
Euclidean Fundamental Value ETF

Ticker Symbol: ECML

Prospectus

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Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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EUCLIDEAN FUNDAMENTAL VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Euclidean Fundamental Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee ¹	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.95%</u>

¹ The Fund’s investment advisory agreement provides that the adviser will pay substantially all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee payment under the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expense and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses. Additionally, the Fund shall be responsible for its non-operating expenses, including the fees and expenses associated with the Fund’s securities lending program, if applicable.

EXAMPLE

The following 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 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Year:	Ten Years:
\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period May 18, 2023 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 23% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in U.S. equity securities that the Sub-Adviser (Euclidean Technologies Management, LLC) believes are under-valued and under-appreciated by the market. The Fund employs a quantitative and systematic approach to long-term investing. It is expected that the Fund will generally hold 60 to 70 stocks that are selected from a universe that includes all publicly traded stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and the Nasdaq Market (“Nasdaq”). To identify portfolio investments, the Sub-Adviser’s has developed the following multi-step investment process:

Step 1: First, the Sub-Adviser screens the list of all publicly traded stocks on the NYSE and Nasdaq to exclude non-U.S. based companies, financial sector companies and any company with a market capitalization of less than \$1 billion at the timing of screening (the “Investment Universe”). After the completion of the screening process, the Investment Universe will consist of approximately 1,600 companies.

Step 2: In this Step, the Sub-Adviser applies its machine learning based model to generate a discounted forecast of next year's earnings for each company within the Investment Universe. This discounted earnings forecast is then used as input for Step 3. The model is implemented as a neural network and was developed using standard supervised machine learning techniques. The model was trained to implement an input-output mapping which maps historical company data to future (forecast) company earnings. The model was also trained to estimate the uncertainty in its forecasts and this uncertainty is used to discount the earnings forecast such that the final product of the model in Step 2 is a discounted earnings forecast. The historical company data used as input to the model in Step 2 includes financials such as income and cashflow statements, balance sheet data, short interest, historical stock price change data, industry classification and market size category. The scope and types of input data used in Step 2 may change over time when it is found that additional types of data improve the accuracy of the discounted earnings forecast generated in Step 2.

Step 3: All securities in the Investment Universe are then ranked by how inexpensive they are relative to the model's discounted forecast earnings. That is, each company's "earning yield" is calculated by dividing the model's discounted forecast earnings by the respective company's total enterprise value. Each company in the Investment Universe is then ranked by the calculated earnings yield such that less expensive companies rank higher than more expensive companies.

Step 4: Next, the model is used to identify and screen out potential "value-traps". A potential value trap is defined as a company that is considered inexpensive based on current valuation multiples but is likely to have bottom decile price performance over the subsequent year. As in Step 2, the model takes as input historical company data, however, in Step 4 the model's output is the probability of a company not being a value-trap. This probability is then multiplied by the earnings yield value from Step 3 and the Investment Universe is re-sorted such that, companies with a high probability of being a value-trap rank lower than companies with a low probability of being a value-trap, all else being equal. This final ranking is then used as input for Step 5. The model is implemented as a neural network and was developed using standard supervised machine learning techniques. The historical company data used as input to the model in Step 4 includes financials such as income and cashflow statements, balance sheet data, short interest, historical stock price change data, industry classification and market size category. The scope and types of input data used in Step 4 may change over time when it is found that additional types of data improve the accuracy of the model's ability to predict whether a company is or is not a value-trap.

Step 5: With the final ranking from Step 4, the top 60-70 companies are evaluated for potential investment. Prior to purchase, the Sub-Adviser performs a final review to ensure the model is not receiving erroneous data and/or there exists highly relevant negative information about a company that the model does not have access to (e.g., announced bankruptcy filing, company officers being indicted of a financial crime, restatement of financials due to material oversight or misrepresentation and/or loss of a substantial client). In these situations, the Sub-Adviser puts a hold on considering the particular company for investment or removes it from consideration altogether and, then moves to the next highest ranked company for further consideration. This step provides the Sub-Adviser with discretion to override the model.

Step 6: With the final list of 60-70 stocks, the Fund will equally weight to those positions at the time of initial investment and intends to rebalance the portfolio on a quarterly basis. The Sub-Adviser expects each portfolio position to represent 1.5 to 2% of the Fund's overall portfolio and can grow to a cap of approximately 10%.

All stocks in the portfolio are continually monitored, with the portfolio being systematically rebalanced on a quarterly basis. Portfolio changes may occur more frequently when major events such as public health crises, geopolitical events such as war or terrorism, trade disputes, economic shocks, amongst others are believed by the Sub-Adviser to likely have an impact on the Fund's portfolio. In addition, in between quarterly rebalances, the Sub-Adviser will monitor the Fund's portfolio for certain types of corporate actions that may impact the investment thesis for a company.

The Sub-Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same process used to originally screen the Investment Universe. The Sub-Adviser will generally sell an investment if it no longer falls within the top 60 -70 stocks from its Investment Universe based on the results of the models' quantitative screening process or if the Sub-Adviser's manual stock analysis identifies a catalyst for selling. The Sub-Adviser does not anticipate high portfolio turnover as it seeks to invest in these companies for the long term.

While it is anticipated that the Fund will invest across a range of industries, certain sectors may be overweighted compared to others because the Sub-Adviser seeks best investment opportunities regardless of sector. The sectors in which the Fund may be overweighted will vary at different points in the economic cycle.

As noted above, the Sub-Adviser utilizes a multi-step process that is based on a quantitative screening process which involves the application of its proprietary models. The qualitative human oversight performed by the Sub-Adviser is a risk mitigation technique that acknowledges the fact that the models only have access to backward-looking quantitative information on company fundamentals and market data. From time-to-time, companies and the media will announce, e.g., through earning calls or SEC filings, relevant information that is not captured in a company's historical financials. Examples include, but are not limited to, an upcoming merger, the need to restate historical financials, or significant future economic headwinds for the company such as a loss of a major source of revenue.

PRINCIPAL 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. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. More complete risk descriptions are set forth below under the heading “*Additional Information About the Fund's Risks.*”

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

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. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels and financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or few people. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Sub-Adviser, including the use of quantitative models or methods. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Value-Style Investing Risk. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks may be purchased based upon the Sub-Adviser's belief that the stock may be out of favor. Value investing seeks to identify stocks that have depressed valuations, based upon a number of factors which are thought to be temporary in nature, and to sell them at superior profits should their prices rise in response to resolution of the issues which caused the valuation of the stock to be depressed. While certain value

stocks may increase in value more quickly during periods of anticipated economic upturn, they may also lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturn. Furthermore, there is the risk that the factors which caused the depressed valuations are longer term or even permanent in nature, and that their valuations may fall or never rise. Finally, there is the increased risk in such situations that such companies may not have sufficient resources to continue as ongoing businesses, which would result in the stock of such companies potentially becoming worthless. The market may not agree with the Sub-Adviser's assessment of a stock's intrinsic value, and value stocks may fall out of favor with investors for extended periods of time.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. In addition, the investment models used in making investment decisions may not adequately consider certain factors, or may contain design flaws or faulty assumptions, any of which may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Fund.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together into broad categories called sectors. A certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Sub-Adviser allocates more of a Fund's portfolio holdings to a particular sector, each Fund's performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business or other developments which generally affect that sector.

- **Industrial Sector Risk.** Industrial companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets. Transportation securities, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.** Consumer discretionary companies include, for example, automobile, textile and retail companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, economic growth, worldwide demand, supply chain constraints and social trends. Success of companies in the consumer discretionary sector also depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, which can be negatively impacted by inflationary pressures on consumers.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the

relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the *NYSE Arca, Inc.* (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV. If you buy Fund Shares when their market price is at a premium or sell the Fund Shares when their market price is at a discount, you may pay more than, or receive less than, NAV, respectively.

- *Cost of Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling 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.
- *Trading Risk.* Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which can be less liquid than Shares, potentially causing the market price of Shares to deviate from its NAV. The spread varies over time for Shares of the Fund based on the Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size). When buying or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, you will likely incur brokerage commission or other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “spread” also known as the bid-ask spread, which 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 bid-ask spread varies over time based on, among other things, trading volume, market liquidity and market volatility. 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 due to the associated trading costs.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

PERFORMANCE

Performance information is not provided below because the Fund has not yet been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information 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 will be available at www.euclideanetf.com or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

INVESTMENT ADVISER & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

Investment Adviser: Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers (“Adviser”)

Investment Sub-Adviser: Euclidean Technologies Management, LLC (“Sub-Adviser”)

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

John Alberg is the founder and Managing Partner of the Sub-Adviser and has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception in May 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares known as “Creation Units,” and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed ‘in-kind’ for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be

greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.**

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is made through an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your own tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

How Is the Fund Different From a Mutual Fund?

Redeemability. Mutual fund shares may be bought from, and redeemed with, the issuing fund for cash at NAV typically calculated once at the end of the business day. Shares of the Fund, by contrast, cannot be purchased from or redeemed with the Fund except by or through APs (typically, broker-dealers), and then principally for an in-kind basket of securities (and a limited cash amount). In addition, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares called “Creation Units.”

Exchange Listing. Unlike mutual fund shares, Shares will be listed for trading on the Exchange. Investors can purchase and sell Shares on the secondary market through a broker. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges. Secondary-market transactions do not occur at NAV, but at market prices that change throughout the day, based on the supply of, and demand for, Shares and on changes in the prices of the Fund’s portfolio holdings. The market price of Shares may differ from the NAV of the Fund. The difference between market price of Shares and the NAV of the Fund is called a premium when the market price is above the reported NAV and called a discount when the market price is below the reported NAV, and the difference is expected to be small most of the time, though it may be significant, especially in times of extreme market volatility.

Tax Treatment. The Fund and the Shares have been designed to be tax-efficient. Specifically, the in-kind creation and redemption feature has been designed to protect Fund shareholders from adverse tax consequences applicable to non-ETF registered investment companies as a result of cash transactions in the non-ETF registered investment company’s shares, including cash redemptions. Nevertheless, to the extent redemptions from the Fund are paid in cash, the Fund may realize capital gains or losses, including in some cases short-term capital gains, upon the sale of portfolio securities to generate the cash to satisfy the redemption.

Transparency. The Fund’s portfolio holdings are disclosed on its website daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day. A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Premium/Discount Information. Information about the premiums and discounts at which Shares have traded is available at www.euclideanetf.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund’s investment objective is to provide long term capital appreciation. The Fund’s investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in U.S. equity securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are under-valued and under-appreciated by the market. The Fund employs a quantitative and systematic approach to long-term investing. It is expected that the Fund will generally hold 60 to 70 stocks that are selected from its Investment Universe. As discussed in the summary section of the prospectus, the Sub-Adviser utilizes a multi-step process that is based on a quantitative screening process which involves the application of its proprietary machine-learning based models that attempt to identify inexpensive investments in high quality companies. In addition, qualitative oversight is performed by the Sub-Adviser as a risk mitigation technique that acknowledges the fact that the models only have access to backward-looking quantitative information on company fundamentals and market data. From time-to-time, companies and the media will announce, e.g., through earning calls or SEC filings, relevant information that is not captured in a company’s historical financials. Examples include, but are not limited to, an upcoming merger, the need to restate historical financials, or significant future economic headwinds for the company such as a loss of a major source of revenue. The models will analyze quantitative measures such as return on invested capital, cash flow return on investment, revenue and earnings results, as it seeks to identify companies with high and persistent returns on capital, long and consistent operating histories, conservative balance sheets and market capitalizations that are low relative to demonstrated ability to generate cash. While it is anticipated that the Fund will invest across a range of industries, certain sectors may be overweighted compared to others because the Sub-Adviser seeks best investment opportunities regardless of sector. The sectors in which the Fund may be overweighted will vary at different points in the economic cycle.

It is expected that the Fund will be diversified with each portfolio position representing 1.5 to 2% of the Fund's overall portfolio. The Sub-Adviser expects to cap a portfolio position at 10% of the Fund's net assets. All stocks in the portfolio are continually monitored, with portfolio changes generally occurring quarterly. Portfolio changes may occur more frequently when major events are believed by the Sub-Adviser to likely have an impact on the Fund's portfolio. The Sub-Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same process used to originally screen the investment universe. The Sub-Adviser will generally sell an investment if it no longer falls within the top 60 -70 stocks from its Investment Universe based on the results of the models' quantitative screening process. The Sub-Adviser does not anticipate high portfolio turnover as it seeks to invest in these companies for the long term.

In between quarterly rebalances, the Sub-Adviser will continually monitor the Fund's portfolio and adjust the portfolio as deemed appropriate. For example, if a portfolio company is part of a spinout, it will be liquidated, and the proceeds are redistributed equally into the remaining portfolio positions. In addition, if a portfolio company is acquired for stock, the acquiring company's position will be liquidated, and the proceeds are redistributed equally into the remaining portfolio positions. Lastly, if a portfolio company is acquired for cash, the cash is redistributed equally into the remaining portfolio positions.

Additional Information About the Sub-Adviser's Models. The models are implemented as an artificial neural network, and each model is trained on data through a supervised machine learning process. A supervised machine learning process is an automated process, implemented as a computer program, where an input-output mapping is learned from data. The two models are different as they serve different functions and hence implement different input-output mappings.

The first model is designed as an earnings forecasting and uncertainty quantification model (See Step 2 of the investment process). Using standard deep machine learning techniques, the model was trained to map historical data about every company in the Investment Universe, at each point-in-time, to the company's one-year ahead future earnings. It was simultaneously trained to quantify the uncertainty (using the maximum likelihood technique) in the forecast future earnings. This training process was executed in an iterative manner starting on data in the year 1970 and going through 1999. The model was validated on out-of-sample data beginning in the year 2000 and going through 2019.

The second model predicts whether an investment recommended by the first model is likely to be a value-trap (See Step 4 of the investment process). Again, using standard deep machine learning techniques, the model was trained to map historical data about every company in the Investment Universe, at each point-in-time, to the probability that the company is a value-trap (defined as having a bottom decile stock price return over the subsequent year). This training process was executed in an iterative manner starting on data in the year 1970 and going through 1999. The model was validated on out-of-sample data beginning in the year 2000 and going through 2019.

The relationships the machine learning models rely on are between the input and output data as learned by the models. Both models use the same input data: historical fundamental data about companies (e.g., data that can be found in a company's income statement, balance sheet, and cashflow statement), company historical stock price change data, company industry classification, company market capitalization size category, and company total shares sold short divided by shares outstanding (short interest). The output data for the earnings' forecast model is a company's future earnings and the output data for the value-trap model is whether a company is or is not a value-trap (defined as having a bottom decile stock price return over the subsequent year). Therefore, each model has learned a separate input-output relationship.

These input-output relationships can change over time (called a non-stationary data distribution) and the Sub-Adviser's processes take this into account. This is accomplished by periodically updating the models so that each model is trained through the present, incorporating shifts in the input-output relationships that may have occurred since the model was last trained. However, the Sub-Adviser has observed in practice by researching how these relationships have evolved over the last 60 years, that changes happen at a very slow pace and likely only necessitating model updates every three to five years. The overall performance of each model was validated with an investment simulator over the out-of-sample period 2000 through 2019.

The investment process, as described in Step 2 through Step 4 in the Principal Investment Strategies section, automatically generate a list of investments for the Fund. The manual oversight by the Sub-Adviser, as described in Step 5 of the Principal Investment Strategies section, should be viewed as a final check of the models, and does not allow for the Sub-Adviser to choose an investment for the Fund that is not considered a good investment by the models. There are two broad instances when Step 5 of the investment process plays a

role: (1) the model(s) is/are receiving erroneous data to generate a specific recommendation (i.e., “garbage in, garbage out”) and (2) there exists highly relevant negative information about the company that the model(s) does not have access to. To further explain the first instance, each model relies on data provided by third party data vendors (primary Standard & Poor’s Compustat and CapitalIQ data services). The data includes information compiled from company SEC filings, exchanges, and other sources. In the case of SEC filings, the data is transcribed from the filing into a highly structured and normalized data format by the data provider, often very shortly after the filing has occurred. There can be errors, caused either by human or computer programs, in this transcription process. The company can also, shortly after a filing, say that the filing needs to be restated. The same can be true of market data that is provided by an exchange. In these cases, when the Sub-Adviser knows a model is making a recommendation on erroneous input data, the Sub-Adviser cannot be confident that the output of the model is of any value and therefore puts a hold on considering the particular company in question as an investment until the data error has been resolved. The second instance where Sub-Adviser oversight plays a role as part of Step 5 of the investment process is when there is highly relevant negative information about the company that the models do not have access to. Examples include, but are not limited to, the CEO being indicted of a financial crime, the company has announced undisclosed financial misrepresentations, the company files for bankruptcy, or the company is losing a customer that makes up a substantial portion of its revenue (e.g., 30%). This manual process is not designed or used by the Sub-Adviser to routinely override the models, but simply provides an additional layer of protection to the integrity of the models.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In those instances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and exchange-traded investment vehicles that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL RISKS

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund’s principal investment risks in the sections titled “Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks” above.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. Recent turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cost of Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling 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 also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time

for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.

- **Premium-Discount Risk.** The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Fund will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange and other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV. If you buy Fund Shares when their market price is at a premium or sell the Fund Shares when their market price is at a discount, you may pay more than, or receive less than, NAV, respectively. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by the Fund. However, given that Shares can be purchased and redeemed in large blocks of Shares, called Creation Units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), and the Fund's portfolio holdings are fully disclosed on a daily basis, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained, but that may not be the case.
- **Trading Risk.** Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13% and 20%). There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. When buying or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, you will likely incur brokerage commission or other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread" also known as the bid-ask spread, which 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 bid-ask spread varies over time based on, among other things, trading volume, market liquidity and market volatility. 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 due to the associated trading costs.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks. Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fire and floods, may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets generally. Changes in trade policies and international trade agreements could affect the economies of many countries in unpredictable ways. Epidemics and/or pandemics, such as the coronavirus (or COVID-19), may likewise result in economic instability and market volatility. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may affect adversely the value and liquidity of 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. The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to

greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some of these companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels and financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or few people. Price movements of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies may also be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. As a result, if the Sub-Adviser wants to sell a large quantity of a small-capitalization company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than it might prefer, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over a period of time.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Sub-Adviser, including the use of quantitative models or methods. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results. In addition, the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market trends. Absent unusual circumstances (e.g., the Adviser determines a different security has higher liquidity but offers a similar investment profile as a recommended security), the Adviser will generally follow Sub-Adviser's investment recommendations to buy, hold, and sell securities and financial instruments.

Value-Style Investing Risk. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks may be purchased based upon the Sub-Adviser's belief that the stock may be out of favor. Value investing seeks to identify stocks that have depressed valuations, based upon a number of factors which are thought to be temporary in nature, and to sell them at superior profits should their prices rise in response to resolution of the issues which caused the valuation of the stock to be depressed. While certain value stocks may increase in value more quickly during periods of anticipated economic upturn, they may also lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturn. Furthermore, there is the risk that the factors which caused the depressed valuations are longer term or even permanent in nature, and that their valuations may fall or never rise. Finally, there is the increased risk in such situations that such companies may not have sufficient resources to continue as ongoing businesses, which would result in the stock of such companies potentially becoming worthless. The market may not agree with the Sub-Adviser's assessment of a stock's intrinsic value, and value stocks may fall out of favor with investors for extended periods of time.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some issuers may be less available and/or less current than data for issuers in other markets. The Sub-Adviser uses quantitative models in conjunction with fundamental analysis, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. The factors used in those analyses may not be predictive of a security's value and its effectiveness can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the quantitative models.

The Fund relies on machine-learning based models as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized in those processes. To the extent the machine-learning based models do not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented, and the Fund may lose value. If the input data is incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to investment decisions that are not appropriate for existing market conditions. The information and data used in the machine-learning based models may be supplied by third parties. Inaccurate or incomplete data may limit the effectiveness of the models. In addition, some of the data that the Sub-Adviser uses may be historical data, which may not accurately predict future market movement. There is a risk that the model will not be successful in selecting the Fund's investments or in determining the weighting of investment positions that will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. A certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Sub-Adviser allocates more of the Fund's portfolio holdings to a particular sector, the Fund's performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business or other developments which generally affect that sector.

- **Industrial Sector Risk.** Industrial companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets. Transportation securities, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.** Consumer discretionary companies include, for example, automobile, textile and retail companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, economic growth, worldwide demand, supply chain constraints and social trends. Success of companies in the consumer discretionary sector also depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, which can be negatively impacted by inflationary pressures on consumers.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers acts as the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). The Adviser is located at 19 East Eagle Road Havertown, PA 19083 and is wholly-owned by Alpha Architect LLC. The Adviser is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment advisory services solely to the Fund and other exchange-traded funds. The Adviser was founded in October 2013.

The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Fund, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with the Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment programs pursuant to the terms of investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Adviser is entitled to receive the following Advisory Fee: 0.95% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets). For the fiscal period May 18, 2023 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2024, the the Adviser was paid \$1,293,004 in investment advisory services.

The Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser) bears all of the Adviser's own costs associated with providing these advisory services and all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund's Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan"), brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses (including affiliated funds' fees and expenses), taxes (including tax-related services), interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expenses (including class action-related services) and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

The Advisory Agreement for the Fund provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or, with respect to the Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Investment Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Euclidean Technologies Management, LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is organized as a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 701 5th Avenue, Suite 4200, Seattle, Washington 98104. The Sub-Adviser was formed in 2008 and provides investment management services to pooled investment

vehicles (hedge funds). As of March 31, 2024, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$187.3 million in total assets under management.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for selecting the investments for the Fund in accordance with the Fund's objectives, policies and restrictions. The Sub-Adviser is not responsible for selecting brokers or placing the Fund's trades. Rather, the Sub-Adviser constructs the overall portfolio and provides trading instructions to the Adviser, and, in turn, the Adviser is responsible for selecting brokers and placing the Fund's trades.

For its services, the Adviser pays Sub-Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets as follows: 0.48% (annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets).

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is also the sponsor of the Fund ("Fund Sponsor"). Under this arrangement, the Fund Sponsor has agreed to provide financial support to the Fund (as described below) and, in turn, the Adviser has agreed to share with the Fund Sponsor a portion of profits, if any, generated by the Fund's Advisory Fee (also as described below). Every month, the Advisory Fee, which is a unitary management fee, is calculated and paid to the Adviser.

If the amount of the unitary management fee exceeds the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Adviser pays the net total to the Fund Sponsor. The amount paid to the Fund Sponsor represents both the sub-advisory fee and any remaining profits from the Advisory Fee. During months where there are no profits or the funds are not sufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, the sub-advisory fee is automatically waived.

If the amount of the unitary management fee is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, Fund Sponsor is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENT & INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's [semi-annual report](#) for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2023.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The portfolio manager is primarily responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, making recommendations (or implementing) with respect to the following: investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of the portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

John Alberg serves as portfolio manager to the Fund. He is the founder and Managing Partner of the Sub-Adviser, which he co-founded in 2008. Since 2019, Mr. Alberg has been Managing Partner of the Sub-Adviser and portfolio manager for Euclidean Fund I and The Euclidean Fund for Cancer Research. The Sub-Adviser uses state of the art advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning to select long-term investments in publicly traded stocks. Prior to forming the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Alberg founded Employease in 1996. Employease built and delivered one of the first software-as-a-service (cloud-based) business applications. At Employease, Mr. Alberg grew the company for 36 straight quarters and created a highly profitable business. Employease was acquired by ADP in 2006. ADP is a Fortune 500 company and is the largest manager of corporate benefits, human resources, and payroll technology. Prior to Employease, Mr. Alberg worked for the management consulting firm Boz, Allen, & Hamilton. At Booz, Allen, & Hamilton, he worked on large scale technology projects for several US government agencies including the CIA, DOJ, and NSA. Much of the work that Mr. Alberg performed during his time at Booz, Allen, & Hamilton involved the pioneering application of machine learning to problems that were not tractable by traditional computing methods. Mr. Alberg is a published author on the application of machine learning and neural networks to security selection including the paper "Uncertainty-Aware Lookahead Factor Models for Quantitative Investing" published in the Proceedings of the 37th International Conference on Machine Learning, Vienna, Austria, PMLR 119, 2020. Copyright 2020 by the author(s). Mr. Alberg provides his recommendations to the Adviser who is responsible for selecting brokers and placing Fund trades.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager, including other accounts managed, ownership in the Fund, and compensation.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Quasar Distributors, LLC (“Distributor”) serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined above) for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, is the administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent for the Fund.

U.S. Bank National Association is the custodian for the Fund.

Practus, LLP, 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310, Leawood, Kansas 66211, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

THE EXCHANGE

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated, in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of Shares. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange 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.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units are generally issued and redeemed only in-kind for securities although a portion may be in cash.

Shares will trade on the secondary market, however, which is where most retail investors will buy and sell Shares. It is expected that only a limited number of institutional investors, called Authorized Participants or “APs,” will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund’s procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with the Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. The Trust does not impose any redemption fees or restrictions on redemptions of Shares in the secondary market. 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 prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in the Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange under the following symbol:

Fund	Trading Symbol
Euclidean Fundamental Value ETF	ECML

The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed for weekends and the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For information about buying and selling Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, please contact your broker or dealer.

Book Entry. Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), or its nominee, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of 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 on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of Shares may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for Shares, the prices of the Fund’s portfolio securities, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or another market information provider intends to disseminate the approximate value of the Fund’s portfolio every fifteen seconds during regular U.S. trading hours. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The quotations for certain investments may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S., except such quotations may be updated to reflect currency fluctuations. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate values and makes no warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

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

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

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Fund’s shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected

in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (e.g., in conjunction with a reallocation of the Fund's investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Fund. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Fund will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted the Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, the Fund may be authorized to pay distribution fees of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services ("Service Providers"). As of the date of this Prospectus, the maximum amount payable under the Plan is set at 0% until further action by the Board. In the event 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of Shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

The Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets,
- Subtracting any liabilities, and
- Dividing that amount by the total number of Shares owned by shareholders.

If you buy or sell Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your Shares in Creation Units.

Equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange, except those listed on the NASDAQ Global Market[®] ("NASDAQ") are valued at the last reported sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded. Securities traded on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If, on a particular day, an exchange-traded or NASDAQ security does not trade, then the most recent quoted bid for exchange traded or the mean between the most recent quoted bid and ask price for NASDAQ securities will be used. Equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are generally valued at the last sale price in the over-the-counter market. If a nonexchange traded security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted closing bid and asked price will be used.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company's applicable net asset value, with the exception of exchange-traded open-end investment companies which are priced as equity securities.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, the Fund will determine the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board.

To the extent the Fund holds securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently. Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when the Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare the Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Fund at www.euclideanetf.com. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, the Fund's holdings, the Fund's last annual and semi-annual reports. The website shows the Fund's daily NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the prior business day. The website also shows the extent and frequency of the Fund's premiums and discounts. Further, the website includes the Fund's median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Each day the Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at www.euclideanetf.com. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

For purposes of the Investment Company Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, except as permitted by Rule 6c-11, Rule 12d1-4, or an exemptive order of the SEC.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and Distributions. The Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no U.S. federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and to distribute its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends on an annual basis. The Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate U.S. federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Avoid "Buying a Dividend." At the time you purchase Shares of the Fund, the Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in the Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Taxes

Tax Considerations. The Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gain no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by the Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by certain shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Taxes on Sales of Shares. A sale or exchange of Shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss will generally be recognized. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term

capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates, and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your U.S. federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide the Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. The Fund also must backup withhold if the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") instructs it to do so. When backup withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally are subject to applicable state and local taxes.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An AP who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash amount paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash amount received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might not be deductible.

Under current U.S. federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

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

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and are subject to special U.S. federal tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. An exemption from U.S. federal withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by the Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. However, interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends may be exempt from U.S. withholding provided the Fund makes certain designations and other requirements are met. Furthermore, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. federal withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person. In addition, U.S. estate tax may apply to Shares of the Fund.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (i) income dividends paid by the Fund, and (ii) possibly in the future, certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this prospectus is being prepared, various administrative and legislative changes to the U.S. federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will be made or what the changes might entail.

This discussion of “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about U.S. federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have gained (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information in the table below has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's [Annual Report](#), which is available upon request.

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(Decrease) in Net Asset Value from Operations	Distributions from Net Investment Income	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return ⁽²⁾	Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	Net Expenses ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽³⁾	Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁽⁵⁾
May 18, 2023 ⁽⁶⁾ to March 31, 2024	\$25.00	0.28	9.36	9.64	(0.24)	(0.24)	\$34.40	38.69%	\$187,296	0.95%	1.12%	23%

(1) Net investment income per share represents net investment income divided by the daily average shares of beneficial interest outstanding throughout the period.

(2) All returns reflect reinvested dividends, if any, but do not reflect the impact of taxes. Total return for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(3) For periods of less than one year, these ratios are annualized.

(4) Net expenses include effects of any reimbursement or recoupment

(5) Portfolio turnover is not annualized and is calculated without regard to short-term securities having a maturity of less than one year or the impact of in-kind transactions.

(6) Commencement of operations.

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Fund is in its [annual](#) and [semi-annual](#) reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies affecting the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated July 31, 2024, which contains more details about the Fund, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Fund, please contact us as follows:

Call: (215) 882-9983

Write: 19 East Eagle Road
Havertown, PA 19083

Visit: www.euclideanetf.com

PAPER COPIES

Please note that paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will generally not be sent, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Fund's reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

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

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22961.