

Tema ETF Trust

PROSPECTUS

September 8, 2026

Tema Trading & Prediction Markets ETF (DICE)

Principal Listing Exchange: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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.

TEMA TRADING & PREDICTION MARKETS ETF – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

Tema Trading & Prediction Markets ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term growth.

Fund Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

(1) “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years
Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:	\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may result in higher transaction costs and higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses table or in the Example above, may affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, there is no portfolio turnover to report.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that under normal circumstances seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets, which include borrowings for investment purposes, in domestic and foreign, common and preferred stocks of publicly listed companies that the Adviser determines are Trading and Prediction Markets Companies. “Trading” refers to the infrastructure, technology, platforms and services that enable the buying and selling of financial instruments - including both traditional financial assets (e.g., equity securities, fixed income instruments, commodities and foreign exchange) and non-traditional financial instruments (e.g., Event Contracts). “Prediction markets” refers to the markets, platforms and exchanges on which Event Contracts are listed and traded. Prediction markets, also known as event contracts, are simple financial instruments that resolve to either Yes (\$1) or No (\$0) based on real-world outcomes of political, sporting, cultural or economic events (“Event Contracts”). An example of an Event Contract is “Will X occur in 2026?” the Event Contract trades between 0 and 100 cents, effectively reflecting the market-implied probability of the event.

The Adviser defines a company as a “Trading and Prediction Markets Company” is a company that, at the time of investment, derives at least 50% of its annual revenue from products or services that provide infrastructure, software, data, or other financial instruments relating to traditional financial markets or prediction markets. Revenue derived from “products or services that provide infrastructure, software, data” refers to revenue generated from technology platforms, connectivity and order-routing systems, market data feeds and analytics, and software tools used by market participants (e.g., exchanges, broker-dealers, trading firms and market makers) to access, analyze, or execute transactions in the securities, commodities, and Event Contracts described in the definition - that is, providers of the technological and informational infrastructure that supports trading and prediction market activity, as distinct from the exchanges, platforms and trading firms themselves (which are separately captured as Trading and Prediction Markets Companies in their own right). In the case of a company that has not yet generated revenue or has been operating for less than one fiscal year, the Adviser will make this determination based on the company’s primary business activities and operations at the time of evaluation. For the purpose of this definition, securities and financial instruments include any of the following: stocks, bonds and other fixed income instruments, options, futures, swaps, other derivatives, commodities, foreign exchange, Event Contracts (including prediction market contracts), cryptocurrencies, and any other financial instrument traded on a regulated exchange or electronic trading venue. The Fund does not invest directly in cryptocurrencies but may gain indirect exposure through equity investments in companies engaged in cryptocurrency-related activities, such as operating digital asset trading venues or exchanges, providing digital asset custody or clearing services, cryptocurrency mining, developing or operating blockchain-based trading or settlement infrastructure, or providing market making or liquidity in digital assets.

The Fund gains exposure to the prediction markets theme indirectly, through equity investments in publicly listed operating companies that operate prediction market platforms or Event Contract exchanges, or that otherwise meet the Trading and Prediction Markets Company definition. The Fund does not invest directly in Event Contracts, prediction markets, or other event-driven instruments. The Fund’s exposure to prediction markets is obtained solely through equity investments in publicly listed companies that meet the Adviser’s definition of a Trading and Prediction Markets Company.

Examples of such companies include, but are not limited to:

- Financial exchanges
- Electronic trading venues
- Event Contract platforms and Prediction markets
- Commodity exchanges
- Trading infrastructure providers
- Brokerage platforms
- Trading and market making firms
- Crypto trading venues including development and/or use of blockchain technologies
- Financial data companies

The Fund’s portfolio generally is expected to consist of more than 15 companies but not more than 100 companies. The number of portfolio companies may change depending on the number of companies available for investment that meet the Fund’s criteria.

The Fund will invest in micro-, small-, medium- and large capitalization companies. The Fund generally will invest in companies that have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million and there is no upper limit on the market capitalization of a portfolio company. The Fund generally invests in companies that have at least a three-month average daily traded value of at least \$500,000.

A significant portion of the Fund's assets are expected to be invested in the United States, Europe, South Korea, Taiwan and Japan.

The Fund may invest, up to 15% of its net assets in privately placed or restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities, which are privately placed securities purchased by qualified institutional buyers), illiquid securities and securities in which no secondary market is readily available, including those of private companies. Issuers of these securities may not have a class of securities registered, and may not be subject to periodic reporting.

The Fund will not engage in currency hedging and is expected to own foreign currency for short periods of time for the purposes of buying and selling non-US listed securities and collecting dividends and/or coupon payments from those securities.

The Fund relies on the professional judgment of its Adviser to make decisions about the Fund's portfolio investments.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments collectively in the Financials industry.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges as well as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act which means that it may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers.

The Fund may engage in securities lending.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain borrowers, provided that the borrowers post collateral at least equal to the current market value of the securities loaned. The Fund receives the value of any interest earned on the collateral as well as the cash or non-cash distributions paid on the loaned securities.

The Fund is actively managed and the Adviser may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Absence of Prior Active Market Risk. While the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Fund's Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

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

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant (as defined below) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions 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 trade at a discount to net asset value per share (“NAV”) and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Common Stock Risk. Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company, and, therefore, takes the largest share of the company’s risk and its accompanying volatility. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Cryptocurrency-Related Companies Risk. The Fund does not invest directly in cryptocurrencies but may have indirect exposure through equity investments in companies engaged in cryptocurrency-related activities, such as digital asset exchanges, custody providers, miners, and blockchain infrastructure providers. The market for cryptocurrencies is characterized by rapid price swings, limited operating history, evolving and uncertain regulatory treatment (including the risk of new or increased regulation, enforcement action, or outright prohibition in one or more jurisdictions), cybersecurity and custody risk, and concentration among a small number of participants. These factors may cause outsized volatility in the securities of companies with cryptocurrency-related exposure and, in turn, in the value of the Fund’s shares.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest its assets in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund’s investment and the value of the shares. Because the Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund’s NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund’s holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Cybersecurity and Disaster Recovery Risks. Information and technology systems relied upon by the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund’s other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Fund Accountant, Custodian, Transfer Agent, Administrator and Distributor), market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, security breaches, usage errors, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser and the Fund’s other service providers have implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund’s other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV or impede trading.

Depository Receipt Risk. The Fund may invest in depository receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

ADRs and GDRs may be subject to some of the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies, which includes international trade, currency, political, regulatory and diplomatic risks. In a sponsored ADR or GDR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depository’s transaction fees. Under an unsponsored ADR or GDR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depository’s transaction fees are paid directly by the ADR or GDR holders. Because unsponsored ADR and GDR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities, available information concerning the foreign issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs and GDRs and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities that are not passed through.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Investing in emerging markets also involves other risks, including limited availability and reliability of information material to an investment decision, less developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights, and less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements.

Event Contract Risk. The Fund will have exposure to Trading and Prediction Markets Companies which themselves will have exposure to Event Contracts whose returns are determined by the occurrence, non-occurrence, timing, or measurement of specified real-world events including contracts listed on regulated exchanges or economically similar, event-linked instruments. Event Contracts present unique risks. The economic payoff is typically binary or path-dependent and can be highly sensitive to (i) how the referenced event is defined, verified, or measured; (ii) disputes over whether, when, or to what extent the event has occurred; and (iii) revisions, delays, cancellations, or ambiguities in publicly reported outcomes. Small changes in market expectations can therefore produce large price moves, gap risk, or rapid time-decay which may negatively impact Trading and Prediction Markets Companies and negatively impact the Fund.

Exchange and Clearinghouse Risk. The trading of Event Contracts relies on the continued, orderly operation of securities and derivatives exchanges (including, without limitation, U.S. national securities exchanges) and affiliated or third-party clearing agencies and central counterparties (“CCPs”) to execute, clear, and settle transactions. The exchanges and CCPs are themselves subject to significant operational, credit, liquidity, and regulatory risks. Operational disruptions (including technology failures, cyber incidents, capacity constraints, trading halts, or exchange closures), changes to exchange or clearing rules, or the failure, insolvency, or non-performance of a clearing agency, CCP, or one or more of their clearing members could impair trading on affected markets, delay or prevent the execution, clearance, or settlement of the Fund’s transactions, require the Fund to route activity to alternative venues on unfavorable terms (or not at all), or force the unwinding or transfer of positions.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The NAV of the Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”). The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. The Fund’s market price may deviate from the value of its underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund’s NAV. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Fund’s shares.

Foreign Custody Risk. The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund’s custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities (including ADRs and GDRs) of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. Dollar. GDRs may be other than dollar denominated and may be issued in several countries.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund is significantly comprised of securities of issuers from a single country, the Fund would be more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country.

European Securities Risk. The Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests than funds whose investments are more geographically diversified. Adverse economic and political events, including war, in Europe may cause the Fund's investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member states of the European Union (the "EU") that are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund's investments. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends and these events have and may in the future adversely affect the exchange rate of the euro and may significantly affect other European countries.

Japanese Securities Risk. Because a portion of the assets of the Fund may be invested in Japanese securities, the Fund's performance may be tied to the political, social and economic conditions within Japan. The Japanese economy has at times in the past been negatively affected by government intervention and protectionism, a deflationary macroeconomic environment, a heavy reliance on international trade and natural disasters. These factors, as well as an aging population, increases in government debt and changes to fiscal, monetary, or trade policies, may affect Japanese markets and the Fund's performance. As such, the Fund's performance may be more volatile than the performance of funds that are more geographically diverse.

South Korean Securities Risk. Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea's neighbors, including escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy.

Taiwanese Securities Risk. Investments in Taiwanese issuers involve risks that are distinct from, and potentially greater than, those of investments in more developed markets. Taiwan's economy is meaningfully exposed to the global technology cycle and to exports of information-technology hardware, semiconductors, and related components. Taiwan is also subject to significant geopolitical risk arising from its relationship with China. Changes in diplomatic relations, trade disputes, sanctions, export-control regimes, or military conflict or blockade may lead to sudden and severe market volatility or trading halts. Any of these factors, individually or in the aggregate, could reduce the value of the Fund's investments and increase the Fund's volatility.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.

Financial Services Companies Risk. Companies that operate securities and commodities exchanges, brokerage platforms, electronic trading venues, and market-making businesses are subject to extensive regulation by U.S. and non-U.S. governmental authorities, self-regulatory organizations, and exchanges, which may limit their permissible activities, reduce their profitability, or require them to maintain minimum levels of capital or liquidity. Such companies are also highly sensitive to broader financial market conditions, including trading volumes, market volatility, interest rate levels, and investor risk appetite – each of which can materially affect revenues that are in many cases transaction- or volume-dependent. These companies may face risks arising from credit rating downgrades, counterparty defaults, clearinghouse or settlement failures, and operational or cybersecurity incidents that disrupt trading infrastructure. Competition from new entrants, the migration of activity to alternative trading venues, and rapid technological change may compress margins or erode market share. Companies with exposure to digital asset trading or cryptocurrency markets face additional risks from the evolving and uncertain regulatory treatment of digital assets, as well as the heightened volatility and liquidity risks inherent in those markets.

Insider Trading Risk. Participants in event-contract markets may include individuals or entities with early, preferential, or non-public access to information about the outcome or timing of events referenced by a contract, including governmental actions, regulatory decisions, economic data releases, corporate announcements, litigation milestones, or election-related developments. Trading by such participants could adversely affect prices and liquidity. Surveillance, position-limit, and market-integrity controls on venues offering Event Contracts may be less developed than those applicable to securities and listed derivatives referencing financial assets. As a result, there can be no assurance that exchanges, intermediaries, or regulators will detect, deter, or remediate trading based on material, non-public information in a manner that prevents harm to Trading and Prediction Market Companies and potentially the Fund.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Fund performance depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Large-Capitalization Risk. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Market Risk and Selection Risk. The prices of securities held by the Fund may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world, including those directly involving the companies whose securities are owned by the Fund; conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations. The equity securities purchased by the Fund may involve large price swings and potential for loss. Investors in the Fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value. The market's daily movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which the securities trade. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, climate change or climate related risks, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, war, terrorism, regulatory events, governmental or quasi-governmental actions, and public health emergencies. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets.

Market Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

National Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent that securities or other assets held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between such asset's current price and its last quoted price (i.e., the quote from the closed foreign market to the Fund). The impact of a closed foreign market on the Fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the Fund's holdings trade on a closed foreign market or when a foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other funds.

New Fund Risk. A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Further, an active trading market for shares of the Fund may not develop or be maintained.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

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 seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Prediction Markets Companies Risk. Companies that operate prediction markets or Event Contract platforms are subject to a highly uncertain and evolving regulatory environment. In the United States, Event Contracts are regulated by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act, and the permissibility of particular contract types (including those based on political, electoral, or other non-financial events) remain subject to ongoing regulatory scrutiny, rulemaking, and potential prohibition. Regulatory determinations adverse to a platform's core product offerings could materially impair its business, require it to delist or restructure contracts, or result in the suspension or revocation of its designated contract market or other regulatory status. Prediction markets have been the subject of significant legal challenges brought by state regulatory authorities and private litigants. Multiple state attorneys general, state gaming commissions, Native American tribal gaming authorities and other state-level actors have filed lawsuits, administrative proceedings or regulatory enforcement actions against such prediction markets, asserting that the trading of Event Contracts constitutes regulated gambling or gaming activity under state law, notwithstanding that such contracts are listed on a CFTC-regulated prediction markets. These actions allege, among other things, that prediction market operators have violated state gaming statutes, failed to obtain required state gaming or sports wagering licenses, or operated illegal gambling enterprises. The outcomes of such proceedings are uncertain, and adverse rulings could restrict or effectively prohibit the operations of the prediction markets that lists the Event Contracts to which the Fund has exposure. In addition, private plaintiffs may file putative class action lawsuits against prediction market operators or their affiliates arising out of the same or similar legal theories. Such actions could seek injunctive relief, disgorgement of profits, civil damages or other remedies that, if granted, could materially impair the financial condition, market-making capabilities, or continued operation of one or more prediction markets.

Companies that operate prediction markets or Event Contract platforms may exhibit heightened price volatility and reduced liquidity relative to more established financial services companies, reflecting their nascent operating histories, dependence on a limited number of high-profile events or contract types to generate trading volume, and evolving regulatory status. During periods of adverse regulatory developments, litigation, or reduced trading volumes on the underlying platforms, the market for the equity securities of such companies may become significantly less liquid, and the value of such securities may decline sharply and unpredictably.

Outside the United States, prediction market operators may face additional restrictions, licensing requirements, or outright prohibitions under gambling, financial services, or market regulation laws, which may limit their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or access international users. Such companies may also face risks associated with low barriers to entry and intense competition from other trading venues, exchanges, and unregulated offshore platforms. The nascent nature of the prediction markets industry means that these companies may have limited operating histories, unproven business models, and significant dependence on a small number of high-profile events or contract types to generate trading volume and revenue. Additionally, public or political controversy surrounding the use of prediction markets – particularly those referencing elections or sensitive social events – may result in reputational harm, legislative action, or loss of banking and payment processing relationships.

Preferred Stock Risk. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stock generally entitles the holder to receive dividends and a fixed share of liquidation proceeds before distributions to common stockholders, but is subject to the issuer-specific and market risks applicable to equity securities generally, is subordinated to bonds and other debt in the issuer's capital structure, and is subject to interest-rate and credit risk. Preferred stocks may be less liquid than common stock, typically have no or limited voting rights, and may be called or redeemed by the issuer or have their dividends deferred or omitted.

Privately Placed Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in non-exchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, which are subject to liquidity and valuation risks. These risks may make it difficult for those securities to be traded or valued, especially in the event of adverse economic and liquidity conditions or adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition. The market for certain non-exchange traded securities may be limited to institutional investors, subjecting such investments to further liquidity risk if a market were to limit institutional trading. There may also be less information available regarding such non-exchange traded securities than for publicly traded securities, which may make it more difficult for the Adviser to fully evaluate the risks of investing in such securities and as a result place the Fund's assets at greater risk of loss than if the Adviser had more complete information. In addition, the issuers of non-exchange traded securities may be distressed, insolvent, or delinquent in filing information needed to be listed on an exchange. Disposing of nonexchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and selling them promptly at an acceptable price may be difficult or impossible. Securities purchased in private placements may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering restricted securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting registration.

Quantitative Models and Data Risk. The Adviser uses quantitative screens and models, and data from third-party and proprietary sources, as part of its investment process. If the models or data are incorrect, incomplete or based on flawed assumptions, or are not implemented correctly, the Fund may experience losses or may forgo investment opportunities it otherwise would have pursued. Models formulated on the basis of historical data may be less effective if market conditions change in ways not reflected in that data.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors than funds that have more diversified holdings across a number of sectors. The Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below.

Financials Sector Risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect their profitability, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital and liquid assets they must maintain and their size, among other things, and may also be significantly affected by interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and counterparty risk.

Securities Lending Risk. Although the Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund). In addition, the Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons.

Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. The Fund seeks to invest in stocks that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their fundamentals and growth opportunities. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive), value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Volatility Risk. Shares of Trading and Prediction Market Companies and those providing services to facilitate Event Contract trading can exhibit pronounced and unpredictable price volatility.

Performance

Because the Fund has not yet commenced investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting the Fund's website at <http://www.temaetfs.com>.

Management

Investment Adviser – Tema ETFs LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers – Yuri Khodjamirian and Hong Yi Chen (since inception, September 2026)

Sub-Adviser – Tidal Investments LLC (the "Sub-Adviser")

Portfolio Managers – Qiao Duan and Andy Hicks (since inception, September 2026)

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in a large, specified number of shares each called a "Creation Unit," or multiples thereof, and only with authorized participants ("Authorized Participants") which have entered into contractual arrangements with Vigilant Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor ("Distributor"). A Creation Unit consists of 10,000 shares. Creation Unit transactions are expected to be typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash.

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange and because shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealer and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term growth.

Additional Information About Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that under normal circumstances seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets, which include borrowings for investment purposes, in domestic and foreign, common and preferred stocks of publicly listed companies that the Adviser determines are Trading and Prediction Markets Companies. “Trading” refers to the infrastructure, technology, platforms and services that enable the buying and selling of financial instruments - including both traditional financial assets (e.g., equity securities, fixed income instruments, commodities and foreign exchange) and non-traditional financial instruments (e.g., Event Contracts). “Prediction markets” refers to the markets, platforms and exchanges on which Event Contracts are listed and traded. Prediction markets, and Event Contracts, are simple financial instruments that resolve to either Yes (\$1) or No (\$0) based on real-world outcomes of political, sporting, cultural or economic events (“Event Contracts”). An example of an Event Contract is “Will X occur in 2026?” the Event Contract trades between 0 and 100 cents, effectively reflecting the market-implied probability of the event.

The Adviser defines a company as a “Trading and Prediction Markets Company” is a company that, at the time of investment, derives at least 50% of its annual revenue from products or services that provide infrastructure, software, data, or other financial instruments relating to traditional financial markets or prediction markets. In the case of a company that has not yet generated revenue or has been operating for less than one fiscal year, the Adviser will make this determination based on the company’s primary business activities and operations at the time of evaluation. For the purpose of this definition, securities and financial instruments include any of the following: stocks, bonds and other fixed income instruments, options, futures, swaps, other derivatives, commodities, foreign exchange, event contracts (including prediction market contracts), cryptocurrencies, and any other financial instrument traded on a regulated exchange or electronic trading venue. The Fund does not invest directly in cryptocurrencies but may gain indirect exposure through equity investments in companies engaged in cryptocurrency-related activities, such as operating digital asset trading venues or exchanges, providing digital asset custody or clearing services, cryptocurrency mining, developing or operating blockchain-based trading or settlement infrastructure, or providing market making or liquidity in digital assets.

The Fund gains exposure to the prediction markets theme indirectly, through equity investments in publicly listed operating companies that operate prediction market platforms or Event Contract exchanges, or that otherwise meet the Trading and Prediction Markets Company definition. The Fund does not invest directly in Event Contracts, prediction markets, or other event-driven instruments. The Fund’s exposure to prediction markets is obtained solely through equity investments in publicly listed companies that meet the Adviser’s definition of a Trading and Prediction Markets Company.

Examples of such companies include, but are not limited to:

- Financial exchanges
- Electronic trading venues
- Event Contract platforms and Prediction markets
- Commodity exchanges
- Trading infrastructure providers
- Brokerage platforms
- Trading and market making firms
- Crypto trading venues including development and/or use of blockchain technologies
- Financial data companies

The Fund's portfolio generally is expected to consist of more than 15 companies but not more than 100 companies. The number of portfolio companies may change depending on the number of companies available for investment that meet the Fund's criteria.

The Fund will invest in micro-, small-, medium- and large capitalization companies. The Fund generally will invest in companies that have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million and there is no upper limit on the market capitalization of a portfolio company. The Fund generally invests in companies that have at least a three-month average daily traded value of at least \$500,000.

A significant portion of the Fund's assets are expected to be invested in the United States, Europe, South Korea, Taiwan and Japan.

The Fund may invest, to the extent permissible under applicable law, in privately placed or restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities, which are privately placed securities purchased by qualified institutional buyers), illiquid securities and securities in which no secondary market is readily available, including those of private companies. Issuers of these securities may not have a class of securities registered, and may not be subject to periodic reporting.

The Fund will not engage in currency hedging and is expected to own foreign currency for short periods of time for the purposes of buying and selling non-US listed securities and collecting dividends and/or coupon payments from those securities.

The Fund relies on the professional judgment of its Adviser to make decisions about the Fund's portfolio investments.

The basic investment philosophy of the Adviser is to seek to invest in companies within the aforementioned thematic universe that are attractively valued when compared to their fundamentals and growth opportunities. The Adviser's security selection process for identifying companies within the aforementioned theme uses both "top down" idea generation (sector, theme, company research) and "bottom up" security selection (valuation, fundamental, quantitative, qualitative measures) approaches.

In practice “top down” idea generation means fundamental sector research, quantitative tools (for example screening based on metrics such as five-year historic revenue growth, margins, or returns on invested capital) and the Adviser’s own expertise, are used to narrow down the specific thematic research universe.

Once this is defined “bottom up” security analysis involves the Adviser comparing valuation multiples (such as free cash flow yield, price to book ratio and price to earnings ratio or enterprise value to total invested capital, among others) to fundamental metrics (such as organic revenue growth, margins, returns on invested capital and equity, among others). Investments are deemed attractively valued when compared to fundamentals if the valuation multiples are below and fundamentals are above either (1) peers (2) the companies own historic averages (3) or prospective forecasts (as determined by the Adviser). Butressing this is a detailed fundamental research profile of each company assessing business model, competitive edge, management incentives and track record, and balance sheet.

The Adviser integrates environmental, social and corporate governance (“ESG”) considerations into its investment analysis. This is in support of both the objective of maximizing return and the broader analysis of risks associated with individual companies. The Adviser, however, does not use ESG considerations to limit, restrict or otherwise exclude companies or sectors from the Fund’s investment universe.

ESG factors in this context include, but are not limited to, the impact on or from climate change, natural resource use, waste management practices, human capital management, product safety, supply chain management, corporate governance, business ethics and advocacy for governmental policy.

As part of its investment analysis the Adviser will consider the following, which form part of a holistic assessment of each individual investment opportunity that itself determines selection of the highest conviction securities into the portfolio that the Adviser believes represent the best risk reward for investors:

- The Adviser, as part of its company assessment, will look closely at any material non-financial and ESG related risks that might significantly impair the future financial performance of the company. Such risks will be given equal prominence in analysis to any financial only risks. ESG considerations may not be applicable to all types of instruments or investments.
- Where deemed appropriate the Adviser may engage with companies directly on issues, either through meetings or in written form. This includes but is not limited to improving governance practices, aligning management incentives, and increasing transparency of ESG practices.

In making these considerations the Adviser will use both internal and external data sources and analyses including, but not limited to, those provided by companies directly or by third parties. These considerations also inform monitoring of existing positions.

The Adviser generally will consider selling or reducing a position when, in its judgment, the security’s valuation is no longer attractive relative to its fundamentals, the company’s fundamentals or the Adviser’s investment thesis have deteriorated, the company no longer meets the definition of a Trading and Prediction Markets Company, a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or for portfolio risk-management, liquidity, diversification or concentration reasons.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments collectively in the following industries: Financials.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges as well as ADRs and GDRs.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act which means that it may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers.

The Fund may engage in securities lending.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain borrowers, provided that the borrowers post collateral at least equal to the current market value of the securities loaned. The Fund receives the value of any interest earned on the collateral as well as the cash or non-cash distributions paid on the loaned securities.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Risks

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks" in the Fund's summary.

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

Absence of Prior Active Market Risk. While the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Fund's Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. To the extent the Fund employs strategies targeting perceived pricing inefficiencies, arbitrage strategies or similar strategies, it is subject to the risk that the pricing or valuation of the securities and instruments involved in such strategies may change unexpectedly, which may result in reduced returns or losses to the Fund. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and each individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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.

Common Stock Risk. Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company, and, therefore, takes the largest share of the company's risk and its accompanying volatility. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Cryptocurrency-Related Companies Risk. The Fund does not invest directly in cryptocurrencies but may have indirect exposure through equity investments in companies engaged in cryptocurrency-related activities, such as digital asset exchanges, custody providers, miners, and blockchain infrastructure providers. The market for cryptocurrencies is characterized by rapid price swings, limited operating history, evolving and uncertain regulatory treatment (including the risk of new or increased regulation, enforcement action, or outright prohibition in one or more jurisdictions), cybersecurity and custody risk, and concentration among a small number of participants. These factors may cause outsized volatility in the securities of companies with cryptocurrency-related exposure and, in turn, in the value of the Fund's shares.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest its assets in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of the shares. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Cybersecurity and Disaster Recovery. Information and technology systems relied upon by the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Fund Accountant, Custodian, Transfer Agent, Administrator and Distributor, as applicable), market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, security breaches, usage errors, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser and the Fund's other service providers have implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value or impede trading. Such a failure could also harm the reputation of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, financial intermediaries and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, subject such entities and their respective affiliates to legal claims or otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Depository Receipt Risk. The Fund may invest in depository receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

ADRs and GDRs may be subject to some of the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies, which includes international trade, currency, political, regulatory and diplomatic risks. In a sponsored ADR or GDR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depository's transaction fees. Under an unsponsored ADR or GDR arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depository's transaction fees are paid directly by the ADR or GDR holders. Because unsponsored ADR and GDR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities, available information concerning the foreign issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs and GDRs and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities that are not passed through.

Developed Country Risk. The Fund's investments in developed country issuers subject the Fund to legal, 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. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, terrorism, and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be adversely impacted by changes in the economic conditions of key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt levels, and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Developing Country Risk. The risks which may affect investments in foreign issuers (see "Foreign Securities Risk,") may be more pronounced for investments in developing countries because the economies of those countries are usually less diversified, communications, transportation and economic infrastructures are less developed, and developing countries ordinarily have less established legal, political, business and social frameworks. At times the prices of equity securities of a developing country issuer may be extremely volatile. An issuer domiciled in a developed country may be similarly affected by these developing country risks to the extent that the issuer conducts its business in developing countries.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Investing in emerging markets also involves other risks, including limited availability and reliability of information material to an investment decision, less developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights, and less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements.

ESG Risk. Because the Fund evaluates ESG factors to assess and exclude certain investments for non-financial reasons, the Fund may forego some market opportunities available to funds that do not use these ESG factors. Information used by the Fund to evaluate ESG factors, including data provided by third-party vendors, may not be readily available, complete or accurate, and may vary across providers and issuers and within industries, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to apply its methodology and in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance. Currently, there is a lack of common industry standards relating to the development and application of ESG criteria which may make it difficult to compare the Fund's principal investment strategies with the investment strategies of other funds that apply certain ESG criteria or that use a different third-party vendor for ESG.

Event Contract Risk. The Fund will have exposure to Trading and Prediction Markets Companies which themselves will have exposure to Event Contracts whose returns are determined by the occurrence, non-occurrence, timing, or measurement of specified real-world events including contracts listed on regulated exchanges or economically similar, event-linked instruments. Event Contracts present unique risks. The economic payoff is typically binary or path-dependent and can be highly sensitive to (i) how the referenced event is defined, verified, or measured; (ii) disputes over whether, when, or to what extent the event has occurred; and (iii) revisions, delays, cancellations, or ambiguities in publicly reported outcomes. Small changes in market expectations can therefore produce large price moves, gap risk, or rapid time-decay which may negatively impact Trading and Prediction Markets Companies and negatively impact the Fund.

Exchange and Clearinghouse Risk. The trading of Event Contracts relies on the continued, orderly operation of securities and derivatives exchanges (including, without limitation, U.S. national securities exchanges) and affiliated or third-party clearing agencies and central counterparties ("CCPs") to execute, clear, and settle transactions. The exchanges and CCPs are themselves subject to significant operational, credit, liquidity, and regulatory risks. Operational disruptions (including technology failures, cyber incidents, capacity constraints, trading halts, or exchange closures), changes to exchange or clearing rules, or the failure, insolvency, or non-performance of a clearing agency, CCP, or one or more of their clearing members could impair trading on affected markets, delay or prevent the execution, clearance, or settlement of the Fund's transactions, require the Fund to route activity to alternative venues on unfavorable terms (or not at all), or force the unwinding or transfer of positions.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. The Fund's market price may deviate from the value of its underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Fund's shares.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities (including ADRs and GDRs) of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. Dollar. GDRs may be other than dollar denominated and may be issued in several countries.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund is significantly comprised of securities of issuers from a single country, the Fund would be more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country.

European Securities Risk. The Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests than funds whose investments are more geographically diversified. Adverse economic and political events, including war, in Europe may cause the Fund's investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member states of the European Union (the "EU") that are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund's investments. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends and these events have and may in the future adversely affect the exchange rate of the euro and may significantly affect other European countries.

Japanese Securities Risk. Because a portion of the assets of the Fund may be invested in Japanese securities, the Fund's performance may be tied to the political, social and economic conditions within Japan. The Japanese economy has at times in the past been negatively affected by government intervention and protectionism, a deflationary macroeconomic environment, a heavy reliance on international trade and natural disasters. These factors, as well as an aging population, increases in government debt and changes to fiscal, monetary, or trade policies, may affect Japanese markets and the Fund's performance. As such, the Fund's performance may be more volatile than the performance of funds that are more geographically diverse. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may be affected by economic, political and social instability in those countries. Japan's political tensions with its neighbors are also strained, and should political tensions increase, it could adversely affect the Japanese economy, particularly in times of crisis. Japan has experienced natural disasters of varying degrees of severity, and the risks of such phenomena, and damage resulting therefrom, continue to exist. The Japanese yen has also fluctuated widely during recent periods and may be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, especially Southeast Asia.

South Korean Securities Risk. Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea's neighbors, including escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy.

Taiwanese Securities Risk. Investments in Taiwanese issuers involve risks that are distinct from, and potentially greater than, those of investments in more developed markets. Taiwan's economy is meaningfully exposed to the global technology cycle and to exports of information-technology hardware, semiconductors, and related components. As a result, adverse developments affecting the technology industry including, demand slowdowns, inventory corrections, supply-chain disruptions, restrictions on the transfer or sale of advanced technologies, or concentration risk within a small number of large issuer may have a disproportionate impact on the market prices and liquidity of Taiwanese securities and on the Fund's performance. Taiwan is also subject to significant geopolitical risk arising from its relationship with China. Changes in diplomatic relations, trade disputes, sanctions, export-control regimes, or military conflict or blockade may lead to sudden and severe market volatility or trading halts. In addition, Taiwan's geographic characteristics expose it to natural disasters, including earthquakes and typhoons, which can disrupt economic activity, damage critical infrastructure (including semiconductor fabrication facilities), and adversely affect issuers. The Taiwanese securities markets may be smaller, less liquid, and more volatile than the markets of developed economies, and may be subject to lower levels of transparency, evolving regulatory standards, foreign ownership limits, and trading suspensions. Any of these factors, individually or in the aggregate, could reduce the value of the Fund's investments and increase the Fund's volatility.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.

Financial Services Companies Risk. Companies that operate securities and commodities exchanges, brokerage platforms, electronic trading venues, and market-making businesses are subject to extensive regulation by U.S. and non-U.S. governmental authorities, self-regulatory organizations, and exchanges, which may limit their permissible activities, reduce their profitability, or require them to maintain minimum levels of capital or liquidity. Such companies are also highly sensitive to broader financial market conditions, including trading volumes, market volatility, interest rate levels, and investor risk appetite – each of which can materially affect revenues that are in many cases transaction- or volume-dependent. These companies may face risks arising from credit rating downgrades, counterparty defaults, clearinghouse or settlement failures, and operational or cybersecurity incidents that disrupt trading infrastructure. Competition from new entrants, the migration of activity to alternative trading venues, and rapid technological change may compress margins or erode market share. Companies with exposure to digital asset trading or cryptocurrency markets face additional risks from the evolving and uncertain regulatory treatment of digital assets, as well as the heightened volatility and liquidity risks inherent in those markets.

Insider Trading Risk. Participants in event-contract markets may include individuals or entities with early, preferential, or non-public access to information about the outcome or timing of events referenced by a contract, including governmental actions, regulatory decisions, economic data releases, corporate announcements, litigation milestones, or election-related developments. Trading by such participants could adversely affect prices, liquidity. Surveillance, position-limit, and market-integrity controls on venues offering Event Contracts may be less developed than those applicable to securities and listed derivatives referencing financial assets. As a result, there can be no assurance that exchanges, intermediaries, or regulators will detect, deter, or remediate trading based on material, non-public information in a manner that prevents harm to Trading and Prediction Market Companies and potentially the Fund. In addition, regulatory interpretations regarding the permissibility of particular types of Event Contracts, or the applicability of anti-manipulation and anti-fraud provisions to information-based trading in such contracts, may change without notice, which could negatively impact Trading and Prediction Market Companies and therefore the Fund.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Fund performance depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Large-Capitalization Risk. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Liquidity and Restricted Securities Risk. The Fund may have exposure to restricted securities. Restricted securities are securities with restrictions on public resale, such as securities offered in accordance with an exemption under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"), or commercial paper issued under Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. Restricted securities are often required to be sold in private sales to institutional buyers, markets for restricted securities may or may not be well developed, and restricted securities can be illiquid. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions or other economic and market impediments. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, derivatives, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Exposure to liquidity risk may be heightened for funds that invest in securities of emerging markets and related derivatives that are not widely traded, and that may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

Market Risk. The prices of securities held by the Fund may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world, including those directly involving the companies whose securities are owned by the Fund; conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations. The equity securities purchased by the Fund may involve large price swings and potential for loss. Investors in the Fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value. The market's daily movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which the securities trade. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, climate change or climate related risks, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, war, terrorism, regulatory events, governmental or quasi-governmental actions, and public health emergencies. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, 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. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their 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. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV. In times of stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. This reduced liquidity in turn can lead to wider bid-ask spreads for the Fund's shares.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

National Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent that securities or other assets held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between such asset's current price and its last quoted price (i.e., the quote from the closed foreign market to the Fund). The impact of a closed foreign market on the Fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the Fund's holdings trade on a closed foreign market or when a foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other funds.

New Fund Risk. A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Further, an active trading market for shares of the Fund may not develop or be maintained.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including depositary receipts) are subject to different legal, regulatory, political, economic, and market risks than securities issued by U.S. issuers. These risks include greater market volatility, less market liquidity, higher transaction costs, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in foreign investment or currency control regulations, restrictions on the repatriation of capital, and political instability. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, audit and financial reporting standards than U.S. issuers, and there may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers. Foreign market trading hours, different clearing and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to engage in portfolio transactions. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. The Fund is specifically exposed to Asian Economic Risk.

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 seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

Prediction Markets Companies Risk. Companies that operate prediction markets or Event Contract platforms are subject to a highly uncertain and evolving regulatory environment. In the United States, Event Contracts are regulated by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act, and the permissibility of particular contract types – including those based on political, electoral, or other non-financial events – remains subject to ongoing regulatory scrutiny, rulemaking, and potential prohibition. Regulatory determinations adverse to a platform's core product offerings could materially impair its business, require it to delist or restructure contracts, or result in the suspension or revocation of its designated contract market or other regulatory status. Outside the United States, prediction market operators may face additional restrictions, licensing requirements, or outright prohibitions under gambling, financial services, or market regulation laws, which may limit their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or access international users. Such companies may also face risks associated with low barriers to entry and intense competition from other trading venues, exchanges, and unregulated offshore platforms. The nascent nature of the prediction markets industry means that these companies may have limited operating histories, unproven business models, and significant dependence on a small number of high-profile events or contract types to generate trading volume and revenue. Additionally, public or political controversy surrounding the use of prediction markets – particularly those referencing elections or sensitive social events – may result in reputational harm, legislative action, or loss of banking and payment processing relationships.

Companies that operate prediction markets or Event Contract platforms may exhibit heightened price volatility and reduced liquidity relative to more established financial services companies, reflecting their nascent operating histories, dependence on a limited number of high-profile events or contract types to generate trading volume, and evolving regulatory status. During periods of adverse regulatory developments, litigation, or reduced trading volumes on the underlying platforms, the market for the equity securities of such companies may become significantly less liquid, and the value of such securities may decline sharply and unpredictably.

Outside the United States, prediction market operators may face additional restrictions, licensing requirements, or outright prohibitions under gambling, financial services, or market regulation laws, which may limit their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or access international users. Such companies may also face risks associated with low barriers to entry and intense competition from other trading venues, exchanges, and unregulated offshore platforms. The nascent nature of the prediction markets industry means that these companies may have limited operating histories, unproven business models, and significant dependence on a small number of high-profile events or contract types to generate trading volume and revenue. Additionally, public or political controversy surrounding the use of prediction markets – particularly those referencing elections or sensitive social events – may result in reputational harm, legislative action, or loss of banking and payment processing relationships.

Preferred Stock Risk. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stock generally entitles the holder to receive dividends and a fixed share of liquidation proceeds before distributions to common stockholders, but is subject to the issuer-specific and market risks applicable to equity securities generally, is subordinated to bonds and other debt in the issuer's capital structure, and is subject to interest-rate and credit risk. Preferred stocks may be less liquid than common stock, typically have no or limited voting rights, and may be called or redeemed by the issuer or have their dividends deferred or omitted.

Privately Placed Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in non-exchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, which are subject to liquidity and valuation risks. These risks may make it difficult for those securities to be traded or valued, especially in the event of adverse economic and liquidity conditions or adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition. The market for certain non-exchange traded securities may be limited to institutional investors, subjecting such investments to further liquidity risk if a market were to limit institutional trading. There may also be less information available regarding such non-exchange traded securities than for publicly traded securities, which may make it more difficult for the Adviser to fully evaluate the risks of investing in such securities and as a result place the Fund's assets at greater risk of loss than if the Adviser had more complete information. In addition, the issuers of non-exchange traded securities may be distressed, insolvent, or delinquent in filing information needed to be listed on an exchange. Disposing of nonexchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and selling them promptly at an acceptable price may be difficult or impossible. Securities purchased in private placements may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering restricted securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting registration.

Proprietary Infrastructure Risk. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends in part on the ability of the companies in which it invests to maintain proprietary technology used in their products and services. Companies in which the Fund invests will rely, in part, on patent, trade secret and trademark law to protect that technology, but competitors may misappropriate their intellectual property, and disputes as to ownership of intellectual property may arise. Consequently, companies in which the Fund invests may, from time to time, be required to institute litigation in order to enforce their patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights, to protect their trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. Similarly, if a company is found to infringe upon or misappropriate a third-party's patent or other proprietary rights, that company could be required to pay damages to such third-party, alter its own products or processes, obtain a license from the third-party and/or cease activities utilizing such proprietary rights, including making or selling products utilizing such proprietary rights.

Securities Lending. Although the Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund). In addition, the Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests.

Quantitative Models and Data Risk. The Adviser uses quantitative screens and models, and data from third-party and proprietary sources, as part of its investment process. If the models or data are incorrect, incomplete or based on flawed assumptions, or are not implemented correctly, the Fund may experience losses or may forgo investment opportunities it otherwise would have pursued. Models formulated on the basis of historical data may be less effective if market conditions change in ways not reflected in that data.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors than funds that have more diversified holdings across a number of sectors. The Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below.

Financials Sector Risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect their profitability, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital and liquid assets they must maintain and their size, among other things, and may also be significantly affected by interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and counterparty risk.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. 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.

United States Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the United States. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

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

Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. The Fund seeks to invest in stocks that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their fundamentals and growth opportunities. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive), value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Volatility Risk. Shares of Prediction Market Companies and those providing services to facilitate Event Contract trading can exhibit pronounced and unpredictable price volatility.

Other Risks

The following section provides information regarding certain other risks of investing in the Fund.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. 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 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 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. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments. In times of stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings. This reduced liquidity in turn can lead to wider bid-ask spreads for the Fund’s shares.

Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk. Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund’s adviser or an affiliate of the Fund’s adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares or may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. These shareholders may also pledge or loan Fund shares (to secure financing or otherwise), which may result in the shares becoming concentrated in another party. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund’s liquidity and net assets. To the extent the Fund permits redemptions in cash, these redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund’s NAV, have a material effect on the market price of the shares and increase the Fund’s brokerage costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. The Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund’s remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. To the extent these large shareholders transact in shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume for the shares of the Fund and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund’s performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.

Liquidity Risk. It may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of some securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so.

Changes in Investment Objective or Policies

The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may change the Fund’s investment objective and/or its 80% policy, both of which are non-fundamental, without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders. The Fund’s other investment policies and strategies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval unless otherwise provided in this prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

Temporary Defensive Investments

The Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its normal investment policies and strategies—for instance, by allocating assets to cash, cash equivalent investments or other less volatile instruments — in response to adverse or unusual market, economic, political, or other conditions. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when the Adviser believes that doing so is in the Fund’s best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. For instance, the Fund may invest in debt instruments, derivatives, or exchange traded funds that are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case if the Fund receives large cash flows that it cannot prudently invest immediately.

Manager of Managers Order

The Fund and the Adviser have sought to obtain an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Adviser, with the Board’s approval, to enter into sub-advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order would permit the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, to replace sub-advisers or amend sub-advisory agreements, including fees, without shareholder approval if the Adviser and the Board believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. There is no guarantee that the Fund or the Adviser will receive such relief from the SEC.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund’s portfolio holdings will be disclosed each day on its website at www.temaetfs.com. A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Adviser

Tema ETFs LLC, located at 575 5th Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10017, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is a limited liability company formed in 2024 to provide investment advisory services to registered investment companies. The Adviser is responsible for making the investment decisions for the Fund. As of February 28, 2026, the Adviser has approximately \$1.78 billion in assets under management (“AUM”).

The Adviser is responsible for the Fund’s investment operations and its business affairs. Pursuant to a management agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Fund (“Management Agreement”) and subject to the general oversight of the Board, the Adviser provides or causes to be furnished all supervisory and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Fund, including audit, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency, custody, printing costs, certain administrative services (provided pursuant to a separate administration agreement), certain distribution services (provided pursuant to a separate distribution agreement), certain shareholder and distribution-related services (provided pursuant to a separate Rule 12b-1 Plan and related agreements) under what is essentially an all-in fee structure. The Fund may bear other expenses which are not covered under the Management Agreement that may vary and will affect the total level of expenses paid by the Fund, such as taxes and governmental fees, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses, certain custody expenses and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses).

The Adviser is paid a monthly unitary management fee at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) of 0.75%. Under the unitary fee arrangement, the Adviser pays all operating expenses of the Fund, except for certain expenses, including but not limited to, interest expenses, taxes, brokerage expenses, future Rule 12b-1 fees (if any), acquired fund fees and expenses, and the management fee payable to the Adviser under the Management Agreement.

A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Management Agreement with respect to the Fund will be available in the Fund’s first Form N-CSR filing.

Sub-Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, WI 53204 serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund. As of February 28, 2026, the Sub-Adviser has approximately \$52.41 billion in AUM.

Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser an annual fee equal to a minimum suite fee per Fund or the greater of a percentage fee of AUM across the Fund's with certain AUM threshold breakpoints included. For such compensation, the Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, as instructed by the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement with respect to the Fund will be available in the Fund's first Form N-CSR filing.

Portfolio Managers

Yuri Khodjamirian and Hong Yi Chen of the Adviser and Qiao Duan and Andy Hicks of the Sub-Adviser are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Khodjamirian and Chen have served as portfolio managers since inception, August 2026. Ms. Duan and Mr. Hicks have served as portfolio managers since inception, August 2026.

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

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Determination of NAV

The NAV per share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The values of the Fund's portfolio securities are based on the securities' closing prices on their local principal markets, where available. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. If a market quotation for a security is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security at the time the Fund calculates its NAV, the security will be fair valued by the Adviser, in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations where the value of a security in the Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded shares

Authorized Participants

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

An Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Investors

Individual Fund shares may only be bought and sold by investors including APs in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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 offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Because the Fund’s shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, shares may trade at a price greater than net asset value (premium) or less than net asset value (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). Information on the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available on the Fund’s website (www.temaetfs.com).

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC or its nominee 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. DTC’s participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“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 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 Transfer Agent, breaks them down into constituent 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 a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares that are part of an overallotment 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 are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

For More Information:

Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors

Tema Trading & Prediction Markets ETF
c/o Vigilant Distributors, LLC
Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216
Chadds Ford, PA 19317

Dealers

Tema Trading & Prediction Markets ETF
c/o Vigilant Distributors, LLC
Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216
Chadds Ford, PA 19317

Distribution and Service Plan

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

No 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, because the fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund shares

The Board has evaluated the risks of frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares (“market timing”) activities by the Fund’s shareholders. The Board noted that shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund 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 involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains.

With respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind, those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent that the Trust allows or requires trades to be 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. However, the Board noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. The Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind trades, these fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund’s trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of shares.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends monthly.

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 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.

Annual Statements

Each year, you will receive an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. Distributions declared in December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. The Fund makes every effort to search for reclassified income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, when necessary, you will receive a corrected Form 1099 to reflect reclassified information.

Avoid “Buying a Dividend”

At the time you purchase your shares, the price of shares 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.”

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service to their customers who own Fund shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require Fund shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

TAX INFORMATION

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 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 gains 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 individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment 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 the Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in the Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least [annually], substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to noncorporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders, such as estates and trusts, whose gross income as adjusted or modified for tax purposes exceeds certain threshold amounts.

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

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of shares. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

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

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the Fund.

Taxes When shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Participant who does not mark-to-market their holdings), 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 wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for one year or less.

The information in this section "Tax Information" 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 federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no financial highlights information is available.

PREMIUM / DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often shares of the 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 during the past four calendar quarters, or since inception, as applicable, can be found at the Fund's website at www.temaetfs.com.

Investment Adviser

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Legal Counsel

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DISCLAIMERS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Fund's shares. Information about the Fund can be reviewed on the EDGAR database at the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. The SAI for the Fund, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at 575 5th Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10017. You can also obtain information about the Fund by calling at no cost 1.888.744.1377.

Investment Company Act file no. 811-23823.