divided by the company's total revenues to determine its percentage of space-related revenues. Accordingly, the Underlying Index methodology considers the factual reporting of revenue statistics rather than more subjective factors to determine eligibility.

The screening process discussed above identifies candidate stocks according to their Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") sub-industry, and then reviews them to ensure that such companies meet at least one of the following additional criteria for inclusion as a component of the Underlying Index:

- the company was a "prime manufacturer" (i.e., the contractor responsible for managing subcontractors and delivering the product to the customer) for a satellite in the past five years;
- the company was a "prime manufacturer" or operator of a launch vehicle in the past five years;
- the company currently operates or utilizes satellites;
- the company manufactures space vehicle components (for satellites, launch vehicles, or other spacecraft); or
- the company manufactures ground equipment dependent upon satellite systems.

The companies thus chosen for inclusion in the Underlying Index are separated into two tranches:

The first tranche ("Non-diversified Tranche") comprises "non-diversified" companies that derive at least 50% (but typically 100%) of their total annual revenues from space-related business. Companies included in the Non-diversified Tranche are accorded an aggregate weight of 80% of the total Underlying Index weight (100%).

The second tranche ("Diversified Tranche") comprises companies in which space-related business plays a significant role in the generation of revenues but produces less than 50% of total annual revenues. Companies included in the Diversified Tranche are accorded an aggregate weight of 20% of the total Underlying Index weight (100%).

Each stock's weight within its respective tranche is determined by its "Modified Market Capitalization," which is a company's full market capitalization that has been mathematically modified by one or more factors for the purpose of weighting in an index. Modified Market Capitalization for companies eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index is determined by multiplying a) the company's full market capitalization by b) the company's "Float Factor" by c) the percentage of total revenues the company derives from space. A company's Modified Market Capitalization is a percentage of a company's total market capitalization ranging from 0% to 100%.

The Float Factor is the percentage of the company's shares outstanding that are unencumbered from trading freely on the open market. It is determined by deducting shares that are a) restricted from sale to the public, b) held by a governmental entity, c) held by company insiders in size that requires reporting to the SEC or a similar international regulatory body (>5%) and/or d) held by investors in size

subject to reporting to the SEC or a similar international regulatory body (>5%) from the company's total shares outstanding. The resulting percentage is the company's Float Factor.

Next, the Non-diversified Tranche of the Underlying Index is given 80% of the weight of the Underlying Index and the Diversified Tranche is given 20% of the weight. The within-tranche weights for the Non-diversified Tranche are capped at 6%, with the excess weight redistributed proportionally to the remaining constituents within the same tranche. The within-tranche company weights for the Diversified Tranche are capped at 12%, with the excess weight redistributed proportionally to the remaining constituents within the same tranche. The final index weight of each component stock will then be the product of its within-tranche weight and the overall weight assigned to that stock's tranche (the tranche weight). Accordingly, the maximum weight of any constituent in the Non-diversified Tranche will be 4.8% (6% X 80%) and the maximum weight of any constituent in the Diversified Tranche will be 2.4% (12% X 20%).

Capping is applied separately to each of the tranches. The following steps are taken to weight the constituents in the Underlying Index:

Step 1. Multiply each selected company's full market capitalization by its Float Factor.

Step 2. Multiply each selected company's float market capitalization derived in Step 1 by its space-related revenue percentage.

Step 3. The combination of Steps 1 & 2 above results in the company's Modified Market Capitalization, which is used to weight the companies included in the Non-diversified and Diversified tranches. Each tranche is weighted separately.

Step 4. Capping procedures are then applied to each tranche separately. The capping procedure is implemented by identifying those companies whose uncapped weights are in excess of the desired cap weight. The weights of these companies are then set at the cap weight, and the weight over the cap weight is then redistributed across the remaining stocks in the exact proportion of the original weights of those stocks. Capping is applied separately to each of the tranches.

Step 5. The weights derived in Step 4 are modified by the respective tranche weights (80% for the non-diversified tranche and 20% for the diversified tranche) to determine each stock's final Underlying Index weight.

Although there is no stated maximum or minimum number of Underlying Index components required for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Index Provider intends to conform to RIC diversification requirements as defined in Sub-Chapter M of the IRS code and, therefore, will maintain at least 22 component securities in the Underlying Index, nor will any stock have a weight greater than 25% of the total Underlying Index, and the combined weight of all stocks with weights greater than 5% will be less than 50%.

The Underlying Index is reconstituted semi-annually by the Index Committee of the Index Provider in accordance with a rules-based process. Companies that are components of the Underlying Index will be screened periodically, and any company that no longer meets the eligibility criteria described above will be removed from the Underlying Index. Also, a candidate list of all identifiable companies engaged in the Space Industry Segments will be screened and companies will be added to the Underlying Index if they satisfy the screening criteria. Finally, the Underlying Index is rebalanced each quarter to reflect changes of more than 5% in the number of float-adjusted shares.

If a recent initial public offering ("IPO") with a float-adjusted market capitalization greater than 100 million USD as of its launch began trading too recently for consideration in the most recent reconstitution of the Underlying Index, it shall become eligible for immediate inclusion upon reaching 22 consecutive trading days and meeting the above criteria for inclusion in the Index.

As of December 31, 2021, the Underlying Index contained 41 constituents composed of small-, medium-, and large-capitalization companies. The inception date of the Underlying Index (when live calculation of the index values began) was May 7, 2018.

Principal Risks

Investors should consider the principal risks associated with investing in the Fund, which are summarized below. The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

Aerospace and Defense Companies Risk - Aerospace and defense companies can be significantly affected by government aerospace and defense regulation and spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. (and other) government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and

defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets.

Communication Services Risk - Companies in the communications sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, cyclicalities of revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and changing consumer tastes and interests.

Equity Securities Risk—The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. A decline in the value of equity securities held by the Fund will adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. The Fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock. Certain equity securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Foreign Securities Risk—The Underlying Index contains equities listed in foreign markets. These securities markets are subject to various regulations, market trading times and contractual settlement dates. Market liquidity may also differ from the U.S. equity markets as many foreign market shares trade OTC and prices are not published to the official exchanges until after the trades are completed. In addition, where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. Consequently, this could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the value of the shares of its underlying portfolio holdings.

Index Construction Risk—A stock included in the Underlying Index may not exhibit the factor trait or provide specific factor exposure for which it was selected and consequently the Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that factor trait.

Index Risk—Although the Fund follows a defined index rebalance schedule, the Index Provider could determine to suspend or delay a rebalance to a market event, during which time the Fund's index tracking risk may be heightened and could negatively impact investors.

Issuer-Specific Changes Risk—The value of an individual security or type of security can be more volatile than the total market and can perform differently from the value of the total market. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk—The Fund is subject to the risk that large-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the total equity market. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Liquidity Risk—The Fund's shares are subject to liquidity risk, which means that, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. Please also note that this adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares. Further, the Underlying Index's screening process requires that each component security have a three month average trading volume minimum of \$1,000,000 on the date of the Underlying Index's semi-annual reconstitution date, therefore the number of stocks available to the Underlying Index may be negatively affected during stressed market conditions.

Market Price Risk—Shares are listed for trading on the the Nasdaq Stock Market (the "Exchange" or "NASDAQ") and are bought and sold in the Secondary Market at market prices. The market prices of Shares may fluctuate continuously during trading hours, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the net asset value ("NAV") and supply and demand for Shares, among other factors. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares typically will remain closely correlated to the NAV, the market price will generally differ from the NAV because of timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during certain periods, especially those of market volatility. The Investment Advisor cannot predict whether Shares will trade above (premium), below (discount) or at their NAV prices. Thus, an investor may pay more than NAV when buying Shares in the Secondary Market and receive less than NAV when selling Shares in the Secondary Market.

Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk— Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and may

be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Fund's investments.

Any public health emergency, including any emerging or reemergent epidemics (including, without limitation, outbreaks of coronavirus, influenza virus and ebola virus), or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund and the securities it holds, and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives. Beginning in late 2019, a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2 emerged, causing a disease referred to as COVID-19 or "coronavirus." In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 epidemic a "global pandemic," meaning the disease was prevalent and spreading in multiple geographies. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. The global impact of the outbreak is rapidly evolving, and many countries have reacted to reduce or mitigate the spread of COVID-19 by implementing non-pharmaceutical intervention measures ("NPIs"), such as quarantines, prohibitions on travel and the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores and other public venues. Businesses are also implementing similar NPIs, such as closures, contactless delivery and remote work. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and are having a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and other industries. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues and governments and businesses implement NPIs, the potential economic and social impacts are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess, but may include global, regional or other economic recessions. Any future pandemics may have a similarly adverse impact on the economy and the Fund.

In addition, the operations of the Fund, the Advisor and the Fund's other service providers may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel.

Non-Correlation Risk—The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, cash flows or operational inefficiencies.

Non-Diversification Risk—The Fund is classified as "non-diversified." This means that the Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular issuers or to a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these issuers.

Passive Management Risk—Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted on its obligations under the security, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund will not otherwise take defensive positions in declining markets unless such positions are reflected in the Underlying Index.

Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Advisor does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower than other types of funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.

Satellite Companies Concentration Risk—The Fund is considered to be concentrated in securities of companies that operate or utilize satellites which are subject to manufacturing delays, launch delays or failures, and operational and environmental risks (such as signal interference or space debris) that could limit their ability to utilize the satellites needed to deliver services to customers. Some companies that operate or utilize satellites do not carry commercial launch or in-orbit insurance for the full value of their satellites and could face significant impairment charges if the satellites experience full or partial failures. Rapid and significant technological changes in the satellite communications industry or in competing terrestrial industries may impair a company's competitive position and require significant additional capital expenditures. There are also regulatory risks associated with the allocation of orbital positions and spectrum under the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU") and the regulatory bodies in each of the countries in which companies provide service. In addition, the ground facilities used for controlling satellites or relaying data between Earth and the satellites may be subject to operational and environmental risks (such as natural disasters) or licensing and regulatory risks. If a company does not obtain or maintain regulatory authorizations for its satellites and associated ground facilities, it may not be able to operate its existing satellites or expand its operations.

Securities Lending Risk—There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail

financially. 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. As a result the Fund may lose money.

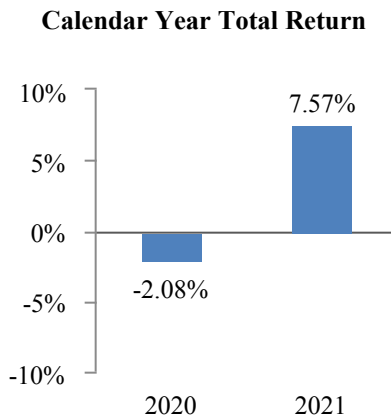
Small and Mid-Capitalization Securities Risk—The Fund may be subject to the risk that small- and mid-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may experience much more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices and significantly lower trading volumes than securities issued by large, more established companies. Accordingly, it may be difficult for the Fund to sell small- and mid-capitalization securities at a desired time or price. Small- and mid-capitalization companies tend to have inexperienced management as well as limited product and market diversification and financial resources. Small- and mid-capitalization companies have more speculative prospects for future growth, sustained earnings and market share than large companies, and may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, market or industry developments than large capitalization companies.

Space Industry Risk—The exploration of space by private industry and the utilization of space assets is a business focused on the future and is witnessing new entrants into the market. This is a global event with a growing number of corporate participants looking to meet the future needs of a growing global population. Therefore, investments in the Fund will be riskier than traditional investments in established industry sectors and the growth of these companies may be slower and subject to setbacks as new technology advancements are made to expand into space.

Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (“UAP”) Risk—A UAP, formerly known as an “unidentified flying object” or “UFO”, is a flying object that looks or moves unlike any known aircraft used by the US or any foreign country. Recently, the US military has acknowledged the existence of UAPs and confirmed the authenticity of certain videos and images purporting to show UAPs. Given that currently there is no identification of these observed phenomena, it is possible that UAPs could create unintentional or deliberate operational, data security, “cyber” and other interference with the operation of satellites and other objects in space. Such activities could result in a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s securities, thereby causing the Fund’s investment in such portfolio securities to lose value and adversely affecting the Fund’s ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Performance Information

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the Index. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.ProcureETFs.com.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 22.02% for the quarter ended December 31, 2020 and the lowest quarterly return was -35.02% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2021

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (4/10/2019)</u>
Procure Space ETF		
Return Before Taxes	7.57%	3.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.35%	3.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.66%	3.06%
S&P 500 (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	22.25%
S-Network Space Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.39%	4.89%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Investment Advisor

ProcureAM, LLC (the "Advisor") is the investment advisor to the Fund.

Sub-Advisor

Penserra Capital Management LLC serves as the sub-advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are as follows:

Sub-Advisor:

Dustin Lewellyn, Ernesto Tong and Anand Desai of the Sub-Advisor have been appointed as the Fund's portfolio managers.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in Secondary Market transactions through brokers and may not be purchased or redeemed directly with the Fund. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NASDAQ and, because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) NAV.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.ProcureETFs.com.

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV, only with Authorized Participants, and only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof with certain large institutional investors. A Creation Unit consists of 25,000 Shares. Creation Unit transactions are principally conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of specific securities specified by the Fund and distributed to the Authorized Participants via the NSCC Portfolio Composition File ("PCF"). *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.*

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. Investors should consult their tax advisors about specific situations.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

OVERVIEW

The Trust is an investment company consisting of a number of separate investment portfolios (the “Fund”) that are exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). ETFs are index funds whose shares are listed on a stock exchange and traded like equity securities at market prices. ETFs, such as the Fund, allow you to buy or sell shares that represent the collective performance of a selected group of securities. ETFs are designed to add the flexibility, ease and liquidity of stock-trading to the benefits of traditional index fund investing. The investment objective of the Fund is to correspond generally, before fees and expenses, to the price and yield performance (before the Fund’s fees and expenses) of a particular index (the “Underlying Index”) developed by its Index Provider.

This Prospectus provides the information you need to make an informed decision about investing in the Fund. It contains important facts about the Trust as a whole and the Fund in particular.

ProcureAM, LLC (the “Advisor”) is the investment advisor to the Fund. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NASDAQ. The market price for a share of the Fund may be different from the Fund’s most recent NAV.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of the Fund trade on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available on the Fund’s website at www.ProcureETFs.com.

Information regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares has tracked the Fund’s NAV for the most recently completed calendar year and the quarters since that year are available without charge on the Fund’s website at www.ProcureETFs.com.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES OF THE FUND

The Fund employs a “passive management” — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of its Underlying Index. The Advisor seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund’s performance, before fees and expenses, and the performance of its Underlying Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

Generally, the Fund invests in all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index; however, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to correspond generally the performance of the Underlying Index as a whole.

There also may be instances in which the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, may choose to (i) overweight a security in the Underlying Index, (ii) purchase securities not contained in the Underlying Index that the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index or (iii) utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the applicable Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in such Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to such Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the securities and other instruments that make up its Underlying Index (the “Underlying Index Components”). In determining the Fund’s net assets for the purposes of this 80% threshold, accounting practices do not include collateral held under the Fund’s securities lending program, as such collateral does not represent a true asset of the Fund.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. For example, there may be instances in which the Advisor or Sub-Advisor may choose to purchase (or sell) securities not in the Underlying Index which the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Underlying Index Components in seeking to correspond generally, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Underlying Index.

To the extent that the Fund’s Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investment to approximately the same extent as its Underlying Index.

As Fund cash flows permit, the Advisor or Sub-Advisor may use cash flows to adjust the weights of the Fund’s Underlying investments in an effort to minimize any differences in weights between the Fund and its respective Underlying Index.

These requirements are applied at the time the Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by the Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund’s future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement. Each policy is “non-fundamental,” which means that it may be changed without the vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares as defined in the 1940 Act. The Fund has adopted a policy to provide the Fund’s shareholders with at least 60 days’ prior notice

of any changes in the Fund's non-fundamental investment policy with respect to investments of the type suggested by its name. The Fund may count investments in underlying funds toward various guideline tests (such as the 80% test required under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act).

To the extent the Advisor or Sub-Advisor to the Fund makes investments on behalf of the Fund that are regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, it intends to do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). The Advisor has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 and is therefore not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In addition to its principal investment strategies, the Fund may also invest in money market instruments, including short-term debt instruments and repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limitations under the 1940 Act, or exemptions therefrom), rather than its Underlying Index Components, when it would be more efficient or less expensive for the Fund to do so, for liquidity purposes, or to earn interest. In addition to investing directly in the Underlying Index Components, the Fund may invest in such Underlying Index Components indirectly through exchange-traded products. Swaps may be used by the Fund to seek performance that tracks its Underlying Index and to manage cash flows. The Advisor anticipates that it may take approximately two business days for additions and deletions to a Fund's Underlying Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Fund.

Each of the policies described herein, including the investment objective of the Fund, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust without shareholder approval. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") under "Investment Restrictions."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND

The Issuer and the Underlying Index have a limited operating history; therefore, investors need to be aware that the investment returns, and the underlying index methodology may not deliver the expected returns or achieve the intended results.

An investment or type of security specifically identified in the Prospectus generally reflects a principal investment of the Fund. The Fund also may invest in or use certain other types of investments and investing techniques that are more fully described in the SAI. An investment or type of security only identified in the SAI typically is treated as a non-principal investment. Additional information on the principal risks and certain non-principal risks of the Fund is described below. Not all the risks are principal risks for the Fund. The fact that a particular risk is not indicated as a principal risk for the Fund does not mean that the Fund is prohibited from investing its assets in securities that give rise to that risk. It simply means that the risk is not a principal risk for that Fund. Although the Fund will not generally trade for short-term profits, circumstances (e.g., a rebalancing of the Fund's Index) may warrant a sale without regard to the length of time a security was held. A high turnover rate may increase transaction costs, which decreases the value of investments and may result in additional taxable gains for Shares held through a taxable account.

In addition, investors should note that the Fund reserves the right to cease operations and liquidate at any time without shareholder approval, or to merge or reorganize itself without shareholder approval, unless required by applicable law. The Board has also determined that the Fund's underlying index is not fundamental to the Fund and hence may be changed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees with notice to investors. It may also change its respective Underlying Index, after giving notice to investors through its website and the media. If the Advisor believes the Underlying Index no longer represents a viable investment strategy it may benchmark the Fund to any other index. The Advisor may change service providers to the Fund as needed. The Advisor may lower fees to investors without shareholder vote.

Investors in the Fund should carefully consider the risks of investing in the Fund as set forth in the Fund's Summary Information section under "Principal Risks." Unless otherwise noted, each risk discussed below is applicable to the Fund.

Aerospace and Defense Companies Risk

Aerospace and defense companies can be significantly affected by government aerospace and defense regulation and spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. (and other) government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets.

Communication Services 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. 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. 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. Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. 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.

Equity Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in equity securities, which include common stocks (and may include other equity securities), and the prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than other investments. The price of equity securities may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. Price movements in equity securities may result from factors or events affecting individual issuers, industries, or the entire market, such as changes in economic or political conditions. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles that may cause downward price movements over prolonged periods of time. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. If the prices of the equity securities held by the Fund fall, the value of your investment in the Fund will be adversely affected. The Fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock.

Foreign Securities Risk

The Underlying Index contains equities listed in foreign markets. These securities markets are subject to various regulations, market trading times and contractual settlement dates. Market liquidity may also differ from the U.S. equity markets as many foreign market shares trade OTC and prices are not published to the official exchanges until after the trades are completed. In addition, where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from its closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. Consequently, this could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the value of the shares of its underlying portfolio holdings.

Index Construction Risk

A stock included in the Underlying Index may not exhibit the factor trait or provide specific factor exposure for which it was selected and consequently the Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that factor trait.

Index Risk

Although the Fund follows a defined index rebalance schedule, the Index Provider could determine to suspend or delay a rebalance due to a market event, during which time the Fund's index tracking risk may be heightened and could negatively impact investors.

Issuer-Specific Changes Risk

The value of an individual security or type of security can be more volatile than the total market and can perform differently from the value of the total market. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk

The Fund is subject to the risk that large-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the total equity market. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Liquidity Risk

The Fund's shares are subject to liquidity risk, which means that, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. Please also note that this adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares. Further, the Underlying Index's screening process requires that each component security have a three month average trading volume minimum of \$1,000,000 on the date of the Underlying Index's semi-annual reconstitution date, therefore the number of stocks available to the Underlying Index may be negatively affected during stressed market conditions.

Market Price Risk

Shares are listed for trading on the NASDAQ and are bought and sold in the Secondary Market at market prices. The market prices of Shares may fluctuate continuously during trading hours, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the net asset value (“NAV”) and supply and demand for Shares, among other factors. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares typically will remain closely correlated to the NAV, the market price will generally differ from the NAV because of timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during certain periods, especially those of market volatility. The Investment Advisor cannot predict whether Shares will trade above (premium), below (discount) or at their NAV prices. Thus, an investor may pay more than NAV when buying Shares in the Secondary Market and receive less than NAV when selling Shares in the Secondary Market.

Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk

Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and may be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund’s investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Fund’s investments.

Any public health emergency, including any emerging or reemergent epidemics (including, without limitation, outbreaks of coronavirus, influenza virus and ebola virus), or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund and the securities it holds, and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to fulfill its investment objectives. Beginning in late 2019, a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2 emerged, causing a disease referred to as COVID-19 or “coronavirus.” In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 epidemic a “global pandemic,” meaning the disease was prevalent and spreading in multiple geographies. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. The global impact of the outbreak is rapidly evolving, and many countries have reacted to reduce or mitigate the spread of COVID-19 by implementing non-pharmaceutical intervention measures (“NPIs”), such as quarantines, prohibitions on travel and the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores and other public venues. Businesses are also implementing similar NPIs, such as closures, contactless delivery and remote work. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and are having a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and other industries. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues and governments and businesses implement NPIs, the potential economic and social impacts are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess, but may include global, regional or other economic recessions. Any future pandemics may have a similarly adverse impact on the economy and the Fund.

In addition, the operations of the Fund, the Advisor and the Fund’s other service providers may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity’s personnel.

Non-Correlation Risk

The Fund’s return may not match the return of its Underlying Index for many reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and its Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, cash flows or operational inefficiencies. An Underlying Index is not required to apply fair valuation to its constituents, but the Fund may apply fair valuation to its portfolio securities in certain situations, which may lead to increased differences between a Fund’s performance and that of its Underlying Index.

Due to legal and regulatory rules and limitations, the Fund may not be able to invest in all the securities included in its Underlying Index. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities to realize losses, causing its performance to deviate from the Underlying Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either because of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, or otherwise holds investments other than those which comprise the Underlying Index, its return may not correlate well with the return of its Underlying Index, as would be the case if it purchased all the securities in the Underlying Index with the same weightings as its Index.

Passive Management Risk

Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not “actively” managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted on its obligations under the security, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund will not otherwise take defensive positions in declining markets unless such positions are reflected in the Underlying Index.

Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Advisor does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund’s performance could be lower than other types of funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.

Satellite Companies Concentration Risk

The Fund is considered to be concentrated in securities of companies that operate or utilize satellites which are subject to manufacturing delays, launch delays or failures, and operational and environmental risks (such as signal interference or space debris) that could limit their ability to utilize the satellites needed to deliver services to customers. Some companies that operate or utilize satellites do not carry commercial launch or in-orbit insurance for the full value of their satellites and could face significant impairment charges if the satellites experience full or partial failures. Rapid and significant technological changes in the satellite communications industry or in competing terrestrial industries may impair a company’s competitive position and require significant additional capital expenditures. There are also regulatory risks associated with the allocation of orbital positions and spectrum under the International Telecommunication Union (“ITU”) and the regulatory bodies in each of the countries in which companies provide service. In addition, the ground facilities used for controlling satellites or relaying data between Earth and the satellites may be subject to operational and environmental risks (such as natural disasters) or licensing and regulatory risks. If a company does not obtain or maintain regulatory authorizations for its satellites and associated ground facilities, it may not be able to operate its existing satellites or expand its operations.

Securities Lending Risk

There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, the Fund may lose money. 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.

Small and Mid-Capitalization Securities Risk

The Fund may be subject to the risk that small- and mid-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may experience much more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices and significantly lower trading volumes than securities issued by large, more established companies. Accordingly, it may be difficult for the Fund to sell small- and mid-capitalization securities at a desired time or price. Small and mid-capitalization companies tend to have inexperienced management as well as limited product and market diversification and financial resources. Small- and mid-capitalization companies have more speculative prospects for future growth, sustained earnings and market share than large companies, and may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, market or industry developments than large capitalization companies.

Space Industry Risk

The exploration of space by private industry and the utilization of space assets is a business focused on the future and is witnessing new entrants into the market. This is a global event with a growing number of corporate participants looking to meet the future needs of a growing global population. Therefore, investments in the Fund will be riskier than traditional investments in established industry sectors and the growth of these companies may be slower and subject to setbacks as new technology advancements are made to expand into space.

UAP Risk

A UAP, formerly known as an “unidentified flying object” or “UFO”, is a flying object that looks or moves unlike any known aircraft used by the US or any foreign country. Recently, the US military has acknowledged the existence of UAPs and confirmed the authenticity of certain videos and images purporting to show UAPs. Given that currently there is no identification of these observed phenomena, it is possible that UAPs could create unintentional or deliberate operational, data security, “cyber” and other interference with the operation of satellites and other objects in space. Such activities could result in a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s

securities, thereby causing the Fund's investment in such portfolio securities to lose value and adversely affecting the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

In addition to the Principal Risks described above, the Fund may also be exposed to the following Risks.

Asian Economic Risk

Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization in recent years, but there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. Other Asian economies, however, have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Economic events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of the countries in which the Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including political instability, corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. North Korea and South Korea each have substantial military capabilities, and historical tensions between the two countries present the risk of war; in the recent past, these tensions have escalated. Any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries could have a severe adverse effect on the entire Asian region. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions. These risks, among others, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Asset Class Risk

The securities in an Underlying Index or in the Fund's portfolio may underperform the returns of other securities or indexes that track other countries, groups of countries, regions, industries, groups of industries, markets, asset classes or sectors. Different 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.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. 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 those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to engage in creation or redemption transactions with the Fund, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

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 of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The Fund may be more adversely affected by the underperformance of those securities, may experience increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting those securities than a fund that does not concentrate its investments.

Currency Risk

Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of the U.S. dollar, investors may lose money if the foreign currencies in which the Fund's holdings are denominated depreciate against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings increases. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk means that a strong U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors, while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns. The Fund will not hedge against fluctuations in foreign currencies. The value of the US dollar measured against a foreign currency is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: interest rates, national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, global energy prices, political instability and government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government.

Cyber Security 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 cyber security 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. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures by or breaches of the systems of the Fund’s advisor, sub-advisor, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index 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, cyber attacks may render records of the 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 attacks, 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. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, the Index Provider, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Dividend Paying Security Risk

Securities that pay high dividends as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in the Underlying Index and the capital resources available for such companies’ dividend payments may affect the Fund.

European Economic Risk

The European Union (the “EU”) requires compliance by member countries with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates and debt levels, as well as fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe, including those countries that are not members of the EU. Changes in imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including, but not limited to, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ukraine. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect European countries. Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest, may limit future growth and economic recovery or may have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, the U.K. resolved to leave the EU. The referendum may introduce significant uncertainties and instability in the financial markets as the U.K. negotiates its exit from the EU. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain, as well as governmental or other responses to such movements, may also create instability and uncertainty in the region. The occurrence of terrorist incidents throughout Europe also could impact financial markets. The impact of these events is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching and adversely affect the value of the Fund.

Geographic Risk

Some of the companies in which the Fund may invest are located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods, hurricanes or tsunamis, and are economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event may adversely impact the economies of these geographic areas or business operations of companies in these geographic areas, causing an adverse impact on the value of the Fund.

Governmental Slowdown or Shutdown Risk

Governmental slowdowns or shutdowns can pose various risks for investors because activities at many governmental agencies will slow down or stop except for “essential services”. If regulators are unable to work for the duration of the slowdown or shutdown, government approvals are likely to remain on hold and other functions will be similarly affected, possibly resulting in slower economic growth. Also, such governmental inactivity may have an effect on investor sentiment, thereby increasing volatility or otherwise causing a market reaction. The longer a slowdown or shutdown continues, the more disruptive it will be to industry in general, particularly to those segments that are highly regulated, as well as to the general economy, for example if businesses and consumers curtail or stop spending.

Index Risk

The Fund's Underlying Index may not be successful in replicating the performance of its target strategies. The Underlying Index is relatively new and has limited historical performance data that is not predictive of future results.

Industry Concentration Risk

To the extent that its Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry, the Fund also will be concentrated in that industry. Concentrated Fund investments will subject the Fund to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments than if its investments were diversified across different industry sectors.

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 and in turn on the Fund.

Industrials Sector Risk

The prices of securities of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general, which may be cyclical. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims and may be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, imposition of import controls, labor relations and insurance costs. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrials sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies, which are typically under pressure from efforts to control government budgets.

New industrial sectors may open as the growth in space exploration and harvesting offers traditional industrial companies new and unique opportunities for growth. The opportunities may not be addressed by current large industrial complexes. This may cause a significant secular shift which could lead to the decline or expansion of industrial sector risks.

Information Technology Sector Risk

Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information 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 information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of any of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies or the Fund's performance.

Materials Sector Risk

Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technical advances, labor relations, over-production, litigation and government regulations, among other factors. Companies in the materials sector are also at risk of liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Production of materials may exceed demand as a result of market imbalances or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns.

Telecommunications Sector Risk

The telecommunications sector is 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 adverse regulatory requirements may adversely affect the business of the telecommunications companies. The telecommunications sector can also be significantly affected by intense competition, including competition with alternative technologies such as wireless communications, product compatibility, consumer preferences, rapid obsolescence and research and development of new products. Other risks include those related to regulatory changes, such as the uncertainties resulting from such companies'

diversification into new domestic and international businesses, as well as agreements by any such companies linking future rate increases to inflation or other factors not directly related to the actual operating profits of the otherwise.

Utilities Sector Risk

The rates that traditional regulated utility companies may charge their customers generally are subject to review and limitation by governmental regulatory commissions. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs due to political and regulatory factors, rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility debt securities (and, to a lesser extent, equity securities) tends to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more like industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable.

Among the risks that may affect utility companies are the following: risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs; the high cost of borrowing to finance capital construction during inflationary periods; restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays associated with compliance with environmental and nuclear safety regulations; and the difficulties involved in obtaining natural gas for resale or fuel for generating electricity at reasonable prices. Other risks include those related to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants, the effects of energy conservation and the effects of regulatory changes.

Liquidity Risk Management Rule Risk

Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Liquidity Rule") requires open-end funds, including ETFs such as the Fund, to establish a liquidity risk management program and enhance disclosures regarding fund liquidity. As required by the Liquidity Rule, the Fund has implemented a liquidity risk management program, and the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Trust, has appointed the Advisor as the administrator of the liquidity risk management program. There are exclusions from certain portions of the liquidity risk management program requirements for "in-kind" ETFs, as defined in the Liquidity Rule. To the extent that an investment is deemed to be an illiquid investment or a less liquid investment, the Fund can expect to be exposed to greater liquidity risk. The Liquidity Rule and the Fund's ability to rely on the exclusions for "in-kind" ETFs may impact the Fund's performance and/or ability to achieve its investment objective.

Management Risk

The strategy used by the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may fail to produce the intended results. The skill of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives depends on the ability of the Advisor to correctly identify economic trends, especially with regard to accurately forecasting projected dividend and growth rates and inflationary and deflationary periods. In addition, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's ability to select stocks, particularly in volatile stock markets. The Advisor or Sub-Advisor could be incorrect in its analysis of industries, companies' projected dividends and growth rates and the relative attractiveness of value stocks and other matters. Additionally, if the Advisor uses a "sampling" approach to managing an Underlying Index, the performance of the Fund may not correlate with the Underlying Index as well as if the Fund "replicated" the Underlying Index by buying all of its constituent stocks.

Market Risk

The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund are subject to the possibility of rapid and unpredictable fluctuation. The value of certain securities (e.g., equity securities) tends to fluctuate more dramatically over the shorter term than do the value of other asset classes. These movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, or from broader influences, including real or perceived changes in prevailing interest rates, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation, investor confidence or economic, political, social or financial market conditions that may be temporary or last for extended periods. Different sectors, industries and security types may react differently to such developments and, when the market performs well, there is no assurance that the securities held by the Fund will increase in value along with the broader markets. For example, the value of a Fund's investments in securities or other instruments may be particularly susceptible to changes in commodity prices. As a result, a change in commodity prices may adversely affect the Fund's investments. Volatility of financial markets can expose the Fund to greater market risk, possibly resulting in reduced liquidity. Moreover, changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect the market value of the securities held by the Fund in a different country or geographic region because of the increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. The Advisor potentially will be prevented from executing investment decisions at an advantageous time or price because of any domestic or global market disruptions, particularly disruptions causing heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity. Changes or disruptions

in market conditions also may lead to increased regulation of the Fund and the instruments in which the Fund may invest, which may, in turn, affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective and the Fund's performance. In general, the securities or other instruments represented in the Fund's Underlying Index or in which the Fund seeks to invest may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by the Fund. As a result, the Fund may need to obtain the desired exposure through a less advantageous investment or forgo the investment at the time. This may adversely affect the Fund and increase the Fund's Underlying Index tracking error.

Market Trading Risk

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 continue to develop and 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.

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. **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 Advisor 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.

Mid-Capitalization Securities Risk

The Fund may be subject to the risk that mid-capitalization securities may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market. Securities of mid-capitalization companies may experience much more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices and significantly lower trading volumes than securities issued by large, more established companies. Accordingly, it may be difficult for the Fund to sell mid-capitalization securities at a desired time or price. Mid-capitalization companies tend to have inexperienced management as well as limited product and market diversification and financial resources. Mid-capitalization companies have more speculative prospects for future growth, sustained earnings and market share than large companies, and may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, market or industry developments than large capitalization companies.

National Closed Market Trading Risk

To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Non-Diversification Risk

The Fund is considered non-diversified because it may invest a large portion of its assets in a small number of issuers. As a result, the Fund is more susceptible to risks associated with those issuers and the Fund may experience greater losses and volatility than a more diversified portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover Risk

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities to reflect the periodic rebalancing of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all its securities two times during the year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators may implement additional regulations and legislators may pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation applying to the Fund. These may impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in the United States

The Fund may have significant exposure to U.S. issuers. 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 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, including traditional allies, such as certain European countries, and historical adversaries, such as North Korea, Iran, China and Russia. If these relations were 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.

Risks Relating to Calculation of NAV

The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. Therefore, the Fund is subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on third party service providers and data sources. NAV calculation may be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of the Fund's NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Tariff Disputes or Trade Wars Risk

Significant tariff disputes between trading partners can cause affected countries to retaliate, resulting in "trade wars" which can cause negative effects on the economies of such countries, as well as the global economy. For example, a trade war could cause increased costs for goods imported to the trading partners, thus limiting customer demand for these products and reducing the volume and scope of trading. In addition, disruption in trading markets may result to depressed capital and business investment, curtailed spending, as well as volatile or otherwise negatively impacted financial markets. These effects can be amplified as business confidence drops and

investment decisions are delayed. Also, imposition of new or higher tariffs can result in the adoption of tariffs by other countries, thus widening the negative effects on the global economy.

Tracking Error Risk

The Fund's performance may not match its Underlying Index during any period of time. Although the Fund attempts to track the performance of its Underlying Index, the Fund may not be able to duplicate its exact composition or return for any number of reasons, including but not limited to risk that the strategies used by the Advisor to match the performance of the Underlying Index may fail to produce the intended results, liquidity risk and new fund risk, as well as the incurring of Fund expenses, which the Underlying Index does not incur. For example, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in its Underlying Index due to restrictions or limitations imposed, by or a lack of liquidity in, certain countries in which such securities trade, or may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Index. To the extent the Fund intends to engage in a significant portion in cash transactions for the creation and redemption of Shares, such practice may affect the Fund's ability to match the return of its Underlying Index.

Trading Issues Risk

Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. There can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. If a trading halt or unanticipated early closing of the Exchange occurs, a shareholder may be unable to purchase or sell Shares when desired. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, in any Secondary Market. As with other exchange traded securities, Shares may be sold short and may experience increased volatility and price decreases associated with such trading activity.

Trading Price Risk

It is expected that the shares of the Fund (in each case, "Shares") will be listed for trading on the Exchange and will be bought and sold in the Secondary Market at market prices. Although it is generally expected that the market price of the Shares of the Fund will approximate the respective Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Thus, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares in the Secondary Market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares in the Secondary Market. Similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, Shares may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Advisor believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities, particularly through creations and redemptions by Authorized Participants dealing directly with the Fund. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's Shares normally will trade on the Exchange at prices close to its 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.

Valuation Risk

The price the Fund could receive upon sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset and from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. In addition, for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV, the value of assets denominated in non-U.S. currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers. This conversion may result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Underlying Index. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different

valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

ADDITIONAL RISKS

Absence of Prior Active Market

Although Shares are approved for listing and have been trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will continue to develop and be maintained for the Shares. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or the Fund may ultimately liquidate.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value

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 Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on the Exchange. The Advisor 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 Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Fund's Underlying Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses. However, given that the Shares can be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Shares should not be sustained.

Shares are not Individually Redeemable

Shares may be redeemed by the Fund only in large blocks known as "Creation Units" which are expected to be worth in excess of one million dollars each. The Trust may not redeem Shares in fractional Creation Units. Only certain large institutions that enter into agreements with the Distributor are authorized to transact in Creation Units with the Fund. These entities are referred to as "Authorized Participants." All other persons or entities transacting in Shares must do so in the Secondary Market.

Tax Risks

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies, the Fund must, among other things, derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources. If for any taxable year, the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) for that year would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable to shareholders as dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Furthermore, the tax treatment of derivatives is unclear for purposes of determining the Fund's tax status. In addition, the Fund's transactions in derivatives may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gains and ordinary income that are subject to higher ordinary income tax rates than if it did not engage in such transactions.

Please refer to the SAI for a more complete discussion of the risks of investing in Shares.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of Secondary Market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as

contrasted with ordinary Secondary Market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that such Fund's prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

The Fund issues and redeems Shares only in bundles of a specified number of Shares. These bundles are known as "Creation Units." For the Fund, a Creation Unit is comprised of 25,000 Shares. The number of Shares in a Creation Unit will not change, except in the event of a share split, reverse split or similar revaluation. The Fund cannot issue fractional Creation Units. To purchase or redeem a Creation Unit, you must be an Authorized Participant, or you must do so through a broker, dealer, bank or other entity that is an Authorized Participant. 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 the Authorized Participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units. It is expected that only large institutional investors will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund in the form of Creation Units. In turn, it is expected that institutional investors who purchase Creation Units will break up their Creation Units and offer and sell individual Shares in the Secondary Market.

Retail investors may acquire Shares in the Secondary Market (not from the Fund) through a broker or dealer. Shares are listed on the Exchange and are publicly traded. For information about acquiring Shares in the Secondary Market, please contact your broker or dealer. If you want to sell Shares in the Secondary Market, you must do so through your broker or dealer.

When you buy or sell Shares in the Secondary Market, your broker or dealer may charge you a commission, market premium or discount or other transaction charge, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price for each purchase or sale transaction. Unless imposed by your broker or dealer, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of Shares you must buy in the Secondary Market. In addition, because transactions in the Secondary Market occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

The creation and redemption processes discussed above are summarized, and such summary only applies to shareholders who purchase or redeem Creation Units (they do not relate to shareholders who purchase or sell Shares in the Secondary Market). Authorized Participants should refer to their Participant Agreements for the precise instructions that must be followed in order to create or redeem Creation Units.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES IN THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Fund in Secondary Market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund will be listed for trading on the Secondary Market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly-traded shares. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares are generally purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller "odd lots" at no per-Share price differential. 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.

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. For information about buying and selling Shares in the Secondary Market, please contact your broker or dealer.

Book Entry

Shares of the Fund are held in book-entry form and no stock certificates are issued. DTC, through its nominee Cede & Co., is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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 securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" form for any publicly-traded company. Specifically, in the case of a shareholder meeting of the Fund, DTC assigns applicable Cede & Co. voting rights to its participants that have Shares credited to their accounts on the record date, issues an omnibus proxy and forwards the omnibus proxy to

the Fund. The omnibus proxy transfers the voting authority from Cede & Co. to the DTC participant. This gives the DTC participant through whom you own Shares (namely, your broker, dealer, bank, trust company or other nominee) authority to vote the shares, and, in turn, the DTC participant is obligated to follow the voting instructions you provide.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees of the Trust is responsible for the general supervision and overseeing the management and business affairs of the Fund. The Board of Trustees appoints officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations and oversee operations of the Fund by its officers. The Board of Trustees also reviews management of the Fund's assets by the investment advisor and sub-advisor. Information about the Board of trustees and executive officers of the Fund is contained in the SAI.

Investment Advisor

The Advisor is registered as an investment advisor with the SEC. The Advisor's principal office is located at 16 Firebush Road, Levittown, Pennsylvania 19056.

The Advisor has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust. The Advisor provides an investment program for the Fund. The Advisor has arranged for custody, fund administration, transfer agency and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

As compensation for its services and its assumption of certain expenses, the Fund pays the Advisor a management fee equal to a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets that is calculated daily and paid monthly, as follows:

Fund Name	Management Fee
Procure Space ETF	0.75%

The Advisor serves as advisor to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Advisor is a SEC-registered investment adviser, and advises the Fund and other ETFs. The Sub-Advisor serves as sub-advisor to the Fund pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement. The basis for the Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Trust's [Annual Report](#) to shareholders for the year ended October 31, 2021.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor has agreed to pay all expenses of the Trust (except brokerage and other transaction expenses including taxes; extraordinary legal fees or expenses, such as those for litigation or arbitration; compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, counsel to the Independent Trustees, and the Trust's chief compliance officer; extraordinary expenses; distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act and the advisory fee payable to the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement). The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its expenses and reimburse the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed 0.75% until October 31, 2023.

The Advisor and its affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in the types of securities in which the Fund also may invest. The Advisor does not use inside information in making investment decisions on behalf of the Fund.

Portfolio Management

Sub-Advisor

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement ("Sub-Advisory Agreement"), Penserra Capital Management LLC, a New York limited liability company with a Principal Office located at 4 Orinda Way, 100-A, Orinda, California 94563 ("Penserra" or the "Sub-Advisor"), is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Sub-Advisor provides investment advisory services to other exchange-traded funds. The Sub-Advisor is responsible for, among other things, trading portfolio securities on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions as instructed by the Advisor or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index, subject to the supervision of the Advisor and the Board. Under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Advisor pays the Sub-Advisor a fee for its services.

The Sub-Advisor has been registered as an investment adviser since 2014.

The Sub-Advisor is responsible for managing the investment portfolio of the Fund and will direct the purchase and sale of the Fund's investment securities. The Sub-Advisor utilizes a team of investment professionals acting together to manage the assets of the Fund. The team meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and to discuss purchase and sale activity. The team adjusts holdings in the portfolio as they deem appropriate in the pursuit of the Fund's investment objective.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS.

The Fund's day-to-day activities are managed by a team of portfolio managers from Penserra Capital Management, LLC, the Sub-Advisor.

Dustin Lewellyn, Ernesto Tong, and Anand Desai are the Fund's portfolio managers and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The portfolio managers are responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of their portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

Mr. Lewellyn has been Chief Investment Officer with Penserra since 2012. He was President and Founder of Golden Gate Investment Consulting LLC from 2011 through 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Lewellyn was a managing director at Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. ("CSIM"), which he joined in 2009, and head of portfolio management for Schwab ETFs. Prior to joining CSIM, he worked for two years as director of ETF product management and development at a major financial institution focused on asset and wealth management. Prior to that, he was a portfolio manager for institutional clients at a financial services firm for three years. In addition, he held roles in portfolio operations and portfolio management at a large asset management firm for more than 6 years.

Mr. Tong has been a Managing Director with Penserra since 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Tong spent seven years as vice president at Blackrock, where he was a portfolio manager for a number of the iShares ETFs, and prior to that, he spent two years in the firm's index research group.

Mr. Desai has been a Senior Vice President with Penserra since 2020. Mr. Desai has served in various roles at Penserra since joining the team in 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Desai was a portfolio fund accountant at State Street for five years.

For more information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of shares in the Fund, see the SAI.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Index Provider to the Procure Space ETF

S-Network Global Indexes, Inc. ("S-Network Global Indexes") located at 267 Fifth Avenue, Suite 508, New York, New York 10016, developed and sponsors the Underlying Index for the Procure Space ETF. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S-Network Global Indexes.

S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEXES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEX(ES) OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEXES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEXES MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE PRODUCT(S), OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEX(ES) OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEXES 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 S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEX(ES) OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S-NETWORK GLOBAL INDEXES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Fund Administrator, Custodian, and Transfer Agent for the Procure Space ETF

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Fund's Administrator and Transfer Agent. U.S. Bank, National Association, serves as the custodian to the Fund (the "Custodian"). The Custodian and Fund Services are affiliates.

Distributor

Quasar Distributors LLC ("**Quasar**" or "**Distributor**") serves as the Distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a Secondary Market in Shares. ProcureAM, LLC has entered into a Services Agreement with Quasar to distribute the Fund.

Compliance Services

Cipperman Compliance Services (“CCS”), located at 480 East Swedesford Road, Suite 220, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087, manages the compliance program of the Trust and the Fund. Stacey Gillespie of CCS serves as the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (the “CCO”) and performs the functions of the CCO as described in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act. The CCO shall have primary responsibility for administering the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 38a-1 (the “Compliance Program”) and reviewing the Compliance Program, in the manner specified in Rule 38a-1, at least annually or as may be required by Rule 38a-1, as may be amended from time to time. The CCO reports directly to the Board of Trustees regarding the Compliance Program.

Calculation Agent

S-Network Global Indexes is the calculation agent and real-time calculation is provided by Thomson Reuters. Closing index values and weights are provided to data vendors between 6PM and 7PM Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday, except on official New York Stock Exchange holidays. The Underlying Index values are distributed at 15-second intervals throughout the days on which the Underlying Index is calculated.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust.

Legal Counsel

Chapman and Cutler LLP, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020, serves as counsel to the Trust and the Fund.

FREQUENT TRADING

The Trust’s Board of Trustees has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by Fund shareholders (“market timing”). In determining not to adopt market timing policies and procedures, the Board noted that the Fund is expected to be attractive to active institutional and retail investors interested in buying and selling Fund Shares on a short-term basis. In addition, the Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, the Fund’s Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants, and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund’s Shares occurs on the Secondary Market. Because Secondary Market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (namely, for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs (the Fund may impose higher transaction fees to offset these increased costs), which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading on a short-term basis by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund’s Shares trade at or close to NAV. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt market timing policies and procedures. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive or excessive trading in Creation Units.

The Board of Trustees has instructed the officers of the Trust to review reports of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units on a regular basis to determine if there is any unusual trading in the Fund. The officers of the Trust will report to the Board any such unusual trading in Creation Units that is disruptive to the Fund. In such event, the Board may reconsider its decision not to adopt market timing policies and procedures.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of the Fund or the provision of investor services. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, they will be paid out of the Fund’s assets, and over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and they may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

The Advisor and its affiliates may, out of their own resources, pay amounts (“Payments”) to third parties for distribution or marketing services on behalf of the Fund. The making of these payments could create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary receiving such payments. The Advisor may make Payments for such third parties to organize or participate in activities that are designed to make registered representatives, other professionals and individual investors more knowledgeable about ETFs, including ETFs advised by the Advisor, or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems (“Education Costs”). The Advisor also may make

Payments to third parties to help defray costs typically covered by a trading commission, such as certain printing, publishing and mailing costs or materials relating to the marketing of services related to exchange-traded products (such as commission-free trading platforms) or exchange-traded products in general (“Administrative Costs”). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Advisor has not entered into arrangements whereby it would make Payments.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE (NAV)

The NAV of the Shares for the Fund is equal to the Fund’s total assets minus the Fund’s total liabilities divided by the total number of Shares outstanding. Interest and investment income on the Trust’s assets accrue daily and are included in the Fund’s total assets. Expenses and fees (including investment advisory, management, administration and distribution fees, if any) accrue daily and are included in the Fund’s total liabilities. The NAV that is published is rounded to the nearest cent; however, for purposes of determining the price of Creation Units, the NAV is calculated to five decimal places. The NAV is calculated by the Administrator and determined each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time).

In calculating NAV, the Fund’s investments are valued using market quotations when available. Equity securities are generally valued at the closing price of the security on the security’s primary exchange. The primary exchanges for the Fund’s foreign equity securities may close for trading at various times prior to close of regular trading on the NYSE, and the value of such securities used in computing the Fund’s NAV are generally determined as of such times. The Fund’s foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when Fund Shares do not trade. Consequently, the value of portfolio securities of the Fund may change on days when Shares of the Fund cannot be purchased or sold. With respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets invested in one or more underlying mutual funds, the Fund’s NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs of those underlying mutual funds.

When market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable or not representative of an investment’s fair value, investments are valued using fair value pricing as determined in good faith by the Advisor under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Trust’s Board of Trustees. Investments that may be valued using fair value pricing include, but are not limited to: (1) securities that are not actively traded, including “restricted” securities and securities received in private placements for which there is no public market; (2) securities of an issuer that becomes bankrupt or enters into a restructuring; and (3) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended.

The frequency with which the Fund’s investments are valued using fair value pricing is primarily a function of the types of securities and other assets in which the Fund invests pursuant to its investment objective, strategies and limitations. If the Fund invests in other open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, they may rely on the net asset values of those companies to value the shares they hold of them. Those companies may also use fair value pricing under some circumstances.

Valuing the Fund’s investments using fair value pricing results in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Accordingly, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate NAV and the prices used to determine the Fund’s Indicative Intra-Day Value (“IIV”), which could result in the market prices for Shares deviating from NAV.

INDICATIVE INTRA-DAY VALUE

The approximate value of the Fund’s investments on a per-Share basis, the Indicative Intra-Day Value, or IIV, is disseminated by ICE Data Indices LLC every 15 seconds during hours of trading of the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as NAV, which is computed once per day.

An independent third-party calculator calculates the IIV for the Fund during hours of trading of the Fund by dividing the “Estimated Fund Value” as of the time of the calculation by the total number of outstanding Shares of that Fund. “Estimated Fund Value” is the sum of the estimated amount of cash held in the Fund’s portfolio, the estimated amount of accrued interest owed to the Fund and the estimated value of the securities held in the Fund’s portfolio, minus the estimated amount of the Fund’s liabilities. The IIV will be calculated based on the same portfolio holdings disclosed on the Trust’s website.

The Fund may provide the independent third-party calculator with information to assist in the calculation of the IIV, but the Fund is not involved in the actual calculation of the IIV and is not responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IIV. The Fund makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Net Investment Income and Capital Gains

As the Fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of the Fund’s distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains on its investments. The Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to their shareholders as “distributions.”

The Fund typically earns income dividends from stocks and interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, typically are passed along to Fund shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever they sell securities. Net capital gains typically are passed along to shareholders as “capital gain distributions.” Net investment income and net capital gains typically are distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to improve index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In addition, the Fund may decide to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on the underlying investment securities, as if the Fund owned the underlying investment securities for the entire dividend period, in which case some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital. You will be notified regarding the portion of a distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of the Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available. Distributions which are reinvested nevertheless will be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the same extent as if such distributions had not been reinvested.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of a Fund. The summary is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury Department regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date of this Prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that a Fund shareholder holds Shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Code and does not hold Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to an investment in Shares of the Fund, and does not address the consequences to Fund shareholders subject to special tax rules, including, but not limited to, partnerships and the partners therein, tax-exempt shareholders, regulated investment companies (“RICs”), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”), those who hold Shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account, and, except to the extent discussed below, “non-U.S. shareholders” (as defined below). This discussion does not discuss any aspect of U.S. state, local, estate, and gift, or non-U.S. tax law. Furthermore, this discussion is not intended or written to be legal or tax advice to any shareholder in a Fund or other person and is not intended or written to be used or relied on, and cannot be used or relied on, by any such person for the purpose of avoiding any U.S. federal tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Prospective Fund shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state and local, and non-U.S., tax consequences of investing in Shares, based on their particular circumstances.

The Fund has not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country or other taxing jurisdiction. The following information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the section in the SAI entitled “U.S. Federal Income Taxation.”

Tax Treatment of a Fund

The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a separate RIC under the Code. To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs, the Fund must meet certain annual income and quarterly asset diversification requirements and must distribute annually at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income” (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains) and (ii) certain net tax-exempt income, if any.

As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be required to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any year (subject to certain curative measures allowed by the Code), the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level U.S. federal income tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to its shareholders. In addition, in such case, distributions will be taxable to the Fund’s shareholders generally as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund will qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs.

The Fund generally will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if the Fund does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year (taking into account certain deferrals and elections), 98.2% of its capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year (or later if the Fund is permitted to elect and so elects), plus 100% of any undistributed amounts from prior years. For these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to U.S. corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. The Fund intends to make distributions necessary to avoid this 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

The Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in advance of receiving the related cash payment. For example, if a Fund invests in original issue discount obligations (such as zero coupon debt instruments or debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest),

the Fund will be required to include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the term of the obligation, even if the related cash payment is not received by the Fund until a later year. Under the “wash sale” rules, a Fund may not be able to deduct currently a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, a Fund may be required to make an annual income distribution greater than the total cash actually received during the year. Such distribution may be made from the existing cash assets of the Fund or cash generated from selling portfolio securities. The Fund may realize gains or losses from such sales, in which event its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Tax Treatment of Fund Shareholders

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Fund Shares applicable to “U.S. shareholders.” For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of Fund Shares who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust, if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

Fund Distributions. In general, Fund distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when paid, regardless of whether they consist of cash or property, and regardless of whether they are re-invested in Shares. However, any Fund distribution declared in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date during such month will be deemed to have been received by each Fund shareholder on December 31 of such calendar year, provided such dividend is actually paid during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions of a Fund’s net investment income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses (collectively referred to as “ordinary income dividends”) are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits (subject to an exception for distributions of “qualified dividend income,” as discussed below). To the extent designated as capital gain dividends by a Fund, distributions of a Fund’s net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses (“net capital gain”) are taxable at long-term capital gain tax rates to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, regardless of a Fund shareholder’s holding period in the Fund’s Shares. Distributions of “qualified dividend income” (defined below) are, to the extent of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, taxed to certain non-corporate Fund shareholders at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gain, provided that the Fund shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the distributing Fund’s Shares and the distributing Fund meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its dividend-paying stocks. For this purpose, “qualified dividend income” generally means income from dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations and qualified non-U.S. corporations. Substitute payments received on Fund Shares that are lent out will be ineligible for being reported as qualified dividend income. If a Fund pays a dividend that would be “qualified” dividend income for individuals, corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction.

The Fund intends to distribute its net capital gain at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, a Fund may elect to retain some or all of its net capital gain and designate the retained amount as a “deemed distribution.” In that event, the Fund pays U.S. federal income tax on the retained net capital gain, and each Fund shareholder recognizes a proportionate share of the Fund’s undistributed net capital gain. In addition, each Fund shareholder can claim a tax credit or refund for the shareholder’s proportionate share of the Fund’s U.S. federal income taxes paid on the undistributed net capital gain and increase the shareholder’s tax basis in the Shares by an amount equal to the shareholder’s proportionate share of the Fund’s undistributed net capital gain, reduced by the amount of the shareholder’s tax credit or refund.

Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder’s tax basis in its Shares of the Fund, and generally as capital gain thereafter. Any such distribution will reduce the shareholder’s tax basis in the Shares, and thus will increase the shareholder’s capital gain, or decrease the capital loss, recognized upon a sale or exchange of Shares.

In addition, individuals with adjusted gross incomes above certain threshold amounts (and certain trusts and estates) generally are subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on “net investment income” in addition to otherwise applicable U.S. federal income tax. “Net investment income” generally will include dividends (including capital gain dividends) received from the Fund and net gains from the redemption or other disposition of Shares. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

If a Fund is a “qualified fund of funds” (i.e., a RIC at least 50% of the value of the total assets of which, at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, is represented by interests in other RICs) or more than 50% of a Fund’s total assets at the end of a taxable year consist of non-U.S. stock or securities, the Fund may elect to “pass through” to its shareholders certain non-U.S. income taxes paid by the Fund. This means that each shareholder will be required to (i) include in gross income, even though not actually received, the

shareholder's pro rata share of the Fund's non-U.S. income taxes, and (ii) either take a corresponding deduction (in calculating U.S. federal taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income tax), subject to certain limitations.

Investors considering buying Shares just prior to a distribution should be aware that, although the price of the Shares purchased at such time may reflect the forthcoming distribution, such distribution nevertheless may be taxable (as opposed to a non-taxable return of capital).

Sales or Exchanges of Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally (including an exchange of Shares of one Fund for Shares of another Fund) is treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares held for one year or less generally is treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to the Shares.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Shares of a Fund as part of a Creation Unit where the creation is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant generally recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Shares (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the exchanged securities (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). On a redemption of Shares as part of a Creation Unit where the redemption is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant generally recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at redemption) of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's basis in the redeemed Shares (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). However, the IRS may assert, under the "wash sale" rules or on the basis that there has been no significant change in the Authorized Participant's economic position, that any loss on creation or redemption of Creation Units cannot be deducted currently.

In general, any capital gain or loss recognized upon the issue or redemption of Shares (as components of a Creation Unit) is treated either as long-term capital gain or loss, if the deposited securities (in the case of an issue) or the Shares (in the case of a redemption) have been held for more than one year, or otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss on a redemption of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to such Shares.

Back-Up Withholding

The Fund (or a financial intermediary such as a broker through which a shareholder holds Shares in a Fund) may be required to report certain information on a Fund shareholder to the IRS and withhold U.S. federal income tax ("backup withholding") at a current rate of 24% from taxable distributions and redemption or sale proceeds payable to the Fund shareholder if (i) the Fund shareholder fails to provide the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or if the IRS notifies the Fund that the Fund shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding, and (ii) the Fund shareholder is not otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Non-U.S. shareholders can qualify for exemption from backup withholding by submitting a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a Fund shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares applicable to "non-U.S. shareholders." For purposes of this discussion, a "non-U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owner of Fund Shares that is not a U.S. shareholder (as defined above) and is not an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The following discussion is based on current law and is for general information only. It addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of U.S. federal income taxation applicable to non-U.S. shareholders.

With respect to non-U.S. shareholders of the Fund, the Fund's ordinary income dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate established under an applicable tax treaty), subject to certain exceptions for "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" discussed below. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. U.S. federal withholding tax generally will not apply to any gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of a Fund's net capital gain. Special rules (not discussed herein) apply with respect to dividends of a Fund that are attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of "U.S. real property interests."

In general, all "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" (each defined below) will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, provided that, among other requirements, the non-U.S. shareholder furnished the Fund with a completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the non-U.S. shareholder's non-U.S. status and the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to such withholding tax if the non-U.S. shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund. "Interest-related dividends" generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to such Fund's U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which such Fund is at

least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income. “Short-term capital gain dividends” generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to the excess of such Fund’s net short-term capital gain over its net long-term capital loss. Depending on its circumstances, the Fund may treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for these exemptions from withholding.

In general, subject to certain exceptions, non-U.S. shareholders will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of a sale or other disposition of Shares of a Fund.

To claim a credit or refund for any Fund-level taxes on any undistributed net capital gain (as discussed above) or any taxes collected through back-up withholding (discussed below), a non-U.S. shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the non-U.S. shareholder would not otherwise be required to do so.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (defined below) made to (i) a “foreign financial institution” (“FFI”), unless the FFI enters into an agreement with the IRS to provide information regarding certain of its direct and indirect U.S. account holders and satisfy certain due diligence and other specified requirements, and (ii) a “non-financial foreign entity” (“NFFE”) unless such NFFE provides certain information about its direct and indirect “substantial U.S. owners” to the withholding agent or certifies that it has no such U.S. owners. The beneficial owner of a “withholdable payment” may be eligible for a refund or credit of the withheld tax. The U.S. government also has entered into intergovernmental agreements with other jurisdictions to provide an alternative, and generally easier, approach for FFIs to comply with FATCA. If the shareholder is a tax resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. government, the shareholder will be required to provide information about the shareholder’s classification and compliance with the intergovernmental agreement.

“Withholdable payments” generally include, among other items, (i) U.S.-source interest and dividends, and (ii) gross proceeds from the sale or disposition, occurring on or after January 1, 2019, of property of a type that can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

A Fund or shareholder’s broker may be required to impose a 30% withholding tax on withholdable payments to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Fund with the information, certifications or documentation required under FATCA, including information, certification or documentation necessary for the Fund to determine if the shareholder is a non-U.S. shareholder or a U.S. shareholder and, if it is a non-U.S. shareholder, if the non-U.S. shareholder has “substantial U.S. owners” and/or is in compliance with (or meets an exception from) FATCA requirements. A Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. The Fund may disclose any shareholder information, certifications or documentation to the IRS or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA.

The requirements of, and exceptions from, FATCA are complex. All prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of FATCA with respect to their own situation.

For a more detailed tax discussion regarding an investment in the Fund, please see the section of the SAI entitled “U.S. Federal Income Taxation.”

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Advisor, and the Sub-Advisor each have adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Advisor, and the Sub-Advisor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which may also be held by persons subject to a code). The Distributor relies on the principal underwriters exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, or the Sub-Advisor, and no officer, director, or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director, or general partner of the Trust, the Advisor, or the Sub-Advisor.

There can be no assurance that the codes will be effective in preventing such activities. The codes permit personnel subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Fund, subject to certain conditions. The codes are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Advisor maintains a website for the Fund at www.ProcureETFs.com. The website for the Fund contains the following information, on a per-Share basis, for the Fund: (1) the prior Business Day’s NAV; (2) the reported mid-point of the bid-ask spread at the time of NAV calculation (the “Bid-Ask Price”); (3) a calculation of the premium or discount of the Bid-Ask Price against such NAV; and (4) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the Bid-Ask Price against the NAV, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for the life of the Fund if, shorter). In addition, on

each Business Day, before the commencement of trading in Shares on the Exchange, the Fund will disclose on its website (www.ProcureETFs.com) the identities and quantities of the portfolio securities and other assets held by the Fund that will form the basis for the calculation of NAV at the end of the Business Day.

HOUSEHOLDING

It is the policy of the Fund to mail only one copy of the prospectus, annual report, semi-annual report and proxy statements to all shareholders who share the same mailing address and share the same last name. You are deemed to consent to this policy unless you specifically revoke this policy and request that separate copies of such documents be mailed to you. In such case, you will begin to receive your own copies within 30 days after our receipt of the revocation. You may request that separate copies of these disclosure documents be mailed to you by writing to us at: Procure ETF Trust II, c/o ProcureAM, LLC, 16 Firebush Road, Levittown, Pennsylvania 19056.

Investors who hold their shares through an intermediary are subject to the intermediary policies. Contact your financial intermediary for any questions you may have.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S-Network Global Indexes Inc. The Index Provider makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Fund to achieve their objectives. The Index Provider has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on exemption from registration as investment companies under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond those limitations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights table shows the Fund's financial performance information for the periods of the Fund's operations. The total return in the table represents the rate that you would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming you reinvested all distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's 2021 [Annual Report](#) to Shareholders, which is available upon request.

Procure Space ETF

Financial Highlights

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

	Year Ended October 31, 2021	Year Ended October 31, 2020	Period Ended October 31, 2019 ¹
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 20.85	\$ 25.93	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net investment income ²	0.25	0.16	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	9.25	(5.06)	0.94 ⁶
Total from investment operations	9.50	(4.90)	0.98
Less Distributions:			
Dividends from net investment income	(0.28)	(0.15)	(0.03)
Distributions from return of capital	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Total distributions	(0.30)	(0.18)	(0.05)
Capital Share Transactions:			
Net asset value, end of year/period	30.05	20.85	25.93
Total Return	45.69 %	-18.93 %	3.91 % ³
Ratios/Supplemental Data:			
Net assets at end of year/period (000's)	\$ 115,710	\$ 28,675	\$ 12,315
Ratio of expenses to Average Net Assets:			
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	0.81 %	1.12 %	1.71 % ⁴
After waivers and reimbursements of expenses	0.75 %	0.75 %	0.75 % ⁴
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.85 %	0.72 %	0.28 % ⁴
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁵	52 %	44 %	17 % ³

1 Commencement of operations on April 10, 2019.

2 Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the year/period.

3 Not annualized.

4 Annualized.

5 Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

6 Net realized and unrealized gains (loss) per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions the period.

PRIVACY POLICY

Procure ETF Trust II is committed to respecting the privacy of personal information you entrust to us in the course of doing business with us.

The Trust may collect non-public personal information from various sources. The Trust uses such information provided by you or your representative to process transactions, to respond to inquiries from you, to deliver reports, products, and services, and to fulfill legal and regulatory requirements.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers to anyone unless permitted by law or approved by the customer. We may share this information within the Trust's family of companies in the course of providing services and products to best meet your investing needs. We may share information with certain third parties who are not affiliated with the Trust to perform marketing services, to process or service a transaction at your request or as permitted by law. For example, sharing information with companies that maintain or service customer accounts for the Trust is essential. We may also share information with companies that perform administrative or marketing services for the Trust, including research firms. When we enter into such a relationship, we restrict the companies' use of our customers' information and prohibit them from sharing it or using it for any purposes other than those for which they were hired.

We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to protect your personal information. Within the Trust, we restrict access to personal information to those employees who require access to that information in order to provide products or services to our customers, such as handling inquiries. Our employment policies restrict the use of customer information and require that it be held in strict confidence.

We will adhere to the policies and practices described in this notice for both current and former customers of the Trust.

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Trust	Procure ETF Trust II, a registered open-end investment company
Fund	The investment portfolio of the Trust
Shares	Shares of the Fund offered to investors
Advisor	ProcureAM, LLC
Custodian	U.S. Bank, National Association, the custodian of the Fund's assets
Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC, the distributor of the Fund
AP or Authorized Participant	Certain large institutional investors such as brokers, dealers, banks or other entities that have entered into authorized participant agreements with the Distributor
Primary Market	NASDAQ, the primary market on which Shares are listed for trading.
IIV	The Indicative Intra-Day Value, an appropriate per-Share value based on the Fund's portfolio
1940 Act	Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
NAV	Net asset value
SAI	Statement of Additional Information
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
Secondary Market	A national securities exchange, national securities association or over-the-counter trading system where Shares may trade from time to time
Securities Act	Securities Act of 1933, as amended
Sub-Advisor	Penserra Capital Management LLC



PROCURE ETFs

Procure ETF Trust II

Mailing Address

c/o ProcureAM, LLC

16 Firebush Road

Levittown, Pennsylvania 19056

www.ProcureETFs.com

PROCURE ETF TRUST II



FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you would like more information about the Trust, the Fund and the Shares, the following documents are available free upon request, when they become available:

Annual/Semi-annual Report

Additional information about the Fund's investments is 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 last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

Additional information about the Fund and its policies is also available in the Fund's SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

The Fund's [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports and the SAI are available free upon request by calling 1-866-690-3837. You can also access and download the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI at the Fund's website: www.ProcureETFs.com.

To obtain other information and for shareholder inquiries:

- By telephone: 1-866-690-3837
By mail: Procure ETF Trust II c/o ProcureAM, LLC
16 Firebush Road, Levittown PA 19056
On the Internet: SEC Edgar database: <http://www.sec.gov>

You may review and obtain copies of Fund documents (including the SAI) after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request to: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep the Prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Fund's Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation dealers have to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

The Trust's investment company registration number is 811-23323.
