

infusive

INFUSIVE[®] COMPOUNDING GLOBAL EQUITIES ETF

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Ticker: JOYY CUSIP: 45687D 106

October 28, 2020

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

You may elect to receive all future annual and semi-annual shareholder reports in paper free of charge. To elect to continue to receive paper copies of shareholder reports through the mail or to otherwise change your delivery method, contact your financial intermediary or follow the instructions included with this disclosure. Your election to receive shareholder reports in paper will apply to all funds that you hold through the financial intermediary. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action.

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

Not FDIC Insured | May Lose Value | No Bank Guarantee

The Infusive Compounding Global Equities ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national stock exchange, the NYSE Arca, Inc., and trade at market prices. The market price for the Fund’s shares may be different from their net asset value per share (“NAV”).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
INFUSIVE COMPOUNDING GLOBAL EQUITIES ETF	1
OVERVIEW	11
DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES OF THE FUND	12
ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	13
DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND	14
DISCUSSION OF ADDITIONAL RISKS	26
CONTINUOUS OFFERING	27
CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS	28
BUYING AND SELLING SHARES IN THE SECONDARY MARKET	29
MANAGEMENT	29
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	30
FREQUENT TRADING	31
DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN	31
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE (NAV)	31
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	32
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	32
CODES OF ETHICS	36
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	36
HOUSEHOLDING	36
INDEX PROVIDER AND DISCLAIMERS	36
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	37
PRIVACY POLICY	38

MSCI is a service mark of MSCI Inc. and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by Infusive Asset Management, Inc. (“Infusive” or “Advisor”) or its affiliates. “Infusive[®]” and “Consumer Alpha[®]” are registered trademarks of Infusive and its affiliates. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI Inc., nor does MSCI Inc. make any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the Fund.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INFUSIVE COMPOUNDING GLOBAL EQUITIES ETF

Investment Objective

The Infusive Compounding Global Equities ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the investment results, (before fees and expenses) of the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you will incur if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may pay costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Other Expenses	—
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

- (1) Pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”), the Fund may bear a Rule 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per year of the Fund’s average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund or will be paid by the Fund in its first year of operation, and the Board of Trustees has not currently approved the commencement of any payments under the Plan.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a return of 5% each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$ 51	\$ 160	\$ 280	\$ 628

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may pay transaction costs, including 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the period December 24, 2019 (commencement of operations) through June 30, 2020, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes, exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities included in the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index (the “Underlying Index”). The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its assets in instruments other than the securities of the Underlying Index, including derivatives (such as certain forwards, futures, options and swap contracts), cash and cash equivalents, as well as in securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks. Instead, the Fund uses a passive management strategy designed to track the total return performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund intends to fully replicate the Underlying Index. At times, the Fund may gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Underlying Index that have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of global, publicly-listed companies that are determined by MSCI, Inc. (the “Index Provider”) to meet the definition of a Consumer Alpha company. Developed by the Advisor, Consumer Alpha refers to companies that provide products or services that elicit joy and make the consumer happy, which creates inelastic and consistent demand, and ultimately, provides pricing power and steady profit growth for the companies. The Advisor has observed that this emotionally-driven consumption is driven by consumers’ deep-rooted, immutable human impulses and desires. Consumer Alpha represents the unique focus on the consumer, instead of conventional consumer companies, which allows investment across consumer sectors and differentiates the Fund from other consumer sector funds.

In order to select the Consumer Alpha companies for the Underlying Index, the Index Provider utilizes a quantitative methodology that includes several systematic and fundamental filters. The Underlying Index is based on the MSCI ACWI IMI Index, its parent index which includes large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks. The systematic filters identify companies that are liquid based on average daily traded value, have market capitalizations of \$1.0 billion or greater, and are from the consumer staples, consumer discretionary, information technology and communication services sectors (as classified by the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)). Within these GICS sectors, the Index Provider further narrows down the selected companies by filtering for a subset of GICS sub-industries that contain Consumer Alpha companies based on these sub-industries providing products or services that elicit joy and make the consumer happy. The Index Provider then applies the fundamental filters. These fundamental filters are based on the companies’ financial performance and vary for each sub-industry, but in essence seek to identify companies that have maintained consistently attractive levels of sales growth and / or profitability relative to their sub-industry. By selecting companies that exhibit these fundamental characteristics in their financial performance, this will yield Consumer Alpha companies as described above. Finally, the selected securities are weighted in proportion of their free float adjusted market capitalization in order to determine the ultimate Underlying Index. The Advisor believes that these quantitative rules create an Underlying Index that consists of Consumer Alpha companies.

The Underlying Index typically includes approximately 110 publicly traded securities that are weighted according to free float adjusted market capitalization. The composition of the Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly. Issuers undergoing initial public offerings or other relevant corporate action may be added to the Underlying Index, consistent with the Underlying Index’s selection methodology. The Underlying Index is constructed to limit turnover and excessive exposure to particular industries or component weights.

As of September 30, 2020, the Underlying Index consisted of 118 securities, which had an average market capitalization of \$95.8 billion, median market capitalization of \$23.9 billion, total capitalizations ranging from \$1.4 billion to \$1,581.2 billion and were concentrated in the consumer staples (28.45)%, consumer discretionary (26.62%), information technology (22.97%) and communication services (21.96%) sectors. As of September 30, 2020, the Underlying Index was comprised of stocks of companies in the following countries or regions: United States, Europe, the Americas, and Asia, including China.

The components of the Underlying Index and the percentages represented by various sectors in the Underlying Index may change overtime. The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries (i.e., hold more than 25% of its assets) to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities and will invest significantly (at least 40%, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30%) in securities of non-U.S. issuers. An issuer is considered to be from the country where it is located, where it is headquartered or incorporated, where the majority of its assets are located or where it generates the majority of its operating income. The Fund will allocate its assets among no less than three countries, which may include the United States.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. Therefore, investors should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

Index-Related Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed, and the Advisor generally does not attempt to take defensive positions under any market conditions, including declining markets.

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. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries) or sector of the economy.

Communication Services Sector Risk. Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advances and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer demand can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. Companies in the communication services may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in formulating new products and services using new technology. 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 services, which would have a material adverse effect on their businesses. The communications industry is also heavily regulated. Certain companies in the U.S., for example, are subject to both state and federal regulations affecting permitted rates of return and the kinds of services that may be offered.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The consumer discretionary sector includes companies that sell nonessential goods and services, including the retail, leisure and entertainment, media and automotive industries. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, commodity price volatility, imposition of import controls, depletion of resources and labor relations, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. In addition, 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. Consumer discretionary companies may be adversely affected and lose value more quickly in periods of economic downturns given that the products of these companies may be viewed as luxury items during times of economic downturn. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may also have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products. The Fund's performance may be affected by such susceptibilities if the Fund invests in this sector.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles, marketing, competition, and government regulation. In particular, the success of food and soft drinks may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand. Other risks include changes in global economic, environmental and political events, and the depletion of resources. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be negatively impacted by government regulations affecting their products. For example, government regulations may affect the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods of companies that make food products, which could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies, in particular, may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be subject to risks relating to the supply of, demand for, and prices of raw materials. The prices of raw materials fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including, changes in exchange rates, import and export controls, changes in international agricultural and trading policies, and seasonal and weather conditions, among others. In addition, the success of food, beverage, household and personal product companies, in particular, may be strongly affected by unpredictable factors, such as, demographics, consumer spending, and product trends.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The information technology sector includes companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments and semiconductors. Information technology companies face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. The value of technology companies may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, problems relating to bringing their products to market, very high price/earnings ratios, and high personnel turnover due to severe labor shortages for skilled technology professionals. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights. A technology company's loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the company's profitability.

Interactive Media and Services Industry Risk. The success of the interactive media and services industry may be tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the interactive media and services industry may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their respective profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, interactive media and services in the marketplace.

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

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning.

Valuation Risk. The sale price the Fund could receive for 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. In addition, 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. 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 if the Fund has not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Depository Receipt Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in foreign companies, the Fund's investment may be in the form of depository receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). While the investment in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, which are traded on exchanges and represent ownership in a foreign security, provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in them continue to be subject to certain of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, such as political and exchange rate risks.

Equity Securities Risk. Common stocks are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The Underlying Index is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than holders of preferred stock and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to holders of preferred stock and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer.

Geographic Risk. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could adversely affect the economy or the business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region.

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

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the risks associated with investing in those non-U.S. markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting issuers of non-U.S. securities or non-U.S. markets. In addition, non-U.S. securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. The Fund is specifically exposed to European Economic Risk.

Eurozone Economic Risk. A number of countries in the European Union ("EU") have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional EU member countries may also fall subject to such difficulties. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments in euro-denominated securities and derivatives contracts, securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries. If the euro is dissolved entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of euro-denominated obligations and derivative contracts would be determined by laws in effect at such time. Such investments may continue to be held, or purchased, to the extent consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) and permitted under applicable law. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Certain countries in the EU have had to accept assistance from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Stability Mechanism (the ESM) or other supra-governmental agencies. The European Central Bank has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilize markets and reduce borrowing costs. There can be no assurance that these agencies will continue to intervene or provide further assistance and markets may react adversely to any expected reduction in the financial support provided by these agencies. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences.

In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far-reaching. In June 2016, the United Kingdom (U.K.) approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit," which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound, short-term declines in global stock markets and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. As a result of Brexit, there is considerable uncertainty as to the arrangements that will apply to the U.K.'s relationship with the EU and other countries leading up to, and following, its withdrawal. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere. Further, the U.K.'s departure from the EU may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU. In addition, Brexit can create actual or perceived additional economic stresses for the U.K., including potential for decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and possible declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment.

Risk of Investing in Asia. Investments in securities of issuers in certain Asian countries involve risks that are specific to Asia, including certain legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Certain Asian countries have experienced expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic, socio-economic and/or political unrest. In particular, escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, could have a severe adverse effect on Asian economies. Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, and are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to price changes for these products. The market for securities in this region may also be directly influenced by the flow of international capital, and by the economic and market conditions of neighboring countries. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. Some Asian economies are highly dependent on trade and economic conditions in other countries can impact these economies.

Risk of Investing in China. Investments in Chinese securities, including certain Hong Kong-listed securities, subject the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and has expanded the sphere of private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation. China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

There has been increased attention from the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") with regard to international auditing standards of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China as well as PCAOB-registered auditing firms in China. Currently, the SEC and PCAOB are only able to get limited information about these auditing firms and are restricted from inspecting the audit work and practices of registered accountants in China. These restrictions may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers in China or an issuer's operations in China.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries. The Fund's investment in developed country issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be adversely impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Security Risk. Some countries and regions in which the Fund invests have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in these markets and may adversely affect their economies and the Fund's investments.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Compared to large-capitalization companies, mid-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid.

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk. From time to time, an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "Creations and Redemptions" section of this prospectus (this "Prospectus")), a third-party investor, the Fund's advisor or an affiliate of the Fund's advisor, or a fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

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 financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these 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 create or redeem in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units" (as defined in the "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" section of this Prospectus), the Fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), such as the Fund, that invest in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that are less widely traded.

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

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset such as a security or an index. The Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including futures, options, and swaps. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks based on the structure of the underlying instrument and the counterparty to the derivatives transaction. These risks include leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit/default risk, counterparty risk, and management risk.

Forward and Futures Contract Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the forward or futures contract; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (d) the possibility that, if the Fund has insufficient cash, the Fund may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

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

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. For example, there is the risk that sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund, known as flash crash risk, may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, trade and tariff disputes, epidemics, pandemics or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant and protracted impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's net asset value.

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

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 such 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.

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

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error is the divergence of a fund's performance from that of the applicable underlying index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the applicable underlying index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. To the extent that the Fund employs a representative sampling strategy or calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Changes in currency exchange rates or delays in converting currencies may also cause tracking error.

Shares are Not Individually Redeemable . Shares are only redeemable by the Fund at NAV if they are tendered in Creation Units, which are expected to be worth in excess of \$1 million each. Only Authorized Participants (as defined below) may engage in such creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Individual Shares may be sold on a stock exchange at their current market prices, which may be less, more, or equal to their NAV.

Performance Information

The Fund does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of investment operations, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.infusive.com.

Management

Investment Advisor. Infusive Asset Management, Inc. is the Fund's investment advisor and is responsible for the Fund's day-to-day investment management.

Portfolio Manager. Jacques Jenny (the "Portfolio Manager") is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Jacques Jenny has been the Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. Individual shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, and accepted by the Transfer Agent. The Fund generally will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a designated portfolio of securities (and an amount of cash) that the Fund specifies each day. Information on the daily NAV per share of each Fund can be found at www.infusive.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Infusive Asset Management, Inc. or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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

Infusive Compounding Global Equities ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of the Infusive US Trust, a Delaware statutory trust registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Fund is operated as an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly-traded securities. The Fund is designed to track an index. Similar to shares of an index mutual fund, each share of the Fund represents an ownership interest in an underlying portfolio of securities and other instruments intended to track a market index. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on net asset value (“NAV”), shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by Authorized Participants (“APs”). Also unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

An index is a financial calculation, based on a grouping of financial instruments, that is not an investment product, while the Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the Fund and the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index (the “Underlying Index”) may vary for a number of reasons, including transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from the Fund’s use of representative sampling or from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not to the Underlying Index. “Tracking error” is the divergence of the performance (return) of the Fund’s portfolio from that of the Underlying Index. Infusive Asset Management, Inc., the investment advisor to the Fund (the “Advisor”), expects that, over time, the Fund’s tracking error will not exceed 5%.

Shares of the Fund (the “Shares”) are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), where the market prices for the Shares may be different from the intra-day value of the Shares disseminated by the Exchange from its net asset value (“NAV”). Unlike conventional mutual funds, Shares are not individually redeemable directly with a Fund. Rather, each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of Shares called “Creation Units.” A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. Creation Units of the Fund are issued and redeemed in cash and/or in-kind for securities included in the Underlying Index. As a result, retail investors generally are not able to purchase or redeem Shares directly from, or with, each Fund. Most retail investors purchase or sell Shares in the secondary market through a broker.

In order to provide additional information regarding the value of Shares of the Fund, the Exchange, a market data vendor or other information provider, disseminates the Indicative Intra-Day Value (“IIV”) for the Fund. The Fund’s IIV is disseminated every 15 seconds during the regular trading hours of the Exchange. The IIV is based on the current market value of the securities and cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio holdings of the Fund as of a particular point in time, or an accurate valuation of the current portfolio. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S. The Fund is not involved in, nor responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no representations or warranty as to its accuracy.

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

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Fund could lose money. The Fund is not a complete investment program.

Changes in Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES OF THE FUND

The Fund seeks to track the investment results, (before fees and expenses) of the Underlying Index. Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes, exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities included in the Underlying Index.

The Advisor anticipates that, generally, the Fund will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index in approximate proportion to their respective weightings in the Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, the Fund may purchase a representative sample of securities in the Underlying Index. There also may be instances in which the Advisor may choose to underweight or overweight a security in the Fund's Underlying Index, purchase securities not in the Fund's Underlying Index that the Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index. The Fund may also, in order to comply with the tax diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), temporarily invest in securities not included in the Underlying Index that are expected to replicate the performance of securities included in the Underlying Index.

Given the Fund's investment objective of attempting to track its Underlying Index, the Fund does not follow traditional methods of active investment management, which may involve buying and selling securities based upon analysis of economic and market factors. Also, unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not attempt to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Underlying Index seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of global, publicly-listed companies that are determined by MSCI, Inc. (the "Index Provider") to meet the definition of a Consumer Alpha company. The Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index is a custom index that is owned and calculated by the Index Provider, is based on the MSCI ACWI IMI Index (the "Parent Index") and aims to reflect the performance of Infusive's Consumer Alpha strategy. Developed by the Advisor, Consumer Alpha refers to companies that provide products or services that elicit joy and make the consumer happy, which creates inelastic and consistent demand, and ultimately, provides pricing power and steady profit growth for the companies.

Using Consumer Alpha, the Index Provider constructs the Underlying Index in accordance with a rules-based methodology. The Underlying Index is a product of the Index Provider, which is independent of the Fund and the Advisor. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests in at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities and will invest significantly (at least 40%, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30%) in securities of non-U.S. issuers. An issuer is considered to be from the country where it is located, where it is headquartered or incorporated, where the majority of its assets are located or where it generates the majority of its operating income. The Fund allocates its assets among no less than three countries, which may include the United States. The Fund may change these policies upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

The Fund may invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts, swap agreements and forward contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and options on securities, indices, and futures contracts; provided, however, the Fund is not permitted to invest in commodities derivatives.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities and other instruments including derivatives (such as certain forwards, futures, options and swap contracts), cash and cash equivalents, as well as in securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The additional investment strategies outlined below do not represent and are distinct from the principal investment strategies 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 (the "Board") without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") under "Investment Restrictions."

UCITS Eligibility Restrictions

Additionally, in order to permit investments by funds authorized under the European Union's Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Directive, as amended (the "UCITS Directive"), the Fund will limit its investments to instruments that are eligible investments for UCITS funds (referred to in the UCITS Directive as "transferable securities" and money market instruments), which, in the opinion of the Advisor, is consistent with the types of instruments in which the Fund will invest as described in the prospectus and SAI. In addition, the Fund is required to be managed with a diversification profile similar to a UCITS fund. In this regard, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prospectus or SAI, the Fund: (i) will limit borrowings for temporary purposes to no more than 10% of its net assets; (ii) will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other funds or pooled investment vehicles; (iii) will invest in UCITS-eligible assets; (iv) will follow a diversification profile similar to UCITS, (v) will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in the securities of a single issuer; (vi) will re-invest cash collateral received in accordance with the above diversification rules; (vii) will not invest either directly or indirectly through derivatives in private equity, commodities or real estate; and (viii) will not engage in physical short selling.

Securities Lending

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being lent (and at least 105% for foreign securities). This collateral is marked to market on a daily basis.

Borrowing Money

Subject to the UCITS Eligibility Restrictions above, the Fund may borrow money from a bank as permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the rules thereunder, or by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund, but only for temporary or emergency purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND

The Fund is subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund's advisor or an affiliate of the Fund's advisor, or a fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

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 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 create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened because ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that are less widely traded often involve greater settlement and operational issues and capital costs for Authorized Participants, which may limit the availability of Authorized Participants.

Communication Services Sector Risk. Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advances and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer demand can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. Companies in the communication services may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in formulating new products and services using new technology. 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 services, which would have a material adverse effect on their businesses. The communications industry is also heavily regulated. Certain companies in the U.S., for example, are subject to both state and federal regulations affecting permitted rates of return and the kinds of services that may be offered.

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. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries) or sector of the economy. 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.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The consumer discretionary sector includes companies that sell nonessential goods and services, including the retail, leisure and entertainment, media and automotive industries. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, commodity price volatility, imposition of import controls, depletion of resources and labor relations, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. In addition, 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. Consumer discretionary companies may be adversely affected and lose value more quickly in periods of economic downturns given that the products of these companies may be viewed as luxury items during times of economic downturn. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may also have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products. The Fund's performance may be affected by such susceptibilities if the Fund invests in this sector.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles, marketing, competition, and government regulation. In particular, the success of food and soft drinks may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand. Other risks include changes in global economic, environmental and political events, and the depletion of resources. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be negatively impacted by government regulations affecting their products. For example, government regulations may affect the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods of companies that make food products, which could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies, in particular, may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation. Companies in the consumer staples sector may also be subject to risks relating to the supply of, demand for, and prices of raw materials. The prices of raw materials fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including, changes in exchange rates, import and export controls, changes in international agricultural and trading policies, and seasonal and weather conditions, among others. In addition, the success of food, beverage, household and personal product companies, in particular, may be strongly affected by unpredictable factors, such as, demographics, consumer spending, and product trends.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of the U.S. dollar, investors may lose money if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of the local currency, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings in that market increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning.

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, 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 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.

Depository Receipt Risk. To the extent a Fund invests in, or has exposure to, foreign companies, investment may be in the form of depository receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) are receipts issued throughout the world that evidence a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the United States and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities.

Depository receipts may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depository security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities.

Fund investments in depositary receipts, which include ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, are deemed to be investments in foreign securities for purposes of a Fund's investment strategy.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset such as a security or an index. The Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including futures, options, and swaps. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks based on the structure of the underlying instrument and the counterparty to the derivatives transaction. These risks include leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit/default risk, counterparty risk, and management risk.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests in equity securities, which are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer or to general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes. The Underlying Index is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than holders of preferred stock and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to holders of preferred stock and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer.

Eurozone Economic Risk. A number of countries in the European Union ("EU") have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional EU member countries may also fall subject to such difficulties. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments in euro-denominated securities and derivatives contracts, securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries. If the euro is dissolved entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of euro-denominated obligations and derivative contracts would be determined by laws in effect at such time. Such investments may continue to be held, or purchased, to the extent consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) and permitted under applicable law. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Certain countries in the EU have had to accept assistance from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Stability Mechanism (the ESM) or other supra-governmental agencies. The European Central Bank has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilize markets and reduce borrowing costs. There can be no assurance that these agencies will continue to intervene or provide further assistance and markets may react adversely to any expected reduction in the financial support provided by these agencies. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences.

In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far-reaching. In June 2016, the United Kingdom (U.K.) approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit," which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound, short-term declines in global stock markets and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. As a result of Brexit, there is considerable uncertainty as to the arrangements that will apply to the U.K.'s relationship with the EU and other countries leading up to, and following, its withdrawal. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere. Further, the U.K.'s departure from the EU may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU. In addition, Brexit can create actual or perceived additional economic stresses for the U.K., including potential for decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and possible declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment.

Forward and Futures Contract Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of forward and futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the forward or futures contract; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (d) the possibility that, if the Fund has insufficient cash, the Fund may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Geographic Risk. Some of the companies in which the Fund invests 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.

Index-Related Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve a return that corresponds generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider or any agents that may act on its behalf will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider provides descriptions of what the Underlying Index is designed to achieve, neither the Index Provider nor its agents provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the Underlying Index or its related data, and they do not guarantee that the Underlying Index will be in line with the Index Provider's methodology. The Advisor's mandate as described in this Prospectus is to manage the Fund consistently with the Underlying Index provided by the Index Provider to the Advisor. Consequently, the Advisor does not provide any warranty or guarantee against the Index Provider's or any agent's errors. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data used to compile the Underlying Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, particularly where the indices are less commonly used as benchmarks by funds or managers. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with errors of the Index Provider or its agents will generally be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. For example, during a period where the Underlying Index contains incorrect constituents, the Fund would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the Underlying Index's other constituents. Such errors may negatively or positively impact the Fund and its shareholders.

Apart from scheduled rebalances, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to the Underlying Index in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. When the Underlying Index is rebalanced and the Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio to attempt to increase the correlation between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne directly by the Fund and its shareholders. Unscheduled rebalances to the Underlying Index may expose the Fund to additional tracking error risk, which is the risk that the Fund's returns may not track those of the Underlying Index. Therefore, errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by the Index Provider or its agents to the Underlying Index may increase the costs to and the tracking error risk of the Fund.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Information Technology Sector includes companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments and semiconductors. Information technology companies face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. The value of technology companies may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, problems relating to bringing their products to market, very high price/earnings ratios, and high personnel turnover due to severe labor shortages for skilled technology professionals. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights. A technology company's loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the company's profitability..

Interactive Media and Services Industry Risk. The success of the interactive media and services industry may be tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the interactive media and services industry may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their respective profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, interactive media and services in the marketplace.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

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

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

Management Risk. To the extent the Fund does not replicate the Underlying Index, the Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Advisor's security selection or trading process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. Alternatively, to the extent the Advisor determines to manage the Fund by replicating the Underlying Index, it is likely to experience higher portfolio turnover and brokerage costs, which erode performance.

Market Risk. Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of securities and other financial instruments held by the Fund. The Fund could lose money if the value of securities or other assets decline temporarily due to short-term market movements or over a longer period due to prolonged changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer, region, market, industry, sector or asset class. Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund, known as flash crash risk, may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international trade and tariff disputes, epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant and protracted impact on the Fund and its investments.

Turbulence in the financial and credit markets and reduced market liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. Changes in financial and credit market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and other financial instruments, the market value of the Fund's shares may fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock or bond market. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve or other government actors could cause increased volatility in financial and credit markets and lead to higher Fund share volatility or higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could negatively impact the Fund and cause you to lose money.

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 develop or be maintained by market makers or Authorized Participants.

Risk of Secondary Listings. The Fund's shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained, and may otherwise be made available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that the Fund's shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that the Fund's shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade in the secondary market at times when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem shares. At such times, shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts than might be experienced at times when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders.

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

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

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 Companies Risk. Stock prices of mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of large-capitalization companies and, therefore, the Fund’s share price may be more volatile than those of funds that invest a larger percentage of their assets in stocks issued by large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of mid-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business or economic developments, and the stocks of mid-capitalization companies may be less liquid, making it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell shares of mid-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies generally have less diverse product lines than large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products.

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 such 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-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the risks of investing in the markets where such issuers are located, including heightened risks of inflation or nationalization and market fluctuations caused by economic and political developments. As a result of investing in non-U.S. securities, the Fund may be subject to increased risk of loss caused by any of the factors listed below:

- Greater securities price volatility;
- Exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls;
- Less availability of public information about issuers;
- Limitations on foreign ownership of securities;

- Imposition of withholding or other taxes;
- Imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the funds or other assets of the Fund;
- Higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures;
- Difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations;
- Lower levels of regulation of the securities markets;
- Weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and
- Legal principles relating to corporate governance, directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities and stockholders' rights in markets in which the Fund invests may differ and/or may not be as extensive or protective as those that apply in the United States.

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

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments related to the Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Advisor generally does not attempt to invest the Fund's assets in defensive positions under any market conditions, including declining markets.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Asia. 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. Escalated tensions involving the two countries and any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, 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.

Certain Asian countries are subject to a considerable degree of political and social instability, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments:

- x Government Control and Regulations. Governments of many Asian countries have implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policies, promote foreign investment in their economies, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. There can be no assurance these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite recent reform and privatizations, significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive in many Asian countries and may restrict foreign ownership of domestic corporations and repatriation of assets, which may adversely affect Fund investments.
- x Political and Social Risk. Governments in some Asian countries are authoritarian in nature, have been installed or removed as a result of military coups or have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection may exacerbate social turmoil, violence and labor unrest in some countries. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses.

Expropriation Risk. Investing in certain Asian countries involves risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

Risk of Investing in China. Investments in Chinese securities, including certain Hong Kong -listed securities, subject the Fund to risks specific to China. The Chinese economy is subject to a considerable degree of economic, political and social instability:

Political and Social Risk. The Chinese government is authoritarian and has periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth and the pace of economic liberalization may lead to social turmoil, violence and labor unrest. In addition, China continues to experience disagreements related to integration with Hong Kong and religious and nationalist disputes in Tibet and Xinjiang. There is also a greater risk in China than in many other countries of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation as a result of internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. China's growing income inequality, rapidly aging population and significant environmental issues also are factors that may affect the Chinese economy.

Government Control and Regulations. The Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in the economy, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. There can be no assurance these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite recent reform and privatizations, government control over certain sectors or enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive, including restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed to be sensitive to particular national interests, and the Chinese government may restrict foreign ownership of Chinese corporations and/or the repatriation of assets by foreign investors. Limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership of securities may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Fund, and could lead to higher tracking error. Government market interventions may have a negative impact on market sentiment, which may in turn affect the performance of the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies that may be connected to governmental influence, lack of publicly-available information and/or political and social instability.

There has been increased attention from the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") with regard to international auditing standards of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China as well as PCAOB-registered auditing firms in China. Currently, the SEC and PCAOB are only able to get limited information about these auditing firms and are restricted from inspecting the audit work and practices of registered accountants in China. These restrictions may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers in China or an issuer's operations in China.

Economic Risk. The Chinese economy has grown rapidly in the recent past and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. In fact, the Chinese economy may experience a significant slowdown as a result of, among other things, a deterioration in global demand for Chinese exports, as well as contraction in spending on domestic goods by Chinese consumers. In addition, China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, which would have a negative effect on its economy and securities market. Delays in enterprise restructuring, slow development of well-functioning financial markets and widespread corruption have also hindered performance of the Chinese economy. China continues to receive substantial pressure from trading partners to liberalize official currency exchange rates. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S., or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

Expropriation Risk. The Chinese government maintains a major role in economic policymaking and investing in China involves risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

Security Risk. China has strained international relations with Taiwan, India, Russia and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. Relations between China's Han ethnic majority and other ethnic groups in China, including Tibetans and Uighurs, are also strained and have been marked by protests and violence. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese market and may adversely affect the Chinese economy. In addition, conflict on the Korean Peninsula could adversely affect the Chinese economy.

Chinese Equity Markets. The Fund may invest in H-shares (securities of companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") that are denominated in Hong Kong dollars and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong). The Fund may also invest in certain Hong Kong listed securities known as Red-Chips (securities issued by companies incorporated in certain foreign jurisdictions, which are controlled, directly or indirectly, by entities owned by the national government or local governments in the PRC and derive substantial revenues or allocate substantial assets in the PRC) and P-Chips (securities issued by companies incorporated in certain foreign jurisdictions, which are controlled, directly or indirectly, by individuals in the PRC and derive substantial revenues or allocate substantial assets in the PRC). The issuance of H-shares by Chinese companies and the ability to obtain a "back-door listing" through Red-Chips or P-Chips is still regarded by the Chinese authorities as an experiment in economic reform. "Back-door listing" is a means by which a mainland Chinese company issues Red-Chips or P-Chips to obtain quick access to international listing and international capital. All of these share mechanisms are relatively untested and subject to political and economic policy in China.

Hong Kong Political Risk. Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997 as a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the PRC under the principle of "one country, two systems." Although China is obligated to maintain the current capitalist economic and social system of Hong Kong through June 30, 2047, the continuation of economic and social freedoms enjoyed in Hong Kong is dependent on the government of China. Any attempt by China to tighten its control over Hong Kong's political, economic, legal or social policies may result in an adverse effect on Hong Kong's markets. In addition, the Hong Kong dollar trades at a fixed exchange rate in relation to (or, is "pegged" to) the U.S. dollar, which has contributed to the growth and stability of the Hong Kong economy. However, it is uncertain how long the currency peg will continue or what effect the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system would have on the Hong Kong economy. Because the Fund's NAV is denominated in U.S. dollars, the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system could result in a decline in the Fund's NAV.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries. Investment in developed country issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries generally tend to rely on services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary means of economic growth. A prolonged slowdown in one or more services sectors is likely to have a negative impact on economies of certain developed countries, although economies of individual developed countries can be impacted by slowdowns in other sectors. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in developed countries or against their interests may cause uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of certain markets, including labor and product markets, may have an adverse effect on certain issuers. Such regulations may negatively affect economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. Many developed countries are heavily indebted and face rising healthcare and retirement expenses. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies.

Risk of Investing in the United States. The Fund has significant exposure to U.S. issuers. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the United States 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 United States are changing many aspects of financial and other regulation and may have a significant effect on the U.S. markets generally, as well as 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.

Security Risk. Some geographic areas in which the Fund invests have experienced acts of terrorism and strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the markets of these geographic areas and may adversely affect their economies.

Shares are Not Individually Redeemable. Shares are only redeemable by the Fund at NAV if they are tendered in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which are expected to be worth in excess of \$1 million each. Only Authorized Participants may engage in such creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Individual Shares may be sold on a stock exchange at their current market prices, which may be less, more, or equal to their NAV.

Structural Risk. Certain countries in which the Fund invests may experience currency devaluations, substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, causing a negative effect on their economies and securities markets.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error is the divergence of a fund's performance from that of the applicable underlying index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. To the extent that the Fund employs a representative sampling strategy or calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Changes in currency exchange rates or delays in converting currencies may also cause tracking error.

Valuation Risk. The sale price the Fund could receive for 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. 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 if the Fund has not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

DISCUSSION OF ADDITIONAL RISKS

The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies.

Calculation Methodology Risk. The Index Provider relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index (or its Parent Index), including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Index Provider, the Advisor, nor the Fund can offer assurances that the Index Provider's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling the Shares in the Secondary Market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread". The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. In addition, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.

Counterparty Risk. Many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, are not available in connection with OTC derivatives transactions. In those instances, the Fund will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses.

Leverage Risk. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Fund to be more volatile by magnifying the Fund's gains or losses than if the Fund had not been leveraged. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. If the Fund invests in assets that are or become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell these illiquid securities at advantageous times or prices. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In such cases, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector.

Representative Sampling Risk. If, under certain circumstances, the Fund elects to use a representative sampling approach, this will result in its holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Underlying Index. Conversely, a positive development relating to an issuer of securities in the Underlying Index that is not held by the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform the Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Tax Risk. To the extent that the Fund makes distributions that constitute a return of capital, the return of capital is not taxable, but reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares. Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivatives are unclear for purposes of determining the Fund's meeting the requirements for maintaining its qualification as a regulated investment company. 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 when distributed to shareholders than if the Fund did not engage in such transactions.

Trading Issues. Trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the NYSE Arca "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

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

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1934 (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(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(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(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 NYSE Arca is satisfied by the fact that such Fund’s prospectus is available at the NYSE Arca 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 50,000 Shares. The number of Shares in a Creation Unit may change in the event of a share split, reverse split, or similar revaluation. The Fund may not 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 either (1) a “Participating Party”, i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (“Clearing Process”), or (2) a participant of DTC (a “DTC Participant”), and, in each case, must have executed an agreement with the Distributor, and accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (each a “Participation Agreement”). Because Creation Units are likely to cost over one million dollars each, 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. Although it is anticipated that most creation and redemption transactions for the Fund will be made on an “in-kind” basis, from time to time they may be made partially or wholly in cash. In determining whether the Fund will sell or redeem Creation Units entirely on a cash or in-kind basis (whether for a given day or a given order) the key consideration will be the benefit that would accrue to the Fund and its investors. Under certain circumstances, tax considerations may warrant in-kind, rather than cash, redemptions.

Retail investors may acquire Shares in the Secondary Market (not from the Fund) through a broker or dealer. Shares are listed on the NYSE Arca 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 (that is, 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 are listed for trading on the Secondary Market on the NYSE Arca. 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. The Depository Trust Company (“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

Investment Advisor. Infusive Asset Management, Inc. (the “Advisor”) has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. The Advisor provides an investment program for the Fund and manages the investment of the Fund’s assets. In managing the Fund, the Advisor may draw upon the research and expertise of its asset management affiliates with respect to certain portfolio securities. In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, the Advisor uses teams of portfolio managers, investment strategists and other investment specialists. This team approach brings together many disciplines and leverages the Advisor’s extensive resources.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Advisor and the Trust (entered into on behalf of the Fund), the Advisor is responsible for substantially all expenses of the Fund, except the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses (as determined by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust).

For its investment advisory services to the Fund, the Advisor is paid a management fee based on the aggregate average daily net assets of the Fund of 0.50%. The Advisor may from time to time voluntarily waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, if any). Any such voluntary waiver or reimbursement may be eliminated by the Advisor at any time.

The Advisor is located at 60 East 42nd Street, Suite 1840, New York, New York 10165. As of September 30, 2020, the Advisor and its affiliates provided investment advisory services for assets in excess of \$___ million. The Advisor and its affiliates trade and invest for their own accounts in the actual securities and types of securities in which the Fund may also invest, which may affect the price of such securities.

A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund is available in the Trust’s annual report to shareholders. The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated by the Fund or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, without the payment of any penalty, on not more than 60 days’ written notice. In addition, the Investment Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Portfolio Manager. Jacques Jenny (the “Portfolio Manager”) is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Portfolio Manager is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, coordinating with members of his portfolio management team to focus on certain asset classes, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy and overseeing members of his portfolio management team that have more limited responsibilities.

Mr. Jenny has been employed by the Advisor since June 2014. Prior to that, Mr. Jenny was a client portfolio specialist at Bridgewater Associates from November 2011 to March 2014. Mr. Jenny has been the Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Manager’s ownership (if any) of shares in the Fund.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent. The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, is the administrator, custodian and transfer agent for the Fund.

Distributor. ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, is the Distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a Secondary Market in Shares.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust.

Legal Counsel. K&L Gates LLP, 599 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 10022 serves as legal counsel to the Fund.

FREQUENT TRADING

The Board has adopted a policy of not monitoring for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares ("frequent trading") that appear to attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for the Fund's portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund's NAV ("market timing"), because the Fund sells and redeems its shares directly through transactions that are in-kind and/or for cash, subject to the conditions described below under Creations and Redemptions. The Board has not adopted a policy of monitoring for other frequent trading activity because shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Board 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.

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 12b-1 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 four decimal places.

In calculating NAV, the Fund's investments are valued using market quotations when available. When market quotations are not readily available, are deemed unreliable, or do not reflect material events occurring between the close of local markets and the time of valuation, 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; (3) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; and (4) foreign securities traded on exchanges that close before the Fund's NAV is calculated.

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.

Valuing any of 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. In addition, with respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

The NAV is calculated by the Administrator and determined each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time). “Business Day” means any day that the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday except for the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information on the daily NAV per share of each Fund can be found at www.infusive.com. Additionally, information regarding how often the shares of each Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available without charge on the Fund’s website at www.infusive.com. Any such information represents past performance and cannot be used to predict future results.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Net Investment Income and Capital Gains

As a 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 its Shareholders as ‘distributions’.

The Fund typically earns dividend income from stocks. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to Shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net capital gains are distributed to Shareholders as “capital gain distributions”.

Capital gains of the Fund are normally declared and paid annually. Dividends from net investment income are normally declared and paid quarterly. The amount of distributions may vary and there can be no guarantee that the Fund will pay dividends of investment income in any given quarter. Dividends also may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code. In addition, the Fund may determine to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on securities held by the Fund, as if the Fund owned the 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 the distribution that represents a return of capital. A return of capital is not taxable, but reduces a shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

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.

Federal Income Taxes

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of the Fund. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this Prospectus and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that a 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 to Shareholders holding Shares through a partnership (or other pass-through entity) or to Shareholders subject to special tax rules. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific federal, state, local, and foreign 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 Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) as to the 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 federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Treatment of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a “regulated investment company” under the Code. To qualify and maintain its tax status as a regulated investment company, the Fund must annually meet certain income and asset diversification requirements and must distribute annually at least the sum of 90% of its “investment company taxable income” (which includes dividends, interest, and net short-term capital gains) and 90% of its net exempt interest income.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its Shareholders. If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company for any year (subject to certain curative measures allowed by the Code) the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level income tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to its Shareholders. In addition, distributions will be taxable to Shareholders generally as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, possibly eligible for, (i) in the case of an individual Shareholder, treatment as qualified dividend income subject to tax at preferential rates or, (ii) in the case of a corporate Shareholder, a dividends received deduction.

The Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in advance of receiving the related cash payment. For example, if the 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, the Fund may not be able to deduct a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, the 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 cash assets of the Fund or by 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.

The Fund 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 at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year, as well as 100% of any previously undistributed income from prior years. The Fund intends to make distributions necessary to avoid the 4% excise tax.

Tax Treatment of the Shareholders

Fund Distributions. In general, Fund distributions are subject to federal income tax when paid, regardless of whether they consist of cash or property or 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 Shareholder on December 31 of such calendar year, provided such dividend is actually paid during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions of the Fund's net investment income (except, as discussed below, qualifying dividend income) and net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions of the Fund's net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gain to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, regardless of a Shareholder's holding period in the Shares. Distributions of qualifying dividend income are taxable as long-term capital gain to an individual Shareholder to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, provided that the Shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its Shares and the Fund meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its dividend-paying stocks.

The Fund intends to distribute its long-term capital gains at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its Shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, the Fund may elect to retain some or all of its long-term capital gains and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution". In that event, the Fund pays income tax on the retained long-term capital gain, and each Shareholder recognizes a proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed long-term capital gain. In addition, each Shareholder can claim a refundable tax credit for the Shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's income taxes paid on the undistributed long-term capital gain and increase the tax basis of the Shares by an amount equal to the Shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed long-term capital gains, reduced by the amount of the Shareholder's tax credit.

Long-term capital gains of non-corporate Shareholders (i.e., individuals, trusts, and estates) are taxed at a maximum rate of 20%.

In addition, high-income individuals (and certain other trusts and estates) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on net investment income (which generally includes all Fund distributions and gains from the sale of Shares) in addition to otherwise applicable federal income tax. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

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 of Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is treated generally 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 of Shares held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to the Shares.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Shares of the Fund as part of a Creation Unit where the creation is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (1) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Shares (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (2) 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 recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (1) the fair market value (at redemption) of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and (2) 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 with respect to such Shares.

Back-Up Withholding. The Fund may be required to report certain information on a Shareholder to the IRS and withhold federal income tax (“backup withholding”) at a 24% rate from all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds payable to the Shareholder if the Shareholder fails to provide the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of a U.S. individual, a social security number) or a completed exemption certificate (e.g., an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, in the case of a foreign Shareholder) or if the IRS notifies the Fund that the Shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a Shareholder’s federal income tax liability.

Special Issues for Foreign Shareholders. If a Shareholder is not a U.S. citizen or resident or if a Shareholder is a foreign entity, the Fund’s ordinary income dividends (including distributions of amounts that would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if paid directly to foreign Shareholders) will be subject, in general, to withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate established under an applicable tax treaty). However, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally will not be subject to withholding tax; provided that the foreign Shareholder furnishes the Fund with a completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the Shareholder’s status as foreign and the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the foreign Shareholder would be subject to withholding tax if the foreign Shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) subjects certain foreign Shareholders to U.S. withholding tax of 30% on all U.S. source income (including all dividends from the Fund) unless they comply with certain reporting requirements. Complying with such requirements will require the Shareholder to provide and certify certain information about itself and (where applicable) its beneficial owners, and foreign financial institutions generally will be required to enter in an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or a tax authority in the institution’s own country to provide certain information regarding such Shareholder’s account holders. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

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

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

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust and the 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 and the 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). 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. The codes are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI. The top holdings of the Fund can be found at www.infusive.com. Fund fact sheets provide information regarding the Fund's top holdings and may be requested by calling 1-844-INF-JOYY (1-844-463-5699).

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: Infusive US Trust, c/o Infusive Asset Management Inc., One Grand

Central Place, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10165.

INDEX PROVIDER AND DISCLAIMERS

MSCI Inc. is the Index Provider for the Underlying Index and is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, Administrator, the Distributor or any of their respective affiliates.

The Advisor or its affiliates have entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider to use the Underlying Index. The Advisor or its affiliates sublicense rights in the Underlying Index to the Trust at no charge.

THIS FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSCI"), ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES, ANY OF ITS INFORMATION PROVIDERS OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY INVOLVED IN, OR RELATED TO, COMPILING, COMPUTING OR CREATING ANY MSCI INDEX (COLLECTIVELY, THE "MSCI PARTIES"). THE MSCI INDEXES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARK(S) OF MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY ADVISOR. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THIS FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN FUNDS GENERALLY OR IN THIS FUND PARTICULARLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE MSCI INDEXES WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPOSED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THIS FUND OR THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THIS FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAS ANY OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THIS FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPOSING OR CALCULATING THE MSCI INDEXES. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING OF, PRICES AT, OR QUANTITIES OF THIS FUND TO BE ISSUED OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY OR THE CONSIDERATION INTO WHICH THIS FUND IS REDEEMABLE. FURTHER, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAS ANY OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THIS FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR OFFERING OF THIS FUND.

ALTHOUGH MSCI SHALL OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDEXES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES WARRANTS OR GUARANTEES THE ORIGINALITY, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ISSUER OF THE FUND, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHER, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, AND THE MSCI PARTIES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL ANY OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of the Fund for the past five fiscal years, or since inception, if the life of the Fund is shorter. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in this table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the period December 24, 2019 (commencement of operations) through June 30, 2020 has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., independent registered public accounting firm, whose reports, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the June 30, 2020 [Annual Report](#) of the Trust, which is available free, upon request.

Financial Highlights

	Period Ended 6/30/2020 ^(a)
Selected Per Share Data	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:	
Net investment income (loss) ^(b)	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.37
Total from investment operations	1.49
Net Asset value, end of period	\$ 26.49
Total Return (%)	5.97 ^(c)
Ratios to Average Net Assets and Supplemental Data	
Net Assets, end of period (\$ millions)	23
Ratio of expenses (%)	0.50 ^(d)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) (%)	0.99 ^(d)
Portfolio turnover rate (%) ^(e)	14

(a) For the period December 24, 2019 (commencement of operations) through June 30, 2020.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Not Annualized.

(d) Annualized.

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

PRIVACY POLICY

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

The Fund collects non-public information about you from the following sources:

- x Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- x Information you give us orally; and/or
- x Information about your transactions with us or others.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to guard your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold Shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared by those entities with unaffiliated third parties.

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:

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund will be in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. The annual report will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting the Fund's performance during the preceding fiscal year.

The SAI and Shareholder Reports, when available, will be available free of charge on the Fund's website at www.infusive.com.

You can obtain a free copy of the SAI and Shareholder Reports, when available, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 1-844-INF-JOYY (1-844-463-5699) or by writing to:

Infusive US Trust
c/o Infusive Asset Management,
Inc. 60 East 42nd Street, Suite
1840 New York, NY 10165
Website: www.infusive.com

You may review and copy information about the Fund:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- For a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. This Prospectus does not constitute an offering by the Fund in any jurisdiction where such an offering is not lawful. Read and keep the Prospectus for future reference.

The Trust may enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Fund's investment advisor, distributor, custodian, and transfer agent who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Shares. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

Dealers effecting transactions in the 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.

Investment Company Act File Number 811-23426.