

Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF
Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF
Truth Social American Icons ETF
Truth Social American Energy Security ETF
Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF

PROSPECTUS
December 23, 2025

This prospectus describes the following ETFs which are each authorized to offer one class of shares by this prospectus.

Fund	Ticker	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange
Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF	TSSD	NYSE Arca
Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF	TSNF	NYSE Arca
Truth Social American Icons ETF	TSIC	NYSE Arca
Truth Social American Energy Security ETF	TSES	NYSE Arca
Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF	TSRS	NYSE Arca

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

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FUND SUMMARY: Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

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

Management Fee ¹	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

² 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF	\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float (i.e., the amount of outstanding shares available for trading by the general public without restriction) adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Information About the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index

The Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index is designed to track the performance of United States-listed companies that are involved in serving U.S. national defense and security industries. For initial

inclusion in the Underlying Index, companies must derive at least 50% of revenues (25% for existing constituents in the Underlying Index) from activities that support national defense and security. Qualifying activities include aerospace and defense, communications systems, cybersecurity, unmanned vehicles, security intelligence software, training and simulation, digital forensics, and related technologies and services. In addition, for initial inclusion in the Underlying Index, companies must be incorporated and have headquarters in the United States and derive at least 25% of revenues or related assets from the United States (20% for existing constituents in the Underlying Index). The Underlying Index excludes limited partnerships, and American Depositary Receipts.

The 1792 Exchange is a nonprofit organization that publishes information regarding corporate policies and practices that it characterizes as relating to “Corporate Bias Risk.” Its analysis is based on six publicly disclosed criteria, including whether a company: (i) has denied service to customers, suppliers, or vendors based on political or religious beliefs or has engaged in corporate boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries; (ii) maintains charitable-giving policies, including employee-matching programs, that differentiate among organizations based on political or religious viewpoints; (iii) maintains employment policies that do not expressly protect against discrimination based on political affiliation, political viewpoints, or religion; (iv) uses its corporate reputation to support causes the organization identifies as ideological; (v) allocates corporate funds to support policies or initiatives characterized by the organization as ideological; or (vi) makes corporate political contributions for purposes the organization identifies as non-business related. Based on its evaluation across these criteria, the 1792 Exchange assigns companies ratings that are published as informational outputs of its methodology.

The Underlying Index does not use the 1792 Exchange’s overall “risk ratings” in determining the Underlying Index eligibility or constituent selection. Instead, the Underlying Index utilizes certain factual, binary indicators that relate to the following specific corporate activities identified by the organization:

- *DEI Quotas* – Whether the issuer incorporates hiring or human-resources quotas tied to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives.
- *CEI Participation* – Whether the issuer participates in the Corporate Equality Index survey administered by the Human Rights Campaign.
- *Abortion Travel Benefits* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that cover travel or lodging in connection with abortion services.
- *Funding of Non-Business Causes* – Whether the issuer provides funding to organizations associated with transgender issues, racial-justice initiatives, censorship-related issues, or environmental-justice initiatives.
- *Cancellation* – Whether the issuer has terminated relationships with customers, suppliers, or vendors due to political or religious beliefs, or has engaged in boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries.
- *Transgender Coverage* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that include coverage for transgender-related medical care.

The Underlying Index excludes companies that violate five of the six activities described above. If the 1792 Exchange has not collected information on a specific criterion for a company, the methodology treats the company as having no disqualifying information on that specific criterion. The Underlying Index applies the 1792 Exchange’s screening only if data exists for the specific criterion. Companies for which certain of the criterion are not covered by the 1792 Exchange are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, and missing data is assumed not to disqualify inclusion in the Underlying Index.

New constituents in the Underlying Index must have a full market capitalization exceeding \$1,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars), a free-float factor of at least 10%, an average daily trading volume of at least \$1,000,000 (U.S. dollars) in the current quarter and in each of the two previous quarters, and at least 250,000 shares traded per month during the last six months. Existing constituents may remain with a market capitalization exceeding \$500,000,000 (U.S. dollars), a free-float factor of at least 5%, and an average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 (U.S. dollars) in at least two of the last three quarters. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology. No single security may exceed 8% of the index. Progressively lower caps are applied to subsequent constituents: 7% for the third-largest constituent, 6.5% for the fourth, 6% for the fifth, 5.5% for the sixth, 5% for the seventh, and 4.5% for all others. Excess weight resulting from these caps is redistributed proportionally among the uncapped constituents.

In addition, the combined weight of companies deriving less than 50% of revenues from qualifying activities is limited to 20%. Excess weight is redistributed proportionally among remaining constituents. The Underlying Index is reviewed and reconstituted semi-annually in June and December. It is also updated quarterly in March and September to reflect changes in shares outstanding and free-float factors. The Underlying Index is calculated and disseminated in real time during U.S. trading hours and is published as both a price return index and a total return net index.

Implementation of the Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that derive a significant portion of their revenues from activities supporting U.S. national security and defense industries.

Although the Fund intends to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In these cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Index as a whole. As a result, the Fund's performance may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting the Underlying Index securities, changes in the Fund's expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Fund. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Fund is a passively managed investment vehicle and does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the Fund's strategy is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index over time. The Fund intends to make annual distribution payments to shareholders.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund's Investments." Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- **Security Intelligence Sector Risk.** Companies that develop and provide security intelligence products and services, including security software, surveillance technologies, biometric identification systems, and related security solutions, are subject to unique risks. These companies face rapid technological change, evolving regulatory frameworks, and heightened public and governmental scrutiny regarding data privacy and civil liberties. Demand for their products may be influenced by government policies, national security concerns, or responses to specific events, which can be unpredictable. In addition, such companies may be vulnerable to reputational risks if their products are associated with misuse, surveillance controversies, or security failures. These factors could adversely affect the business operations and profitability of companies in the Index and, in turn, the Fund's performance.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- **Aerospace and Defense Industry Risk.** Companies in the aerospace and defense industry may be significantly affected by government spending priorities, procurement policies, and the availability of defense contracts. Their revenues are often heavily dependent on a limited number of customers, primarily the U.S. government and its agencies. Reductions in defense budgets, cancellations or delays of government projects, or changes in defense policy could negatively impact such companies. In addition, these companies may be affected by cost overruns, product liability claims, supply chain disruptions, and intense global competition. Geopolitical developments, including military conflicts, terrorism, and shifts in international relations, can also create volatility in the industry. Environmental and safety regulations, export restrictions, and reputational risks associated with the use of defense products may further adversely affect the operations and profitability of aerospace and defense companies.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Fund attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will

succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service

providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Performance History

The Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (201) 985-8300.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 10,000 shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the NYSE Arca (the "Exchange"). The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares through a broker, most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for shares. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.truthsocialfunds.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account in which case withdrawals generally will be taxed.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

FUND SUMMARY: Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

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

Management Fee ¹	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

² 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF	\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float (i.e., the amount of outstanding shares available for trading by the general public without restriction) adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Information About the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index

The Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index is designed to track the performance of United States-listed companies at the forefront of technological and industrial innovation. For initial inclusion in the

Underlying Index, companies must derive at least 50% of revenues (25% for existing constituents in the Underlying Index) from activities representing emerging frontiers of the American economy. These activities include artificial intelligence and machine learning, bioproduction and clinical diagnostics, cell tower and data center infrastructure, digital asset infrastructure, nuclear energy technology and fuel, quantum computing, semiconductors, and the commercial space industry. The Underlying Index excludes limited partnerships, and American Depositary Receipts.

The 1792 Exchange is a nonprofit organization that publishes information regarding corporate policies and practices that it characterizes as relating to “Corporate Bias Risk.” Its analysis is based on six publicly disclosed criteria, including whether a company: (i) has denied service to customers, suppliers, or vendors based on political or religious beliefs or has engaged in corporate boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries; (ii) maintains charitable-giving policies, including employee-matching programs, that differentiate among organizations based on political or religious viewpoints; (iii) maintains employment policies that do not expressly protect against discrimination based on political affiliation, political viewpoints, or religion; (iv) uses its corporate reputation to support causes the organization identifies as ideological; (v) allocates corporate funds to support policies or initiatives characterized by the organization as ideological; or (vi) makes corporate political contributions for purposes the organization identifies as non-business related. Based on its evaluation across these criteria, the 1792 Exchange assigns companies ratings that are published as informational outputs of its methodology.

The Underlying Index does not use the 1792 Exchange’s overall “risk ratings” in determining the Underlying Index eligibility or constituent selection. Instead, the Underlying Index utilizes certain factual, binary indicators that relate to the following specific corporate activities identified by the organization:

- *DEI Quotas* – Whether the issuer incorporates hiring or human-resources quotas tied to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives.
- *CEI Participation* – Whether the issuer participates in the Corporate Equality Index survey administered by the Human Rights Campaign.
- *Abortion Travel Benefits* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that cover travel or lodging in connection with abortion services.
- *Funding of Non-Business Causes* – Whether the issuer provides funding to organizations associated with transgender issues, racial-justice initiatives, censorship-related issues, or environmental-justice initiatives.
- *Cancellation* – Whether the issuer has terminated relationships with customers, suppliers, or vendors due to political or religious beliefs, or has engaged in boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries.
- *Transgender Coverage* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that include coverage for transgender-related medical care.

The Underlying Index excludes companies that violate five of the six activities described above. If the 1792 Exchange has not collected information on a specific criterion for a company, the methodology treats the company as having no disqualifying information on that specific criterion. The Underlying Index applies the 1792 Exchange’s screening only if data exists for the specific criterion. Companies for which certain of the criterion are not covered by the 1792 Exchange are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, and missing data is assumed not to disqualify inclusion in the Underlying Index.

New constituents must generally have a full market capitalization exceeding \$1,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars) (\$10,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars) for semiconductor and bioproduction and clinical diagnostics companies), a free-float factor of at least 10%, an average daily trading volume of at least \$1,000,000 (U.S. dollars) in both the current quarter and the two previous quarters, and at least 250,000 shares traded per month during the past six months. Existing constituents may remain with a market capitalization exceeding \$500,000,000 (U.S. dollars) (\$5,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars) for semiconductor and bioproduction and clinical diagnostics companies), a free-float factor of at least 5%, and an average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 (U.S. dollars) in at least two of the last three quarters. The Underlying Index uses an equal-weighting methodology. Each constituent receives the same weight. If the combined weight of companies with negative cash from operating activities in at least four of the last six quarters exceeds 30%, a cap is applied and the excess is redistributed equally among the remaining constituents. The Underlying Index is reviewed and reconstituted semi-annually in June and December. It is also updated quarterly in March and September to reflect changes in shares outstanding and free-float factors. The

Underlying Index is calculated and disseminated in real time during U.S. trading hours and is published as both a price return index and a total return net index.

Implementation of the Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that are at the forefront of innovation across a range of next-generation industries.

Although the Fund intends to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In these cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Index as a whole. As a result, the Fund's performance may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting Underlying Index securities, changes in the Fund's expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Fund. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Fund is a passively managed investment vehicle and does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the Fund's strategy is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index over time.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund's Investments." Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk.** The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation, and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from competitors with lower production costs. In addition, many information technology companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The prices of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially

those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *Model, Data and Machine Learning Investing Risk.* The Adviser relies heavily on data and models which uses machine-learning/artificial Intelligence (“AI”) technology and quantitative techniques to develop asset and stock weightings and trend analysis. AI technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that such AI utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error – potentially materially so – and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of the AI technology and the Adviser’s ability use it in its investment decision-making process. If the models and data relied on by the Adviser include data that is stale, missing or unavailable, investment decisions made on such data could be flawed and not produce the intended result thereby exposing the Fund to a risk of loss.
- *Digital Asset Sector Risk.* The trading prices of many digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. Such volatility could materially and adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments, and the Fund’s shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

Digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, represent a new and rapidly evolving sector, and their long-term viability remains uncertain. These assets are typically bearer instruments; as such, the loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys required to access or transfer digital assets could result in the permanent loss of those assets. The development and adoption of blockchain and other distributed ledger technologies are still in early stages, and there is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur.

The value of digital assets is determined by supply and demand dynamics in largely unregulated global markets, which primarily consist of electronic trading and digital asset platforms. These platforms often lack the robust regulatory oversight that governs traditional securities exchanges, increasing the risks of fraud, manipulation, market disruptions, and operational failures. In addition, trading venues may face cybersecurity threats, data breaches, and other systemic vulnerabilities that could negatively impact market confidence or asset valuations.

Cryptocurrencies, which are a subset of digital assets, are often described as alternative forms of money but are not widely accepted as a medium of exchange, are not issued or backed by any government or central authority, and do not constitute legal tender. The regulatory landscape for digital assets is rapidly evolving in the United States and globally. Changes in laws, regulations, or governmental policies may significantly affect the development and use of digital assets, including the potential for restrictions, increased compliance costs, or outright bans.

In addition, governance challenges within digital asset networks may impair their ability to scale or adapt. If key updates or protocol changes do not receive sufficient support from users or validators, it may negatively impact the continued operation, security, or adoption of the digital asset.

- *Nuclear Energy Companies Risk.* Nuclear energy companies may face considerable risk as a result of incidents and accidents, breaches of security, ill-intentioned acts of terrorism, natural disasters (such as floods or earthquakes), equipment malfunctions or mishandling in storage, handling, transportation, treatment or conditioning of substances and nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences, especially in case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment, for the

general population, as well as a material, negative impact on the Fund's portfolio companies and thus the Fund's financial situation. In addition, nuclear energy companies are subject to competitive risk associated with the prices of other energy sources, such as natural gas and oil. Consumers of nuclear energy may have the ability to switch between nuclear energy and other energy sources and, as a result, during periods when competing energy sources are less expensive, the revenues of nuclear energy companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings.

- **Semiconductor Company Risk.** Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

Many computer software companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by computer software companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Fund attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than

the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies Risk. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. In addition, robotics and artificial intelligence technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The customers and/or suppliers of Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may focus in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory

occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Performance History

The Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (201) 985-8300.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Information about "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information" and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" may be found on page 8 of this prospectus.

FUND SUMMARY: Truth Social American Icons ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Icons Index ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

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

Management Fee ¹	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

² 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Truth Social American Icons ETF	\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float (i.e., the amount of outstanding shares available for trading by the general public without restriction) adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Information About the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index

The Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index is designed to track the performance of leading United States-listed companies that represent the American economy and lifestyle. For initial inclusion in the Underlying

Index, companies must derive at least 33% of revenues or assets from the United States (25% for existing constituents in the Underlying Index) and be engaged in consumer-oriented industries recognized for iconic American brands. Companies must either be classified within specific Refinitiv Business Classification activities, including airlines, automotive manufacturing, apparel and accessories, restaurants, beverages, broadcasting, household products, personal products, supermarkets, retailers, and related sectors. The Underlying Index excludes limited partnerships, and American Depositary Receipts.

The 1792 Exchange is a nonprofit organization that publishes information regarding corporate policies and practices that it characterizes as relating to “Corporate Bias Risk.” Its analysis is based on six publicly disclosed criteria, including whether a company: (i) has denied service to customers, suppliers, or vendors based on political or religious beliefs or has engaged in corporate boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries; (ii) maintains charitable-giving policies, including employee-matching programs, that differentiate among organizations based on political or religious viewpoints; (iii) maintains employment policies that do not expressly protect against discrimination based on political affiliation, political viewpoints, or religion; (iv) uses its corporate reputation to support causes the organization identifies as ideological; (v) allocates corporate funds to support policies or initiatives characterized by the organization as ideological; or (vi) makes corporate political contributions for purposes the organization identifies as non-business related. Based on its evaluation across these criteria, the 1792 Exchange assigns companies ratings that are published as informational outputs of its methodology.

The Underlying Index does not use the 1792 Exchange’s overall “risk ratings” in determining the Underlying Index eligibility or constituent selection. Instead, the Underlying Index utilizes certain factual, binary indicators that relate to the following specific corporate activities identified by the organization:

- *DEI Quotas* – Whether the issuer incorporates hiring or human-resources quotas tied to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives.
- *CEI Participation* – Whether the issuer participates in the Corporate Equality Index survey administered by the Human Rights Campaign.
- *Abortion Travel Benefits* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that cover travel or lodging in connection with abortion services.
- *Funding of Non-Business Causes* – Whether the issuer provides funding to organizations associated with transgender issues, racial-justice initiatives, censorship-related issues, or environmental-justice initiatives.
- *Cancellation* – Whether the issuer has terminated relationships with customers, suppliers, or vendors due to political or religious beliefs, or has engaged in boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries.
- *Transgender Coverage* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that include coverage for transgender-related medical care.

The Underlying Index excludes companies that violate five of the six activities described above. If the 1792 Exchange has not collected information on a specific criterion for a company, the methodology treats the company as having no disqualifying information on that specific criterion. The Underlying Index applies the 1792 Exchange’s screening only if data exists for the specific criterion. Companies for which certain of the criterion are not covered by the 1792 Exchange are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, and missing data is assumed not to disqualify inclusion in the Underlying Index.

New constituents must have a full market capitalization exceeding \$15,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars), a free-float factor of at least 10%, an average daily trading volume of at least \$1,000,000 (U.S. dollars) in both the current quarter and the two previous quarters, and at least 250,000 shares traded per month during the last six months. Existing constituents may remain with a market capitalization exceeding \$7,500,000,000 (U.S. dollars), a free-float factor of at least 5%, and an average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 (U.S. dollars) in at least two of the last three quarters. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology with a fundamental tilt. Weights are based on free-float market capitalization adjusted by Winsorized Final Scores derived from dividend yield, free cash flow yield, and free cash flow return on invested capital. Caps are applied as follows: the largest constituent at 8%, the second-largest at 7.5%, the third at 7%, the fourth at 6.5%, the fifth at 6%, the sixth at 5.5%, the seventh at 5%, and all remaining constituents at 4.5%. Automobile manufacturers, personal care products, gas stations, and tobacco companies are also capped at 4.5%. The Underlying Index is reviewed and reconstituted semi-annually in June and December. It is also updated quarterly in March and September to reflect changes in shares outstanding and free-float factors. The Underlying

Index is calculated and disseminated in real time during U.S. trading hours and is published as both a price return index and a total return net index.

Implementation of the Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of leading U.S.-listed companies that define the American economic landscape and lifestyle.

Although the Fund intends to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In these cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Index as a whole. As a result, the Fund's performance may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting Underlying Index securities, changes in the Fund's expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Fund. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Fund is a passively managed investment vehicle and does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the Fund's strategy is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index over time.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund's Investments." Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.** Because companies in the consumer discretionary sector manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, including the functioning of the global supply chain, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on a company's profitability. Changes in

demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *Retail Industry Risk.* Companies in the retail industry are highly sensitive to changes in consumer spending patterns, competitive pricing pressure, supply chain and inventory management challenges, labor availability and costs, and risks related to online fulfillment and digital platforms. Adverse macroeconomic conditions, inflationary pressures, or disruptions in supply and logistics can significantly impact retail sales and profitability.
- *Automotive Industry Risk.* Companies in the automotive industry face cyclical demand that is affected by consumer confidence, interest rates, and fuel prices. The industry also requires large ongoing investments in new technologies such as electrification and autonomous driving. Participants are subject to risks related to raw material and supply shortages, product recalls, stringent environmental and safety regulations, and global geopolitical conditions that can disrupt production and sales.
- *Food and Beverage Industry Risk.* Companies in the food and beverage industry are exposed to volatility in the prices of agricultural commodities, packaging, transportation, and labor. Consumer preferences are changing rapidly, including growing demand for healthier products and reduced sugar content, while governments increasingly impose regulations such as sugar taxes and marketing restrictions. Companies must also manage risks related to water scarcity and environmental sustainability, which can affect production and brand reputation.
- *Apparel and Consumer Goods Industry Risk.* Companies in the apparel and consumer goods industry depend heavily on brand reputation, product innovation, and the ability to anticipate consumer fashion and lifestyle trends. These companies face risks from intense global competition, rapid shifts in consumer demand, counterfeit products, and reliance on third-party manufacturing and distribution partners. They are also exposed to foreign currency fluctuations, trade restrictions, and supply chain disruptions that can adversely affect operations.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an

ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Fund attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Performance History

The Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (201) 985-8300.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Information about "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information" and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" may be found on page 8 of this prospectus.

FUND SUMMARY: Truth Social American Energy Security ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Energy Security ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

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

Management Fee ¹	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

² 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Truth Social American Energy Security ETF	\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float (i.e., the amount of outstanding shares available for trading by the general public without restriction) adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Information About the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index

The Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index is designed to track the performance of United States-listed companies that play a central role in America’s energy security. For initial inclusion in the Underlying

Index, companies must either be classified within specific Refinitiv Business Classification industries, including electric utilities, independent power producers, integrated oil & gas, oil & gas drilling, oil & gas exploration and production, oil & gas refining and marketing, oil & gas transportation services, and oil related services and equipment or derive at least 50% of revenues (25% for existing constituents in the Underlying Index) from qualifying energy activities.

These activities may include nuclear energy technology and fuel such as small modular reactors and microreactors, uranium mining, nuclear fuel provision, industrial batteries and energy storage, equipment used in electric power generation and grid infrastructure, and engineering services for power plants and grid projects. The Underlying Index excludes companies whose products are predominantly for electronics or electric vehicles, as well as providers of wind or solar energy technology. Limited partnerships, and American Depositary Receipts are also excluded.

The 1792 Exchange is a nonprofit organization that publishes information regarding corporate policies and practices that it characterizes as relating to “Corporate Bias Risk.” Its analysis is based on six publicly disclosed criteria, including whether a company: (i) has denied service to customers, suppliers, or vendors based on political or religious beliefs or has engaged in corporate boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries; (ii) maintains charitable-giving policies, including employee-matching programs, that differentiate among organizations based on political or religious viewpoints; (iii) maintains employment policies that do not expressly protect against discrimination based on political affiliation, political viewpoints, or religion; (iv) uses its corporate reputation to support causes the organization identifies as ideological; (v) allocates corporate funds to support policies or initiatives characterized by the organization as ideological; or (vi) makes corporate political contributions for purposes the organization identifies as non-business related. Based on its evaluation across these criteria, the 1792 Exchange assigns companies ratings that are published as informational outputs of its methodology.

The Underlying Index does not use the 1792 Exchange’s overall “risk ratings” in determining the Underlying Index eligibility or constituent selection. Instead, the Underlying Index utilizes certain factual, binary indicators that relate to the following specific corporate activities identified by the organization:

- *DEI Quotas* – Whether the issuer incorporates hiring or human-resources quotas tied to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives.
- *CEI Participation* – Whether the issuer participates in the Corporate Equality Index survey administered by the Human Rights Campaign.
- *Abortion Travel Benefits* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that cover travel or lodging in connection with abortion services.
- *Funding of Non-Business Causes* – Whether the issuer provides funding to organizations associated with transgender issues, racial-justice initiatives, censorship-related issues, or environmental-justice initiatives.
- *Cancellation* – Whether the issuer has terminated relationships with customers, suppliers, or vendors due to political or religious beliefs, or has engaged in boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries.
- *Transgender Coverage* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that include coverage for transgender-related medical care.

The Underlying Index excludes companies that violate five of the six activities described above. If the 1792 Exchange has not collected information on a specific criterion for a company, the methodology treats the company as having no disqualifying information on that specific criterion. The Underlying Index applies the 1792 Exchange’s screening only if data exists for the specific criterion. Companies for which certain of the criterion are not covered by the 1792 Exchange are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, and missing data is assumed not to disqualify inclusion in the Underlying Index.

New constituents must have a full market capitalization exceeding \$300,000,000 (U.S. dollars) (\$30,000,000,000 for companies included exclusively for their Refinitiv Business Classification), a free-float factor of at least 10%, an average daily trading volume of at least \$1,000,000 (U.S. dollars) in the current quarter and in each of the two previous quarters, and at least 250,000 shares traded per month during the past six months. Existing constituents may remain with a market capitalization exceeding \$150,000,000 (U.S. dollars) (\$20,000,000,000 for companies included exclusively for their Refinitiv Business Classification), a free-float factor of at least 5%, and an average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 (U.S. dollars) in at least two of the last three quarters. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology. No single security may

exceed 8% of the Underlying Index. Progressively lower caps are applied to subsequent constituents: 7% for the third-largest constituent, 6.5% for the fourth, 6% for the fifth, 5.5% for the sixth, 5% for the seventh, and 4.5% for all others. Excess weight resulting from these caps is redistributed proportionally among the uncapped constituents.

Companies classified by TRBC as utilities are capped at 3.5%. The combined weight of companies not classified into a Refinitiv business classification industry listed above and deriving less than 50% of revenues from qualifying energy activities is limited to 20%. Excess is redistributed proportionally among companies with higher exposure. The Underlying Index is reviewed and reconstituted semi-annually in June and December. It is also updated quarterly in March and September to reflect changes in shares outstanding and free-float factors. The Underlying Index is calculated and disseminated in real time during U.S. trading hours and is published as both a price return index and a total return net index.

Implementation of the Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that play a significant role in advancing American energy security.

Although the Fund intends to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In such cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Index as a whole. As a result, the Fund's performance may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting Underlying Index securities, changes in the Fund's expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Fund. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Fund is a passively managed investment vehicle and does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the Fund's strategy is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index over time.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund's Investments." Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Energy Sector Risk.* The Fund may be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *Oil and Gas Companies Risk.* The profitability of oil and gas companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of oil and gas, the earnings of oil and gas companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. Such companies are also subject to risks of changes in commodity prices, changes in the global supply of and demand for oil and gas, interest rates, exchange rates, the price of oil and gas, the prices of competitive energy services, the imposition of import controls, world events, friction with certain oil-producing countries and between the governments of the United States and other major exporters of oil to the United States, actions of OPEC, negative perception and publicity, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, energy conservation, technological developments, labor relations and general economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where oil and gas companies are located or do business, fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, including political instability, expropriation, social unrest and acts of war, acts of terrorism, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Oil and gas companies operate in a highly competitive and cyclical industry, with intense price competition. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities.

Oil and gas companies are exposed to significant and numerous operating hazards. Oil and gas equipment and services, as well as oil and gas exploration and production, can be significantly affected by natural disasters and adverse weather conditions in the regions in which they operate. The revenues of oil and gas companies may be negatively affected by contract termination and renegotiation. Oil and gas companies are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules and regulations. Oil and gas exploration and production companies may also be adversely affected by environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Laws and regulations protecting the environment may expose oil and gas companies to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts that complied with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The international operations of oil and gas companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, social unrest and acts of war, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Such companies may also have significant capital investments or operations in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may increase these risks.

- *Renewable Energy Companies Risk.* Renewable energy companies can be significantly affected by the following factors: obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, the supply of and demand for oil and gas, world events and economic conditions. In addition, shares of renewable energy companies have been significantly more volatile than shares of companies operating in other more established industries and such securities may be subject to sharp price declines. The renewable energy industry is relatively nascent in comparison to more established and mature sectors, and should therefore be regarded as having greater investment risk.

- *Utility Companies Risk.* Utilities companies include companies that produce or distribute gas, electricity or water. These companies are subject to the risk of the imposition of rate caps, increased competition due to deregulation, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations and the capital markets' ability to absorb utility debt. In addition, taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation may negatively affect utilities companies.
- *Alternative Energy Companies Risk.* The alternative energy and clean technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions. Further, these industries can be significantly affected by intense competition and legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies. They can also be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and the change in alternative energy needs, energy conservation efforts, the success of exploration projects, tax incentives, subsidies and other government regulations, as well as world events and economic conditions.
- *Nuclear Energy Companies Risk.* Nuclear energy companies may face considerable risk as a result of incidents and accidents, breaches of security, ill-intentioned acts of terrorism, natural disasters (such as floods or earthquakes), equipment malfunctions or mishandling in storage, handling, transportation, treatment or conditioning of substances and nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences, especially in case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment, for the general population, as well as a material, negative impact on the Fund's portfolio companies and thus the Fund's financial situation. In addition, nuclear energy companies are subject to competitive risk associated with the prices of other energy sources, such as natural gas and oil. Consumers of nuclear energy may have the ability to switch between nuclear energy and other energy sources and, as a result, during periods when competing energy sources are less expensive, the revenues of nuclear energy companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Fund attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will

succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service

providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Performance History

The Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (201) 985-8300.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Information about "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information" and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" may be found on page 8 of this prospectus.

FUND SUMMARY: Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the MarketVector™ – iREIT® Red State REITs Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **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.**

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

Management Fee ¹	0.65%
Distribution (12b-1) and Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

¹ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, excluding the advisory fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and any other portfolio transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, credit facility fees and expenses, including interest expenses, and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

² 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Name of Fund	1 Year	3 Years
Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF	\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover information available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the MarketVector™ – iREIT® Red State REITs Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float (i.e., the amount of outstanding shares available for trading by the general public without restriction) adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Information About the MarketVector™ – iREIT® Red State REITs Index

The MarketVector™ – iREIT® Red State REITs Index (the “Underlying Index”) is designed to track the performance of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) that earn the majority of their revenues or income from U.S.

states that voted for a Republican presidential candidate in two of the last three elections. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, securities must be organized as REITs and have revenue or income attribution thresholds from state-level political outcomes.

To qualify for initial inclusion, a company must have at least 65% of its revenues or net operating income from, or 65% of its properties in, states that voted for or carried a Republican presidential candidate in two of the last three presidential elections (i.e., as determined or called by a state's electoral college, or a majority of the electoral college for states that split electoral votes). Existing constituents may remain in the Underlying Index with at least 50% of revenues or net operating income from, or properties in, states that voted for or carried a Republican presidential candidate in two of the last three presidential elections. Revenue attribution at the state level is determined by iREIT®, which serves as a data contributor to the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index excludes Mortgage REITs, Timber REITs and American Depositary Receipts.

The 1792 Exchange is a nonprofit organization that publishes information regarding corporate policies and practices that it characterizes as relating to “Corporate Bias Risk.” Its analysis is based on six publicly disclosed criteria, including whether a company: (i) has denied service to customers, suppliers, or vendors based on political or religious beliefs or has engaged in corporate boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries; (ii) maintains charitable-giving policies, including employee-matching programs, that differentiate among organizations based on political or religious viewpoints; (iii) maintains employment policies that do not expressly protect against discrimination based on political affiliation, political viewpoints, or religion; (iv) uses its corporate reputation to support causes the organization identifies as ideological; (v) allocates corporate funds to support policies or initiatives characterized by the organization as ideological; or (vi) makes corporate political contributions for purposes the organization identifies as non-business related. Based on its evaluation across these criteria, the 1792 Exchange assigns companies ratings that are published as informational outputs of its methodology.

The Underlying Index does not use the 1792 Exchange’s overall “risk ratings” in determining the Underlying Index eligibility or constituent selection. Instead, the Underlying Index utilizes certain factual, binary indicators that relate to the following specific corporate activities identified by the organization:

- *DEI Quotas* – Whether the issuer incorporates hiring or human-resources quotas tied to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives.
- *CEI Participation* – Whether the issuer participates in the Corporate Equality Index survey administered by the Human Rights Campaign.
- *Abortion Travel Benefits* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that cover travel or lodging in connection with abortion services.
- *Funding of Non-Business Causes* – Whether the issuer provides funding to organizations associated with transgender issues, racial-justice initiatives, censorship-related issues, or environmental-justice initiatives.
- *Cancellation* – Whether the issuer has terminated relationships with customers, suppliers, or vendors due to political or religious beliefs, or has engaged in boycotts, divestment, or sanctions involving particular regions, groups, or industries.
- *Transgender Coverage* – Whether the issuer provides employee benefits that include coverage for transgender-related medical care.

The Underlying Index excludes companies that violate five of the six activities described above. If the 1792 Exchange has not collected information on a specific criterion for a company, the methodology treats the company as having no disqualifying information on that specific criterion. The Underlying Index applies the 1792 Exchange’s screening only if data exists for the specific criterion. Companies for which certain of the criterion are not covered by the 1792 Exchange are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, and missing data is assumed not to disqualify inclusion in the Underlying Index.

New constituents in the Underlying Index also must be listed on a U.S. exchange and be included in the USA universe of the MarketVector™ Total Global Equity Index, a broad global index tracking the performance of companies from approximately 150 markets or countries. At the time of inclusion, in addition to the state-specific criteria described above, new constituents also must generally meet the following minimum criteria: (i) market capitalization exceeding \$150,000,000 (U.S. dollars); (ii) Free-float factor of at least 10%; (iii) Three-month average daily trading volume of at least \$1,000,000 (U.S. dollars); and (iv) At least 250,000 shares traded per month over the prior six months.

Existing constituents may remain in the Underlying Index with lower thresholds, including: (i) market capitalization exceeding \$75,000,000 (U.S. dollars); (ii) Free-float factor of at least 5%; and (iii) Average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 (U.S. dollars) in at least two of the last three quarters. Initial public offerings, spin-offs, and post-merger special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”) may be considered for inclusion once sufficient trading history and liquidity have been established.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by MarketVector Indexes GmbH. The Underlying Index is reviewed and reconstituted quarterly, typically in March, June, September, and December. At each review, constituents may be added or removed, and the weightings of existing constituents may be adjusted to reflect changes in free float, trading volume, and revenue attribution. The Underlying Index is calculated and disseminated in real time during U.S. trading hours and is published as both a price return index and a total return net index.

Upon an Underlying Index reconstitution, new and existing constituents also are selected to the Underlying Index based on the following: constituents are assigned a quality score provided by iREIT, a contributor for the Underlying Index. The quality score used considers factors such as dividend growth, funds from operations, net debt, interest coverage ratio and debt to asset ratios. All constituents with a quality score of at least 75 are selected for the Underlying Index and existing constituents with a quality score of at least 70 also are selected for the index. The Underlying Index will include a minimum of 25 constituents. If fewer than 25 components have been selected, then the Underlying Index will select from the remaining list of eligible companies those with the highest quality scores until a total of 25 have been selected.

The Underlying Index also employs a factor-based weighting methodology whereby components are weighted in proportion to dividend yield score. Dividend scores are based on standardized dividend yields, calculated as the dividend yield of each company minus the average dividend yield of all companies in the eligible universe, then divided by the standard deviation of the dividend yield of each company in the eligible universe.

Implementation of the Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) that derive the majority of their revenues from states that voted for or carried a Republican presidential candidate (i.e., as determined or called by a state’s electoral college, or a majority of the electoral college for states that split electoral votes).

Although the Fund intends to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In such cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Index as a whole. As a result, the Fund’s performance may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting Underlying Index securities, changes in the Fund’s expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Fund. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Fund is a passively managed investment vehicle and does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the Fund’s strategy is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index over time.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Index, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). There is no guarantee that the Fund’s investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or any government agency. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s

Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund’s Investments.” Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector contains companies operating in real estate development and operation, as well as companies related to the real estate sector, including REITs. Investments in securities of these companies are subject to risks such as: fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws. The real estate sector is particularly sensitive to economic downturns and changes to interest rates.

Industry Focus Risk. The Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *REITs Industry Risk.* The Fund invests primarily in Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”). REITs are subject to the risks of the real estate market in general, including declines in property values, fluctuations in rental income, changes in interest rates, increased competition, and the costs and potential liabilities associated with owning, operating, and financing properties. The value of REIT securities may also be affected by changes in tax and regulatory requirements, including those applicable to the favorable tax treatment that REITs receive under the Internal Revenue Code. REITs may be affected by their failure to qualify for such treatment, or by changes in laws or regulations affecting their operations. In addition, REITs are often dependent on the management skill of their operators, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency. Equity REITs may be more sensitive to changes in the value of underlying properties, while mortgage REITs may be more sensitive to interest rate and credit risks. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than funds with broader diversification across industries.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund generally redeems shares for cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Fund attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market

sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Performance History

The Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year of performance history. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Performance information will contain a bar chart and table that provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods as compared to a broad measure of market performance. Investors should be aware that past performance before and after taxes is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information for the Fund, including its current NAV per share, is available by calling toll-free (201) 985-8300.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since its inception.

Information about "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information" and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" may be found on page 8 of this prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENTS

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index.

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index.

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Icons ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index.

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Energy Security ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index.

The investment objective of the Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the MarketVector™ iREIT® Red State REITs Index.

The Funds’ investment objectives may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Truth Social Funds (the “Trust”) without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly-traded securities. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by APs and only in aggregations of a specified number of shares Creation Units. Also, unlike shares of a mutual fund, shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Security & Defense Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underling Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that derive a significant portion of their revenues from activities supporting U.S. national security and defense industries.

Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Next Frontiers Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that are at the forefront of innovation across a range of next-generation industries.

Truth Social American Icons ETF

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Icons Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of leading U.S.-listed companies that define the American economic landscape and lifestyle.

Truth Social American Energy Security ETF

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Truth Social™ – Yorkville American Energy Security Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Underlying Index employs a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology, which includes issuer-specific caps designed to limit exposure to individual constituents and promote diversification. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of U.S.-listed companies that play a significant role in advancing American energy security.

Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF

The Fund seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the MarketVector™ – iREIT® Red State REITs Index (the “Underling Index”). The Fund employs a full replication strategy. Under this approach, the Fund generally will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in substantially the same proportion as they are represented in the Underlying Index. This means that the Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of each Index constituent, and that the weight of each security in the Fund will approximate its Index weight. The Fund will seek to replicate the Underlying Index’s weighting methodology in constructing and maintaining its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) that derive the majority of their revenues from states that voted for a Republican presidential candidate.

All Funds

Although the Funds intend to replicate the Underlying Indexes as closely as possible, there may be circumstances in which full replication is not practicable or may result in inefficiencies, such as during periods of illiquidity or corporate actions. In these cases, the Adviser may use optimization techniques, sampling strategies, or temporary substitutes, while still maintaining substantial exposure to the Underlying Indexes as a whole. As a result, the performance of the Funds may not perfectly track that of the Underlying Indexes. Tracking error may occur due to transaction costs, bid-ask spreads, corporate actions affecting securities in the Underlying Indexes, changes in Fund expenses, or operational factors such as cash flows into and out of the Funds. The Adviser seeks to minimize tracking error through diligent portfolio management practices.

The Funds are passively managed investment vehicles and do not seek to outperform the Underlying Indexes or take defensive positions in declining markets. Instead, the strategies of the Funds are to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Indexes over time. The Funds intend to make weekly distribution payments to shareholders.

In addition to holding securities included in the Underlying Indexes, the Funds may invest their remaining assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, and money market instruments, in order to manage liquidity needs and meet redemption obligations.

The Funds are classified as non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). There is no guarantee that the investment strategies of the Funds will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

It is important that you closely review and understand the risks of investing in the Funds. The Funds’ NAV and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. You could lose money on your investment in the Funds, and the Funds could underperform other investments. There is no guarantee that the Funds will meet their investment objectives. An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks described herein pertain to direct risks of making an investment in the Funds and/or risks of the issuers in which the Funds invest.

Equity Securities Risk. Since it purchases equity securities, a Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of a Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in a Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in each Fund is subject to loss, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors, such as economic, financial or political events that impact the entire market, market segments, or specific issuers. Each Fund’s NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Sector Risk. To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk (Truth Social American Icons ETF only).* Because companies in the consumer discretionary sector manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, including the functioning of the global supply chain, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on a company’s profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.
- *Energy Sector Risk (Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only).* The Fund may be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.
- *Information Technology Sector Risk. (Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF only)* The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence,

government regulation, and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from competitors with lower production costs. In addition, many information technology companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The prices of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

- *Real Estate Sector Risk. (Truth Social American Red States REITs ETF only).* The real estate sector contains companies operating in real estate development and operation, as well as companies related to the real estate sector, including REITs. Investments in securities of these companies are subject to risks such as: fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws. The real estate sector is particularly sensitive to economic downturns and changes to interest rates.
- *Security Intelligence Sector Risk. (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF only)* Companies that develop and provide security intelligence products and services, including security software, surveillance technologies, biometric identification systems, and related security solutions, are subject to unique risks. These companies face rapid technological change, evolving regulatory frameworks, and heightened public and governmental scrutiny regarding data privacy and civil liberties. Demand for their products may be influenced by government policies, national security concerns, or responses to specific events, which can be unpredictable. In addition, such companies may be vulnerable to reputational risks if their products are associated with misuse, surveillance controversies, or security failures. These factors could adversely affect the business operations and profitability of companies in the Index and, in turn, the Fund's performance.

Industry Focus Risk. A Fund from time to time may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or industry group. By focusing its investments in an industry or industry group, a Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

- *Aerospace and Defense Industry Risk. (Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF only)* Companies in the aerospace and defense industry may be significantly affected by government spending priorities, procurement policies, and the availability of defense contracts. Their revenues are often heavily dependent on a limited number of customers, primarily the U.S. government and its agencies. Reductions in defense budgets, cancellations or delays of government projects, or changes in defense policy could negatively impact such companies. In addition, these companies may be affected by cost overruns, product liability claims, supply chain disruptions, and intense global competition. Geopolitical developments, including military conflicts, terrorism, and shifts in international relations, can also create volatility in the industry. Environmental and safety regulations, export restrictions, and reputational risks associated with the use of defense products may further adversely affect the operations and profitability of aerospace and defense companies.
- *Alternative Energy Companies Risk (Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only).* The alternative energy and clean technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions. Further, these industries can be significantly affected by intense competition and legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies. They can also be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and the change in alternative

energy needs, energy conservation efforts, the success of exploration projects, tax incentives, subsidies and other government regulations, as well as world events and economic conditions.

- *Apparel and Consumer Goods Industry Risk (Truth Social American Icons ETF only)*. Companies in the apparel and consumer goods industry depend heavily on brand reputation, product innovation, and the ability to anticipate consumer fashion and lifestyle trends. These companies face risks from intense global competition, rapid shifts in consumer demand, counterfeit products, and reliance on third-party manufacturing and distribution partners. They are also exposed to foreign currency fluctuations, trade restrictions, and supply chain disruptions that can adversely affect operations.
- *Automotive Industry Risk (Truth Social American Icons ETF only)*. Companies in the automotive industry face cyclical demand that is affected by consumer confidence, interest rates, and fuel prices. The industry also requires large ongoing investments in new technologies such as electrification and autonomous driving. Participants are subject to risks related to raw material and supply shortages, product recalls, stringent environmental and safety regulations, and global geopolitical conditions that can disrupt production and sales.
- *Digital Asset Sector Risk (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF only)*. The trading prices of many digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. Such volatility could materially and adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments, and the Fund's shares could lose all or substantially all of their value.

Digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, represent a new and rapidly evolving sector, and their long-term viability remains uncertain. These assets are typically bearer instruments; as such, the loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys required to access or transfer digital assets could result in the permanent loss of those assets. The development and adoption of blockchain and other distributed ledger technologies are still in early stages, and there is no assurance that widespread adoption will occur.

The value of digital assets is determined by supply and demand dynamics in largely unregulated global markets, which primarily consist of electronic trading and digital asset platforms. These platforms often lack the robust regulatory oversight that governs traditional securities exchanges, increasing the risks of fraud, manipulation, market disruptions, and operational failures. In addition, trading venues may face cybersecurity threats, data breaches, and other systemic vulnerabilities that could negatively impact market confidence or asset valuations.

Cryptocurrencies, which are a subset of digital assets, are often described as alternative forms of money but are not widely accepted as a medium of exchange, are not issued or backed by any government or central authority, and do not constitute legal tender. The regulatory landscape for digital assets is rapidly evolving in the United States and globally. Changes in laws, regulations, or governmental policies may significantly affect the development and use of digital assets, including the potential for restrictions, increased compliance costs, or outright bans.

In addition, governance challenges within digital asset networks may impair their ability to scale or adapt. If key updates or protocol changes do not receive sufficient support from users or validators, it may negatively impact the continued operation, security, or adoption of the digital asset.

- *Food and Beverage Industry Risk (Truth Social American Icons ETF only)*. Companies in the food and beverage industry are exposed to volatility in the prices of agricultural commodities, packaging, transportation, and labor. Consumer preferences are changing rapidly, including growing demand for healthier products and reduced sugar content, while governments increasingly impose regulations such as sugar taxes and marketing restrictions. Companies must also manage risks related to water scarcity and environmental sustainability, which can affect production and brand reputation.
- *Model, Data and Machine Learning Investing Risk. (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF only)*
The Adviser relies heavily on data and models which uses machine-learning/artificial Intelligence ("AI") technology and quantitative techniques to develop asset and stock weightings and trend analysis. AI technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that such AI utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error – potentially materially so – and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of the AI technology and the Adviser's ability use it in its investment decision-making

process. If the models and data relied on by the Adviser include data that is stale, missing or unavailable, investment decisions made on such data could be flawed and not produce the intended result thereby exposing the Fund to a risk of loss.

- *Nuclear Energy Companies Risk (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF and Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only).* Nuclear energy companies may face considerable risk as a result of incidents and accidents, breaches of security, ill-intentioned acts of terrorism, natural disasters (such as floods or earthquakes), equipment malfunctions or mishandling in storage, handling, transportation, treatment or conditioning of substances and nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences, especially in case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment, for the general population, as well as a material, negative impact on the Fund's portfolio companies and thus the Fund's financial situation. In addition, nuclear energy companies are subject to competitive risk associated with the prices of other energy sources, such as natural gas and oil. Consumers of nuclear energy may have the ability to switch between nuclear energy and other energy sources and, as a result, during periods when competing energy sources are less expensive, the revenues of nuclear energy companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings.
- *Oil and Gas Companies Risk (Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only).* The profitability of oil and gas companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of oil and gas, the earnings of oil and gas companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. Such companies are also subject to risks of changes in commodity prices, changes in the global supply of and demand for oil and gas, interest rates, exchange rates, the price of oil and gas, the prices of competitive energy services, the imposition of import controls, world events, friction with certain oil-producing countries and between the governments of the United States and other major exporters of oil to the United States, actions of OPEC, negative perception and publicity, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, energy conservation, technological developments, labor relations and general economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where oil and gas companies are located or do business, fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, including political instability, expropriation, social unrest and acts of war, acts of terrorism, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Oil and gas companies operate in a highly competitive and cyclical industry, with intense price competition. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities.

Oil and gas companies are exposed to significant and numerous operating hazards. Oil and gas equipment and services, as well as oil and gas exploration and production, can be significantly affected by natural disasters and adverse weather conditions in the regions in which they operate. The revenues of oil and gas companies may be negatively affected by contract termination and renegotiation. Oil and gas companies are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules and regulations. Oil and gas exploration and production companies may also be adversely affected by environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Laws and regulations protecting the environment may expose oil and gas companies to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts that complied with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The international operations of oil and gas companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, social unrest and acts of war, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Such companies may also have significant capital investments or operations in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may increase these risks.

- *REITs Industry Risk (Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF only).* The Fund invests primarily in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). REITs are subject to the risks of the real estate market in general, including declines in property values, fluctuations in rental income, changes in interest rates, increased competition, and the costs and potential liabilities associated with owning, operating, and financing properties. The value of REIT securities may also be affected by changes in tax and regulatory requirements, including those applicable to the favorable tax treatment that REITs receive under the Internal Revenue Code. REITs may be affected by their failure to qualify for such treatment, or by changes in laws or regulations affecting their operations. In addition, REITs are often dependent on the management skill of their operators, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow

dependency. Equity REITs may be more sensitive to changes in the value of underlying properties, while mortgage REITs may be more sensitive to interest rate and credit risks. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than funds with broader diversification across industries.

- *Renewable Energy Companies Risk (Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only).* Renewable energy companies can be significantly affected by the following factors: obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, the supply of and demand for oil and gas, world events and economic conditions. In addition, shares of renewable energy companies have been significantly more volatile than shares of companies operating in other more established industries and such securities may be subject to sharp price declines. The renewable energy industry is relatively nascent in comparison to more established and mature sectors, and should therefore be regarded as having greater investment risk.
- *Retail Industry Risk (Truth Social American Icons ETF only).* Companies in the retail industry are highly sensitive to changes in consumer spending patterns, competitive pricing pressure, supply chain and inventory management challenges, labor availability and costs, and risks related to online fulfillment and digital platforms. Adverse macroeconomic conditions, inflationary pressures, or disruptions in supply and logistics can significantly impact retail sales and profitability.
- *Semiconductor Company Risk (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF only).* Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

Many computer software companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by computer software companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Utility Companies Risk (Truth Social American Energy Security ETF only). Utilities companies include companies that produce or distribute gas, electricity or water. These companies are subject to the risk of the imposition of rate caps, increased competition due to deregulation, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations and the capital markets' ability to absorb utility debt. In addition, taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation may negatively affect utilities companies.

Cash Redemption Risk. Each Fund can redeem shares in-kind and/or in cash. To the extent that any part of a redemption is in cash or otherwise includes cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the Fund redeemed shares in kind.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. Each Fund is not actively managed. Rather, the Funds attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, each Fund will hold constituent securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause each Fund's return to be lower than if the Funds employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While each Fund is intended to track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), a Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that a Fund may not always fully replicate the performance of the Underlying Index due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted).

Cyber Security Risk. A Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through hacking or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Concentration Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of Industries, the Fund will also be concentrated in such industry or group of industries. In this regard, the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies Risk (Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF only).

Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. In addition, robotics and artificial intelligence technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The customers and/or suppliers of Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies may focus in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Robotics & Artificial Intelligence companies.

ETF Structure Risk. Each Fund is structured as an ETF and is therefore subject to special risks. Such risks include:

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in ETF shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in the ETF's shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of its exchange or will trade with any volume. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of an ETF. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of an ETF may begin to mirror the liquidity of the ETF's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be

significantly less liquid than shares of the ETF. This adverse effect on liquidity for the ETF's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Market Price Variance Risk. The market prices of shares of an ETF will fluctuate in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, and supply and demand for ETF shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV. The market price of an ETF's shares may deviate from the value of the ETF's 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 shares of the ETF bought or sold.

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Risk. ETFs have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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 of an ETF 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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of an ETF. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of an ETF, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of an ETF may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of an ETF may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

New Fund Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, each Fund has no operating history and currently has fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is a recently formed investment adviser and has not previously served as an adviser to an exchange-traded fund. Although the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and the Fund's portfolio managers have substantial experience managing pooled investment vehicles and implementing comparable investment processes, the Adviser is a new entity with limited operating history, which may create risks. For example, the Adviser has not yet been tested in its capacity to oversee the day-to-day operations of an ETF, including managing the unique regulatory, operational, trading, portfolio-construction, and compliance requirements applicable to exchange-traded products. As a newly established adviser, the Adviser may have limited resources, personnel, or operational infrastructure relative to more established firms, which could adversely affect its ability to implement the Fund's investment strategy, monitor counterparties and service providers, or respond effectively to market, operational, or regulatory challenges. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's systems, policies, procedures, or internal controls will operate as intended in the ETF context, or that the Adviser will successfully manage the Fund in all market conditions. The Fund may be negatively impacted if the Adviser is unable to scale its operations, retain key personnel, or develop and maintain the capabilities necessary to support the Fund's ongoing activities.

Non-Diversification Risk. Each Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

Affiliates of the Adviser have existing business relationships with Trump Media & Technology Group Corp.

Yorkville, a direct parent company of the Adviser, is a party to several commercial agreements with Trump Media & Technology Group Corp. ("TMTG"), the licensor of certain of its intellectual property to the Trust. Yorkville also may engage in additional future agreements or transactions with TMTG. These relationships could give rise to conflicts of interest that may negatively affect the Trust, the Funds and the Shareholders. Additionally, the withdrawal in the future by TMTG of its license to the Trust of certain of TMTG's intellectual property could also make the shares of the Funds less attractive to potential investors in the Funds, adversely affect investor sentiment about the Funds and negatively affect the Funds.

For example, Yorkville has been selected by TMTG to advise it on the creation, implementation and operation of various investments and financial products for Truth.Fi, a platform designed to offer investment products aligned with “America First” economic priorities. Such products may include additional exchange-traded products that may hold digital assets, including bitcoin. Additionally, an affiliate of Yorkville has entered into a standby equity purchase agreement (the “SEPA”) with TMTG pursuant to which Yorkville has committed to purchase up to \$2.5 billion in shares of TMTG’s common stock, subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the SEPA. Further, in connection with a \$2.44 billion private placement of TMTG’s securities in May 2025, the proceeds of which will be used by TMTG to establish a bitcoin treasury, Yorkville Securities, LLC, an affiliate of the Sponsor, served as a co-lead placement agent.

These existing or future relationships with TPMG may be viewed by potential investors as affecting the Adviser’s decisions concerning the Fund, for example by causing the Adviser to refrain from taking actions that are in the best interests of the Funds but that could harm TMTG. This could make the shares of the Funds less attractive to potential investors in the Funds than the shares of similar vehicles that do not present these concerns, adversely affect investor sentiment about the Funds and negatively affect the Funds.

MANAGEMENT

The Investment Adviser. Yorkville America Equities, LLC (the “Adviser”), 1012 Springfield Avenue, Mountainside, New Jersey 07092, is the investment adviser for the Funds. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a Florida limited liability company and was organized in 2025.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds’ investments. The Adviser also: (i) furnishes the Funds with office space and certain administrative services; (ii) provides guidance and policy direction in connection with its daily management of the Funds’ assets, subject to the authority of the Board; and (iii) is responsible for oversight of the Sub-Adviser. For its services, the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual management fee calculated daily and payable monthly, at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Funds’ average daily net assets.

The Sub-Adviser. The Adviser has retained Tuttle Capital Management, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, to provide sub-advisory services for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is organized as a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 155 Lockwood Road, Riverside, Connecticut 06878, and was established in 2012. The Sub-Adviser will provide the day-to-day portfolio management and trading services for each Fund. Pursuant to the sub-advisory agreement, the sub-adviser also is responsible for the selection, acquisition, and disposition of portfolio securities.

For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a sub-advisory fee by the Adviser, which is calculated daily and payable monthly as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, as set forth in the table below:

<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Fee*</u>
First \$500 million	0.03%
Next \$500 million	0.025%
Over \$1 billion	0.02%

* Subject to \$25,000 minimum for all five Funds as set forth in this prospectus.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board approving the Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Funds will be available in the Funds’ report filed on Form N-CSR once that report is available.

The Portfolio Manager

Matthew Tuttle, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as the Fund’s portfolio manager since its inception in 2025. Matthew Tuttle has been involved in the financial services industry since 1990. He has an MBA in finance from Boston University and is the author of two financial books, *Financial Secrets of My Wealthy Grandparents* and *How Harvard and Yale Beat the Market*. He has been launching and managing ETFs since 2015.

Manager-of-Managers Structure

The Adviser and the Trust have filed an application for an exemptive order from the SEC that, if granted, will allow the Fund to operate in a “manager of managers” structure whereby the Adviser, as the Fund’s investment adviser, can appoint and replace both wholly owned and unaffiliated sub-advisers, and enter into, amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements with such sub-advisers, each subject to Board approval but without obtaining prior shareholder approval (the “Manager of Managers Structure”). The Fund will, however, inform shareholders of the hiring of any new sub-adviser within 90 days after the hiring. The SEC exemptive order will provide the Fund with greater efficiency and without incurring the expenses and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements with such sub-advisers.

The use of the Manager of Managers Structure with respect to the Fund is subject to certain conditions that are set forth in the SEC exemptive order. Under the Manager of Managers Structure, the Adviser will have the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee the sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. The Adviser will also, subject to the review and approval of the Board: set the Fund’s overall investment strategy; evaluate, select and recommend sub-advisers to manage all or a portion of the Fund’s assets; and implement procedures reasonably designed to ensure that each sub-adviser complies with the Fund’s investment objective, policies and restrictions. Subject to the review of the Board, the Adviser will allocate and, when appropriate, reallocate the Fund’s assets among sub-advisers and monitor and evaluate the sub-advisers’ performance.

As of the date of this prospectus, the SEC has not granted the Adviser’s and Trust’s application for an exemptive order to operate in the Manager of Managers structure, and there is no guarantee that such order will be granted. The Trust and the Adviser will not rely on the exemptive order unless and until such order is granted.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers’ ownership in the Funds.

DISTRIBUTION (12B-1) PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Shareholder 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 current 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.

The Trust

Each Fund is a series of the Truth Social Funds, an open-end management investment company organized as an Ohio business trust on October 8, 2025; prior to this time the Trust operated as a corporation organized in another jurisdiction. The Board supervises the operations of the Funds according to applicable state and federal law, and the Board is responsible for the overall management of the Fund’s business affairs.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of their portfolio securities is available in the SAI. Complete holdings are published on the Funds’ website on a daily basis. Please visit the Funds’ website at www.truthsocialfunds.com. In addition, the Fund’s complete holdings (as of the dates of such reports) are available in reports on Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Funds through broker-dealers at market prices. Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange and on the secondary market during the trading day and can be

bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. Shares of the Funds are traded under the below listed trading symbols:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>
Truth Social American Security & Defense ETF	TSSD
Truth Social American Next Frontiers ETF	TSNF
Truth Social American Icons ETF	TSIC
Truth Social American Energy Security ETF	TSES
Truth Social American Red State REITs ETF	TSRS

Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading.

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

The NAV of the Funds' shares is calculated at the close of regular trading on the Exchange, generally 4:00 p.m. New York time, on each day the Exchange is open. The NAV of the Funds' Shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Funds' portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of Shares outstanding of the Funds.

In calculating its NAV, a Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments.

Fair value pricing is used by a Fund when market quotations are not readily available or are deemed to be unreliable or inaccurate based on factors such as evidence of a thin market in the security or a significant event occurring after the close of the market but before the time as of which a Fund's NAV is calculated. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

APs may acquire shares directly from a Fund, and APs may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of at least 10,000 shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Under normal circumstances, a Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming AP within two (2) days after the AP's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and in the agreement between the AP and the Fund's distributor. However, a Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven (7) days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an AP, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. Each Fund anticipates regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through cash or in-kind redemptions. However, each Fund reserves the right to pay all or portion of the redemption proceeds to an AP in cash. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

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

Book Entry

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

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

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve a Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that shares trade at or close to NAV. Each Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, each Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that a Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

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

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly by each Fund. Each Fund will distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with U.S. federal income tax requirements.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Funds. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of a Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners 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 a Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Taxes

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions from a Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that a Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (i.e., dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements), if any, generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax for U.S. non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those requirements with respect to their shares at the rate for net

long-term capital gain. A part of a Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to U.S. corporations (the eligible portion of which may not exceed the aggregate dividends a Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to U.S. federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations) subject to similar requirements. However, dividends a U.S. corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. Note that in light of the Fund's investment objectives, it does not expect a large portion of its dividends from the Fund's net investment income to qualify as "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses, affect the Fund's performance.

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

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Each Fund is required to backup withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number (which generally is a Social Security number for individuals) in the required manner and in certain other situations.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses from sales of shares may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

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

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

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See "Taxes" in the SAI for a description of the requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the IRS.

At the time this prospectus was prepared, there were various legislative proposals under consideration that would amend the Internal Revenue Code. At this time, though, it is not possible to determine whether any of these proposals will become law and how these changes might affect the Fund or its shareholders.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current U.S. federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax adviser about

the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares under all applicable tax laws. See “Taxes” in the SAI for more information.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Commonwealth Fund Services, Inc. (the “Co-Administrator”) is the Funds’ Co-Administrator. The firm is primarily in the business of providing administrative services to retail and institutional mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“U.S. Bancorp”) serves as the Funds’ fund accountant, co-administrator, and it provides certain other services to the Funds not provided by the Co-Administrator. U.S. Bancorp is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting services to retail and institutional exchange-traded funds and mutual funds.

As transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp, has, among other things, agreed to: issue and redeem shares of the Funds; make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Funds; effect transfers of shares; mail communications to shareholders of the Funds, including account statements, confirmations, and dividend and distribution notices; facilitate the electronic delivery of shareholder statements and reports; and maintain shareholder accounts.

U.S. Bank N.A. acts as custodian for the Funds. As such, U.S. Bank N.A. holds all securities and cash of the Funds, delivers and receives payment for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments, and performs other duties, all as directed by officers of the Trust. U.S. Bank N.A. does not exercise any supervisory function over management of the Funds, the purchase and sale of securities, or the payment of distributions to shareholders.

PINE Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the Distributor of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Practus, LLP serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Funds.

KPMG LLP serves as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

OTHER INFORMATION

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units of shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

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

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

the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

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

Premium/Discount Information

When available, information regarding how often the 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 will be available at www.truthsocialfunds.com.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date hereof, no financial highlights are available. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: For more information about the Funds, you may wish to refer to the Funds' SAI dated December 23, 2025, which is on file with the SEC and incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Funds' investments, once available, will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In each Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain a free copy of the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information, such as the Funds' financial statements, by writing to Truth Social Funds, 8730 Stony Point Parkway, Suite 205, Richmond, Virginia 23235, by calling the Fund toll free at (201) 985-8300 , or by e-mail at: mail@ccofva.com. The Funds' annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus and SAI are all available for viewing/downloading at www.truthsocialfunds.com. General inquiries regarding the Funds may also be directed to the above address or telephone number.

Copies of these documents and other information about the Funds is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of these documents may also be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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